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A

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING

CONCISE NOTICES OF EMINENT PERSONS OF ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES:

AND

MORE PARTICULARLY OF DISTINGUISHED NATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BY

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.,

AUTHOR OF

"ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES;" EDITOR OF "MEN OF THE TIME," ETC.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT, BRINGING THE WORK DOWN TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1882.

VOL. II.

LONDON: GEORGE BELL & SONS, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1890

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND
TACOMA, WASH.

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

IBARRA, JOACHIM, a celebrated Spanish printer, born at Saragossa 1726; died at Madrid 23 Nov. 1795.

IBBETSON, JULIUS CÆSAR, a celebrated landscape painter, termed 'the Berghem of England,' was born at Scarborough, and died 1817.

IBBOT, BENJAMIN, D.D., was born at Beachamwell, Norfolk, 1680, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, from whence, in 1700, he removed to Corpus Christi College, where he obtained a fellowship in 1706; but resigned it the following year, on becoming librarian and chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, who appointed him treasurer of the cathedral of Wells, and gave him the united livings of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, and St. Michael le Querne. George I. made him one of his chaplains; and when that monarch visited Cambridge, Mr. Ibbot was created D.D. by mandamus. In 1713 and 1714 he preached the Boyle's lecture. In 1724 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, but died on 5th April the year following. His sermons at Boyle's lecture were published in 1727; and his posthumous discourses, by Dr. Clarke, for the benefit of his widow, in 2 vols.; of which an enlarged edition appeared 1775. Dr. Ibbot published a translation of Puffendorff, 'De habitu religionis Christianæ ad vitam civilem;' and there are some of his poems in Dodsley's collection.

IBRAHIM EFFENDI, a native of Poland, who was raised by his courage and talents to the first dignities in the Ottoman empire. He established the first printing-press in Turkey in 1728. The count de Bonneval furnished him with the characters. The first work which he produced was on the military art; he afterwards published the Account of an Expedition against the Afghans; a Turkish Grammar; and a History of Turkey.

IBRAHIM PASHA, viceroy of Egypt, died at Cairo 10 Nov., 1848, aged 59.

IBYCUS, a Greek lyric poet, flourished about 540 B.C.

IFFLAND, AUGUSTUS WILLIAM, a German actor and dramatist, born at Hanover 19 April, 1759; died at Berlin 20 Sept., 1814.

IGNARRA, NICHOLAS, a learned ecclesiastic and antiquary of Naples; born 21 Sept., 1728; died 6 August, 1808.

IGNATIUS (ST.), a martyr, bishop of Antioch, surnamed Theophorus, who succeeded Evodius about A.D. 68, was St. John's disciple, and maintained the faith in presence of the Emperor Trajan, during the third persecution. He suffered martyrdom at Rome 10 Dec., 107. There are extant seven Epistles written by him while he was going in chains to Rome. They have been translated into English by Dr. Wake. The other letters ascribed to this martyr are spurious.

IGNATIUS (ST.), patriarch of Constantinople, son of the Emperor Michael Curopalates, and of Procopia, daughter of the Emperor Nicephorus. He succeeded Methodius 846, and having been banished in 857, by the intrigues of Bardas, whose sins he had reproved, the celebrated Photius was put in his place. St. Ignatius was afterwards deposed, in a bye council held at Constantinople 858, from which he appealed to the Pope, who declared both this deposition, and the ordination of Photius, null and void. He was not, however, restored to his see till the reign of Basilius the Macedonian, who, being left sole emperor 867, confined Photius in the monastery of Scepsis. This restoration of St. Ignatius occasioned the fourth general council of Constantinople to be held. After St. Ignatius's death, which occurred 23 Oct., 877, aged 78, Photius again took possession of the see of Constantinople.

IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA (ST.), founder of the Society of Jesus, was born in the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain, 1491, of a noble family. He entered into the army when young, and in 1521 had his leg broken at the siege of Pampeluna. During his confinement he made a vow to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; and accordingly, on his recovery, he hung up his arms in the church of Montserrat, and dedicated himself to the Blessed Virgin. Having first paid his repects to the Pope, and obtained his benediction, he embarked at Venice (1523), and proceeded to Jerusalem, where he continued some months. On his return to Spain he applied himself to the study of Latin, and in 1526 entered himself a student of the university of Alcala. He began also to preach and gather disciples, for which he was thrown into prison, but obtained his release on promising to refrain from those practices. This condition, however, he soon violated, and was again placed under confinement at Salamanca, but recovered his liberty, on making a similar promise. He now went to Paris, where he made some proselytes, who bound themselves by a vow to observe the rule of their leader. After visiting England, Ignatius returned to Spain, and his preaching drew crowds of hearers. From thence he proceeded to Venice, with several followers, who assumed the name of 'The Society of Jesus.' After encountering some opposition, Ignatius procured, in 1546, the papal sanction to his order, of which he was created the first general; and in 1550 Pope Julius III. confirmed the society by a new and enlarged decree. The founder died at Rome 31 July, 1556; and in 1622 he was canonized. The Society of Jesus was suppressed by Clement IV. 1773, and solemnly re-established by Pius VII. 1814.

IHRE, JOHN, a learned antiquary of Upsal, in Sweden, born at Lund 1707; died 26 Nov. 1780. The 'Glossarium Sueco-Gothicum' is his best work.

ILDEFONSUS (ST.), a disciple of St. Isidore of Seville, afterwards abbat of Angeli, and archbishop of Toledo 658. He died 23 Feb. 667, aged 62, leaving a treatise 'On the spotless and perpetual Virginity of the Holy and Glorious Mary, Mother of God;' and other works printed in the Library of the Fathers.

ILIVE, JACOB, a printer and letter-founder, who, in 1751, published 'The Book of Jasher.' He was also the author of a discourse, in which he maintained that this earth is hell, and that the souls of men are apostate spirits in a state of punishment. He set up a meeting for the promulgation of deism;

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but at last was taken up and confined in Clerkenwell prison. Died 1763.

ILLESCAS, GONSALVO, a Spanish ecclesiastic, died 1580. He wrote the lives of the Popes, 2 vols., 1570.

IMBERT, BARTHÉLEMI, a French poet, born at Nimes 1747; died at Paris 2 Aug. 1790. His poem on 'The Judgment of Paris' is much admired.

IMBERT, JOSEPH GABRIEL, a French Carthusian monk, celebrated as a painter, was born at Marseilles 1654; died 1740.

IMHOFF, JAMES WILLIAM, a lawyer and genealogist, born 1651 at Nuremberg, where he died 20 Dec. 1728.

IMISON, JOHN, an ingenious English mechanic, author of a celebrated work entitled 'The School of Arts,' died 16 Aug., 1788.

IMOLA, INNOCENT DA. *See* FRANCUCCI.

IMPERIALI, JOHN BAPTIST, a physician, born at Vincenza 1568; became professor of philosophy and physic at Padua; and died 26 May, 1623. He wrote Latin poems; 'Exotericarum Exercitationum, lib. ii.;' and a Defence of Alexander Massaria. His son, *John Imperiali*, born 1602, was also a physician, and died at Padua about 1670, leaving 'Musæum Historicum et Physicum,' and other works.

IMPERIALI, JOSEPH RÉNÉ, a cardinal, who in 1730 lost the election to the pontificate by only one vote. He was born at Genoa 1651, and died 15 Jan., 1737, leaving his library for public use.

INCHBALD, Mrs. ELIZABETH, was born at Stanningfield, Suffolk, 15 Oct., 1753, being the daughter of a farmer named Simpson. At the age of sixteen she came to London, and soon afterwards made her début on the stage at Edinburgh. Young, beautiful, and inexperienced, she had the good fortune to find a protector in Mr. Inchbald, an actor, who by marrying her delivered her from the dangers to which she was exposed. She subsequently appeared on the boards at Dublin and London; but some successful attempts at dramatic composition ultimately led her to abandon the stage, on which she did not figure after 1789. From that period she devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits, and died at Kensington 1 Aug., 1821. Mrs. Inchbald wrote 'Such Things Are;' 'Lovers' Vows;' 'To Marry or Not to Marry,' and other comedies, all of which met with considerable applause. She also published two admirable novels, 'A Simple Story' (1791), and 'Nature and Art' (1796), and a collection of plays in 42 vols. Her Memoirs and Familiar Correspondence were published by James Boaden, in 2 vols., 1833.

INCHOFER, MELCHIOR, a Jesuit, born at Vienna 1584, became professor of philosophy, mathematics, and divinity at Messina, and died at Milan 28 Sept., 1648. He published 'The B. V. Mary's Letter to the People of Messina proved to be genuine,' 1629; 'Ecclesiastical Annals of the Kingdom of Hungary,' &c. A satire against the Jesuits, entitled 'Monarchia Solipsorum,' has been ascribed to him, but was probably written by Julius Clement Scotti, an ex-Jesuit.

INCLEDON, BENJAMIN CHARLES, a popular vocalist, born at Keverne, Conwall, about 1764. At eight years of age he was placed in the choir of Exeter Cathedral, under the celebrated Jackson; but at fifteen he ran away and served in the navy as a common sailor for about five years. On his return he obtained a considerable reputation as a singer in the provinces. He was engaged at Covent Garden, 1790, from which time he was a great favourite with the public. Died at Worcester 11 Feb., 1826.

INGE, HUGH, D.D., an Englishman; bishop of Meath 1512; archbishop of Dublin 1521; died 3 Aug., 1528.

INGELO, NATHANIEL, D.D., was at first a fellow of Emmanuel College, and afterwards of Queen's College, Cambridge. He also had a fellowship at Eton, and died there in Aug., 1683. He wrote a religious romance, called 'Bentivolio and Urania.' His correspondence with Dr. Hammond was published 1739.

INGENHOUSZ, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent physician and chemist, born at Breda 1730. He learned in England the Suttonian method of inoculation, and then went to Vienna, where he inoculated some of the imperial family. Eventually he returned to this country, and died near London 7 Sept., 1799. Besides some valuable communications in the Transactions of the Royal Society he published 'Experiments on Vegetables,' and a Latin translation of Hulme's Treatise on the Gout.

INGHIRAMI, FRANCESCO, an Italian antiquary, born at Volterra 1772; died 17 May, 1846. His principal work is entitled 'Monumenti Etruschi,' 10 vols., 1820-27.

INGHIRAMI, TOMASO FEDRA, a Latin poet and orator, born at Volterra, in Tuscany, 1470. Going to Rome he was overwhelmed with honours by several of the Popes; and Julius II. appointed him keeper of the Vatican library, and of the secret archives in the Castle of St. Angelo. Doubtless he would have been promoted still further had he not been prematurely cut off by death 6 Sept., 1516. Erasmus and Sadolet speak of him in terms of great laudation. He wrote a Defence of Cicero; a commentary on the Ars Poetica of Horace; a History of Rome: and Remarks on Plautus; with additions to that author's Aulularia.

INGLIS, HENRY DAVID, a writer of travels and works of fiction, was born at Edinburgh 1795, and died in London 20 March, 1835. His principal works, some of which were published under the pseudonym of *Derwent Conway*, are 'Tales of Ardennes;' 'Solitary Walks through many Lands;' 'Travels in Norway and Sweden;' 'Switzerland and the Pyrenees;' 'Spain in 1830;' 'Travels in the Tyrol;' 'Ireland in 1834;' 'The Channel Islands;' and 'The New Gil Blas.'

INGLIS, HESTER, a lady eminent for her penmanship in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. One of her performances, in the possession of the Harcourt family, is entitled 'Historiæ memorabiles Genesis per Esterum Inglis Galliam, ann. 1600.' From this it appears that she was a native of France, and that she resided at Edinburgh. She married Bartholomew Kello, a Scotchman, by whom she had a son, who became a clergyman, and was minister of Speckshall, in Suffolk. Mrs. Inglis was very intimate with Bishop Hall of Norwich; and her grandson was sword-bearer of that city. She died July, 1625. There are several specimens of her exquisite penmanship in the British Museum. (MSS. Addit. 987; 27,927, &c.)

INGLIS, JAMES, abbat of Culross, in Scotland, was murdered 1 March, 1530. He was much esteemed as a poet and scholar, and is supposed to be the author of 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' first published at St. Andrew's, 1548.

INGLIS, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch divine, was a native of Perthshire. He was appointed one of

the ministers of the Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, 1796; moderator of the general assembly 1804; and died 2 Jan., 1834, aged 71, leaving a work on the evidences of Christianity and a treatise in defence of Ecclesiastical Establishments.

INGRAM, ROBERT, an English divine, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 9 March, 1726-7. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degrees in arts. His first preferment was the perpetual curacy of Bridhurst, in Kent; next the living of Orston, in Nottinghamshire; and afterwards the vicarages of Wormington and Boxted, in Essex. He died 3 Aug., 1804. Mr. Ingram wrote 'A View of the Great Events of the Seventh Plague, or Period when the mystery of God shall be finished;' 'Accounts of the Ten Tribes of Israel being in America, originally published by Manasseh Ben Israel;' 'A Complete and Uniform Explanation of the Prophecy of the Seven Vials of Wrath.'

INGRASSIAS, JOHN PHILIP, a physician and anatomist of Palermo, born 1510 died 6 Nov., 1580.

INGUIMBERTI, DOMINIC JOSEPH MARIA D', bishop of Carpentras, was born in that city 24 Aug., 1683, and died 6 Sept., 1757. To this worthy prelate, who published some religious pieces, the city of Carpentras owes its public library, museum, and hospital.

INGULPHUS, abbat of Croyland, of which abbey he wrote the history, was born in London about 1030. His father belonged to the court of Edward the Confessor, whose queen took great pleasure in the conversation of Ingulphus. He was educated at Westminster and Oxford; after which he became secretary to William the Conqueror, duke of Normandy, when that prince visited England. He next went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return turned monk in Normandy; but after the conquest he was made abbat of Croyland, where he died 17 Dec., 1109. His work was printed by Sir Henry Savile 1596; and by Gale in his 'Scriptores.' There was also another edition at Oxford in 1684. An English translation by H. T. Riley forms one of the volumes of 'Bohn's Antiquarian Library.'

INMAN, JAMES, D.D., some time fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and for many years professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, and the School of Naval Architecture, Portsmouth, died 7 Feb., 1859, aged 83. He was regarded with high esteem in naval circles for his application of science to navigation and shipbuilding. His translation of 'Chapman,' with his valuable annotations, is the text-book on which all subsequent writers on naval architecture have proceeded.

INNES, LOUIS, a Catholic divine, who was principal of the Scotch college at Paris when James II. sought an asylum in France. He was appointed almoner to the queen, and secretary of state to the expatriated monarch. To him is ascribed the compilation of 'The Memoirs of James II.,' an abstract of which was published by Dr. Clarke 1806. He was succeeded as principal of the Scotch college by his brother, *Thomas Innes*, who died 9 Feb., 1744. The latter was an accomplished antiquary, and published 'A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain,' 2 vols., 1729.—*Anderson.*

INNOCENT I., Pope, succeeded Anastasius 401; died 14 Feb., 417.

INNOCENT II., a Roman, was elected Pope after Honorius II., 1130, by part of the cardinals; the rest elected cardinal Peter de Leo and named him Anacletus II., which caused a schism in the Church. Anacletus dying 1138, the schismatics elected in his place Gregory, who took the name of Victor IV., but who abdicated soon afterwards, when peace was restored, and Innocent II. acknowledged as legitimate Pope by the whole Church. Innocent died 24 Sept., 1143.

INNOCENT III., *Lothario Conti*, succeeded Celestine III. 1198, at the age of 37; and died 20 July, 1216.

INNOCENT IV., *Sinibaldo de' Fieschi*, was elected Pope 1234; and died 13 Dec., 1254.

INNOCENT V., *Peter de Tarantaise*, born 1245, was elected Pope 21 Jan., 1276; and died 22 June the same year.

INNOCENT VI., *Stephen Albert*, succeeded Clement VI. 1352; died 12 Sept., 1362.

INNOCENT VII., *Cosmo de' Migliorati*, was elected Pope 1404; died 6 Nov., 1406.

INNOCENT VIII., *John Baptist Cibo*, succeeded Sixtus IV 1484; died 25 July, 1492.

INNOCENT IX., *John Anthony Facchinetti*, was elected Pope 30 Oct., 1591, and died two months later, Dec. 31.

INNOCENT X., *John Baptist Panfili*, succeeded Urban VIII. 1644; died 7 Jan., 1655, aged 81.

INNOCENT XI., *Benedict Odescalchi*, succeeded Clement X. 1676; died 12 Aug., 1689.

INNOCENT XII., *Antonio Pignatelli*, was elected Pope 1691, and died 27 Sept., 1700.

INNOCENT XIII., *Michael Angelo Conti*, elected Pope 1721; died 7 March, 1724.

INTERIAN DE AYALA, JOHN, a Spanish monk, who died at Madrid 20 Oct., 1730, aged 74. He published a work on the errors of painters in representing religious subjects, entitled 'Pictor Christianus eruditus,' 1720; and some poems.

INVEGES, AUGUSTINE, a Jesuit, born at Siacca, in Sicily, 1595; died at Palermo April, 1677. He wrote The History of Palermo; Historia Paradisi terrestris; La Cartagine Siciliana; History of Camo in Sicily.

IOLO GOCH, a Welsh bard who died about 1402.

IRELAND, JOHN, was born near Wem, Shropshire, and brought up to the business of watchmaking, which he carried on for some years in Maiden Lane, Covent Garden. He also dealt in pictures and prints, for which he had a good taste. He died near Birmingham Nov., 1808. He published the 'Memoirs of John Henderson,' and 'Illustrations of Hogarth,' 3 vols.

IRELAND, JOHN, D.D., was born at Ashburton, Devonshire, 8 Sept., 1761, and educated at Oxford. He became vicar of Croydon (1793-1816); prebendary of Westminster (1802); sub-dean (1806); dean (1816-42); rector of Islip, Oxfordshire (1816-35): died 1 Sept., 1842. Dean Ireland was very intimate with Mr. Giffard, whom he assisted in the editorship of the 'Quarterly Review.' Among his separate publications are 'Five Discourses, containing certain arguments for and against the reception of Christianity by the ancient Jews and Greeks;' 'Vindiciæ Regiæ, a defence of the Kingly Office;' 'Paganism and Christianity compared.' By his will he left 10,000*l.* to the university of Oxford for the endowment of a Professorship of the Exegesis of the Holy Scripture.

IRELAND, SAMUEL, a weaver in Spitalfields,

who, having some turn for the arts, emerged from his obscurity to become a dealer in scarce books and pictures. He also published several works, which for their embellishments were at one time in request. These were, 'A Picturesque Tour through Holland, Brabant, and France,' 2 vols.; 'Picturesque Views on the Thames,' 2 vols.; 'Picturesque Views on the Medway.' In 1794 he published 'Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth;' and two years afterwards he made himself notorious by a pretended discovery of manuscripts in the handwriting of Shakespeare; a fac-simile copy of which was printed by subscription, at the moderate price of four guineas. The imposture, however, was soon detected. The other productions of Mr. Ireland were, 'Picturesque Views of the Severn and Warwickshire Avon;' and a 'History of the Inns of Court.' Died July, 1800.

IRELAND, Samuel William Henry, son of the preceding, was born in London 1777. He was educated in France, and at the age of 16 was apprenticed to a conveyancer in his native city. Having accompanied his father to Stratford-upon-Avon, and noticing his enthusiasm for Shaksperean relics, he forged a deed containing a pretended autograph of the poet, which he stated he had found among some old law papers. The eagerness with which his father believed this tale induced him to manufacture other documents of the same description; and he finally produced a play called 'Vortigern' purporting to be by Shakspere. It at first deceived many men of letters, and Sheridan purchased it for Drury Lane Theatre, where it was produced with John Kemble in the leading part; but the total failure of the play, joined with the attacks of Malone and others, soon led to a general conviction of young Ireland's dishonesty. 'Vortigern' and 'Henry II.,' a similar production, were printed in 1789, and the former was republished in 1832 with a fac-simile of the original forgery. Being required to show the source from which he had derived the MSS., he at last confessed his deception, left his father's house, and abandoned his profession. He passed the rest of his life in literary pursuits, publishing several novels which never had much popularity, 'Neglected Genius,' a poem (1812), &c. His 'Confessions' (1805) contains a full account of his literary forgeries.

IRENÆUS (St.), bishop of Lyons, was a native of Greece, and the disciple of Polycarp, by whom it is supposed he was sent into Gaul. He was at first a priest in the church of Lyons, and on the martyrdom of Pothinus, in 174, succeeded him in that bishopric. He had a disputation with Valentinus at Rome, and held a council at Lyons in which the Gnostic heresy was condemned. Irenæus was a great lover of peace, and laboured to allay the controversy respecting the time of celebrating Easter. He was beheaded at Lyons in the persecution under Severus, about A.D. 202. His works were edited by Grabe, at Oxford, 1702, and by Massuet, at Paris, 1710.

IRETON, Henry, son of German Ireton, Esq., of Attenton, Notts, was born there 1610. He became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple; but when the Rebellion broke out, he joined the Parliament, and was at the battle of Naseby. Having married a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, he soon rose to preferments, and became commissary-general. He sat in judgment upon the king, and the next year went as commander of the army in Ireland, where he died 26 Nov., 1651. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey, till the Restoration, when it was taken up, suspended at the gallows, and there thrown into a pit with those of Cromwell and Bradshaw.

IRNERIUS, or WERNERIUS, a civilian of Bologna, who is supposed to have died between 1126 and 1138.

IRVING, Edward, a popular preacher, was born at Annan, Scotland, 15 Aug., 1792, and educated at Edinburgh, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. After becoming a licentiate of the Church of Scotland, he acted as assistant to Dr. Chalmers at Glasgow; but in 1822 he removed to the Presbyterian meeting-house at the Caledonian Asylum, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London, where the novelty of his style, and the force and eloquence of his discourses, soon rendered him the most popular preacher of his time, and the singularity of his appearance and gesticulations attracted very large congregations. He also published several religious works, which had an extensive sale. In 1829 he removed to a larger chapel in Regent Square. Previously to this, however, he had departed from the doctrinal standards of the Church of Scotland, and had developed his new opinions in his 'Sermons, Lectures, and Occasional Discourses' (1828). He was charged with holding Christ subject to original and actual sin, and with denying the doctrines of atonement, satisfaction, imputation, and substitution. The exhibition of the 'unknown tongues' uttered by some designing or deluded persons of his congregation, and pronounced by Mr. Irving to be 'manifestations of the Holy Ghost,' next occupied public attention; the result of all being that he was deprived of his charge in Regent Square (1832), and deposed from the ministry of the Church of Scotland (1833). Mr. Irving afterwards preached in a chapel in Newman Street, and became the founder of a sect, calling themselves the 'Catholic and Apostolic Church,' but generally known as 'Irvingites.' Died at Glasgow 6 Dec., 1834. All his writings are on religious subjects.—*Anderson.*

IRVING, George Vere, a topographer, fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, was born at Newton, Lanarkshire, 1815, being the only son of Alexander Irving, Esq. (Lord Newton). Mr. Irving was a very frequent contributor to 'Notes and Queries,' and the author in collaboration with Mr. Alexander Murray of a large work on the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, published in 1864. He died in London 29 Oct., 1869.

IRVING, Washington, the son of a merchant of New York, was born there 3 April, 1783. He was intended for the legal profession, and studied for the bar, but before he was 21 he commenced his career as a writer, and in 1809 published the amusing 'History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker.' Abandoning the idea of following the legal profession, he went (1810) into mercantile business with his brother, but the house failed in 1817. Mr. Irving was at that time resident at Liverpool, manager of the European branch of the firm, and the event threw him upon his own resources. He resolved to devote his life to literature, and as a result of this determination the 'Sketch Book' appeared in 1819. It was recognised as the product of taste and genius; and even English criticism, until then always scornful

of American books, paid homage to its merits. Other well-known works followed, viz., 'Bracebridge Hall,' 1822; 'Tales of a Traveller,' 1824; 'Life of Columbus,' 1828; 'Conquest of Granada,' 1829; and 'The Alhambra,' 1831. Meantime Mr. Irving, in 1829, 1830, and 1831, had been appointed secretary to the American embassy in London; and during his residence abroad he had spent much time in Spain and in various other parts of Europe, acquiring the friendship and esteem of the most distinguished men of the day. In 1832 he returned to his native country, where he continued his literary labours. The result of a visit to the Indian tribes was the publication of the elegant 'Tour on the Prairies.' Then followed 'Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey;' 'Legends of the Conquest of Spain,' 1836; 'Astoria,' 1836; and 'The Adventures of Captain Bonneville,' 1837. In 1842 he was honoured with the appointment of Minister to Spain, and at the end of his official term in 1846 he returned to the United States. In 1848-50 he superintended a revised edition of his works; in 1849 published 'Oliver Goldsmith;' in 1850 'Mahomet and his Successors;' then 'Wolfert's Roost;' and the 'Life of Washington,' 5 vols., 1855-59. He died at his residence, Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, New York, 28 Nov., 1859.

IRWIN, EYLES, was born at Calcutta, of Irish parents, 1748. He received his education under Dr. Rose at Chiswick; and in 1767 returned to the east in a civil capacity; but was suspended (1777) for his attachment to Lord Pigot; on which he came to Europe overland to seek redress; which he obtained, and he was restored to his former station at Madras, whither he repaired again by the same route. In 1785 he returned again to England; but in 1792 he went to China to superintend the company's affairs; after which he revisited England, where he died 14 Oct., 1817. His works are—St. Thomas's Mount, a poem; Bedakah, an Indian pastoral; Adventures during a Voyage up the Red Sea, and a Journey across the Desert; Eastern Eclogues; Epistle to Mr. Hayley; Ode on the Death of Hyder Ally; Triumph of Innocence, an ode on the acquittal of Mr. Hastings; Inquiry into the feasibility of Buonaparte's Expedition to the East; Buonaparte in Egypt; Nilus, an Elegy on the Victory of Admiral Nelson; the Failure of the French Crusade; The Bedouins; Ode to Iberia; Elegy on the fall of Saragossa; Napoleon, or the Vanity of Human Wishes.

ISAAC I., *Comnenus*, Emperor of the East, was crowned 1057, after the defeat of Michael Stratioticus. He resigned the throne to Constantine Ducas 1059, and died 1061.

ISAAC II., *Angelus*, Emperor of the East, obtained the crown after putting to death Andronicus Comnenus 1185; and died 1204.

ISAACSON, HENRY, a chronologer, born in London, Sept., 1581. He became amanuensis to Bishop Andrews, and died about 7 Dec., 1654. He published 'Saturni Ephemerides; or a Chronological Series of the Four Monarchies, with the annual memorable Passages in them,' folio, 1633.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE, queen of Spain, was born 1451, being the daughter of John II. She married Ferdinand V. of Arragon, and died 26 Nov., 1504. The conquest of Grenada, and the discovery of America by Columbus, distinguished their reign.

ISÆUS, a Greek orator, born at Chalcis, in Syria, about 418 B.C. He was the disciple of Lysias, and preceptor to Demosthenes, at Athens, where he kept a famous school of eloquence. We have only ten of his orations remaining. There was another Greek orator of this name, who went to Rome about A.D. 97.

ISELIN, ISAAC, a German philosopher, born at Basle 1728; died 15 June, 1782. He wrote an Essay on the History of Mankind.

ISELIN, JAMES CHRISTOPHER, a divine and philologist of Basle, born 1681; died April, 1737. Among his works are, 'De Gallis Rhenum transeuntibus, carmen heroicum;' 'De Historicis Latinis melioris ævi Dissertatio;' and Researches on the Origin of Printing.

ISIDORE OF ALEXANDRIA, ST., was born in Egypt about 318. He passed many years in solitude, but was ordained by Athanasius, and placed over a monastery; whence he was called Isidore the Hospitaller. He defended that father against the Arians, for which he was banished by the Patriarch Theophilus. He then went to Constantinople, where he died 403.

ISIDORE, of Charax, a Greek historian and geographer, flourished about 300 B.C.

ISIDORE, ST., surnamed *Pelusiota*, or *Damietta*, from his retiring to a solitude near the town which bears both these names. He was the disciple of St. Chrysostom, and died 4 Feb., 440. He wrote 2012 letters on theological questions and ecclesiastical discipline, in an elegant style. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1638.

ISIDORE, ST., of Seville, was born at Carthagena, of which city his father was governor. Isidore succeeded his brother in the bishopric of Seville 601, and died 4 April, 636. His works are numerous, and among them is a chronicle, ending at the year 626. The editions of his Missal and Breviary are very scarce. In his treatise on Divine Offices are some curious observations on music.

ISLA, JOSEPH FRANCIS DE, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Segovia April, 1714; died at Bologna Dec., 1783. He wrote the 'History of the famous Preacher Friar Gerund de Campazas,' with a view to correct the abuses of the Spanish pulpit. An English translation by Nugent appeared at London 1772.

ISOCRATES, a Greek orator, born at Athens about B.C. 436; died B.C. 338. There are extant twenty-one orations ascribed to him. The best edition is that of W. Lange, 8vo., Halle, 1804.

ISRAILH, AUGUSTIN SIMON, a French ecclesiastic, born at Puy 16 June, 1719; died 1794. His curious and well-written book, entitled 'Querelles Littéraires,' has been sometimes attributed to Raynal, and even to Voltaire.

ITTIGIUS, THOMAS, a Lutheran divine, of Leipsic, born 31 Oct., 1643; died 7 April, 1710. His works are exceedingly numerous.

IVAN V., Czar of Russia, was born 1661, and succeeded to the throne 1682. Being of weak intellect he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter. The Princess Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Ivan, excited a sedition, which resulted in Ivan and Peter being appointed joint sovereigns, and Sophia co-regent. This government lasted six years, when Sophia having projected the death of Peter that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered and the princess confined in a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole monarch. Ivan died 29 January, 1696.

IVAN VI., of Brunswick Bevern, was declared Czar after the death of his aunt Anne Ivanova, 1740. He was dethroned 1741, and put to death by order of Catherine 1764.

IVANOF, FEODOR FEODORWITCH, a Russian dramatist, born 1777; died at Moscow, 31 Aug., 1816.

IVES, or YVES, ST., bishop of Chartres, died 23 Dec., 1115, leaving a collection of Ecclesiastical Decrees, numerous Epistles, and other valuable works.

IVES, JOHN, an antiquary, born at Great Yarmouth 1751. He became Suffolk herald extraordinary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He published three numbers of select papers on subjects of English antiquities; also remarks on the 'Garianonum of the Romans, the Scite and Remains, fixed and described,' 12mo. Died 9 June, 1776.

IVETAUX. *See* YVETAUX.

IVIE, EDWARD, a Latin poet, was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1702); became vicar of Flower, Northamptonshire, 1717; and died 11 June, 1745, aged 67. His 'Epicteti Enchiridion, Latinis versibus adumbratum,' 1715, procured him a considerable reputation. It is reprinted with Simpson's Epictetus, 8vo., Oxford, 1804.

IVORY, Sir JAMES, LL.D., F.R.S., mathematician, born at Dundee 1765, and educated at the universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh. At the termination of his academical career, instead of entering the Church, for which he had been originally destined, he took an engagement as teacher in an academy at Dundee, and subsequently, from 1789 to 1804, he was managing partner of a factory for spinning flax at Douglastown, Forfarshire. He next obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Military College at Great Marlow, Bucks (afterwards removed to Sandhurst), which he held till 1819. In 1831 he was invested with the Guelphic order of knighthood, and received a pension of £300 a year. Died 21 Sept., 1842. To the Transactions of the Royal Society of London he contributed fifteen papers, most of them relating to physical astronomy, and all of them containing mathematical investigations of the most refined nature. Some valuable papers by him will also be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; in Masere's 'Scriptores Logarithmici;' in Leybourne's 'Mathematical Repository;' and in the supplement to the 6th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.—*Anderson.*

IZAACKE, RICHARD, a topographer, born at Exeter 1624, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. Afterwards he became chamberlain and town-clerk of his native city, where he died about 1700. He compiled the Antiquities, or Memorials of the City of Exeter, 1677; and reprinted, with additions by the author's son, 1724.

J.

JABLONOWSKY, JOSEPH ALEXANDER VON, a Polish prince, who resigned his dignity when the troubles broke out in his country, and went to live at Leipsic, where he distinguished himself as the patron of science. He founded a society there which was called by his name. He wrote 'The Lives of Twelve Generals;' a 'Treatise on the Sclavonic Poetry;' &c. Born 1711; died 1 March, 1777.

JABLONSKI, DANIEL ERNEST, a Polish divine of the Protestant persuasion, born at Dantzic 20 Nov., 1660. After studying in various universities, and lastly at Oxford, he went to Prussia, where he became ecclesiastical counsellor, and president of the academy of Berlin. He laboured, without success, to promote a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists. Died 26 May, 1742. He translated into Latin Dr. Bentley's sermons at Boyle's lecture, and wrote several works on theological subjects. His son, *Paul Ernest Jablonski*, born at Berlin 1693, became professor of divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, where he died 13 Sept., 1757, leaving 'Pantheon Ægyptiorum,' and a great many other works. He is not to be confounded with *Charles Gustavus Jablonski*, member of the scientific society at Halle, and author of a Natural History of Insects. He died 1787, aged 31.

JABLONSKI, JOHN THEODORE, brother to Daniel, was born at Dantzic 1654. He was a councillor of the court of Prussia, and secretary of the Royal Society at Berlin. Died 1731. His works are—a French and German Dictionary; a Course of Morality; and a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.

JACKSON, ANDREW, an American general and statesman, born in South Carolina 15 March, 1767. He served in the war of independence, and afterwards practised the law with such success that he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in the state of Tennessee, having been a short time previously constituted major-general of the state forces. He resigned his judicial office, however, and lived in retirement till the breaking out of the war with England (1812), when he greatly distinguished himself in the military service. In 1814 he was appointed a major-general in the service of the United States, and on the 7th of November in that year he succeeded in taking Pensacola. He raised himself to the highest point of glory among his countrymen by the famous repulse of the British forces in their attack on New Orleans 8 Jan., 1815. In 1828 he was elected president of the United States, and again in 1832, so that he was at the head of the government of his native country from 1829 to 1837. Died 8 June, 1845.—*Nat. Cycl.*

JACKSON, ARTHUR, a nonconformist divine, born at Little Waldingfield, Suffolk, 1593; and educated at Cambridge. He became lecturer of St. Michael's, Wood Street; after which he obtained the living of St. Faith under St. Paul's, from whence he was ejected 1662. He was inimical to Cromwell, and suffered imprisonment in the time of Love's plot, for refusing to give evidence on that occasion. His Annotations on the Bible were printed in 4 vols. Died 5 Aug., 1666.

JACKSON, CYRIL, D.D., was the son of a physician at Halifax. He received his academical education at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A., 1768; M.A. 1771; B.D. 1777; D.D. 1781). He held the post of sub-preceptor to the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and eventually became dean of Christ Church, which office he filled for twenty-six years. At the end of that period he retired to his favourite village of Felpham, Sussex, where he died 31 Aug., 1819, aged 76. Dr. Jackson published nothing, though he had a high reputation for scholarship. His brother, *William Jackson*, D.D., became Greek professor at Oxford 1783; bishop of Oxford 1811; and died 2 Dec., 1815, aged 64.

JACKSON, JOHN, was born 4 April, 1686, at Lensey, Yorkshire. He took his bachelor's degree at Cambridge, but could not obtain that of master on account of his Arian principles. Notwithstanding this he took possession of the rectory of Rossington, and was presented to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester, where he died with the character of a learned but troublesome man, 12 May, 1763. He wrote some tracts on the Trinity; a Defence of Human Liberty; four tracts in Defence of Human Reason; a Treatise on the Existence and Unity of God; an Address to the Deists; and Chronological Antiquities, 3 vols.

JACKSON, JOHN, a celebrated portrait painter, born at Lastingham, Yorkshire, 1778; died in London 1 June, 1831. He was a royal academician; and in 1819 accompanied his friend Chantrey to Rome, where he was elected a member of the academy of St. Luke. His best works are the portraits of Flaxman, Lady Dover, Canova, and himself.

JACKSON, JOSEPH, a letter-founder of London, who cast the types for Domesday Book, the Alexandrian New Testament, and Macklin's Bible. Born 4 Sept., 1733; died 14 Jan., 1792.

JACKSON, ROBERT, M.D., a physician who practised for a time at Stockton, co. Durham, and was employed for many years in the army service on the Continent and in the West Indies. He wrote, 'On the Fevers of Jamaica;' 'An Exposition of the Practice of Affusing Cold Water on the Body as a Cure of Fever.' Born 1751; died 6 April, 1827.

JACKSON, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Willowing, in the bishopric of Durham, 1579, and educated at Oxford. He then was presented to the vicarage of Newcastle, but in 1630, on being elected president of Corpus Christi College, he resigned that living. In 1635 he was made prebendary of Winchester, and three years afterwards dean of Peterborough. Died 1640. His works, the principal of which is a Commentary on the Creed, were printed in 3 vols. folio, 1672.

JACKSON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, commonly called 'Stonewall' Jackson, a general in the service of the Confederate States of America, was born in Western Virginia Jan., 1824, and educated in the military academy at West Point. He saw much active service in the Mexican war, and on quitting the army received the appointment of professor of chemistry in the military academy of the state of Virginia at Lexington. On the outbreak of the civil war he offered his services to the State of Virginia, and soon became one of the principal Confederate generals. He died of wounds received in battle 9 May, 1863.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, a musical composer and ingenious writer, born at Exeter 1730. He studied under Travers, an eminent musician in London; after which he returned to his native city, where, in 1777, he became organist of the cathedral. He died there 12 July, 1803. As a composer of plaintive melodies, he stands pre-eminent. He had also a fine taste for the arts, and his literary productions are very respectable. The titles of these are—'Thirty Letters on various Subjects;' 'On the Present State of Music;' 'The Four Ages.'

JACOB BEN HAIM, a rabbi of the sixteenth century, who published a collection of the Masora at Venice in 4 vols., 1525, with the text of the Bible. This work is much esteemed among the Jews.

JACOB, GILES, a dramatic and law writer, born at Romsey, Hampshire, 1686. He was bred an attorney; after which he became steward to a gentleman of fortune. Died 8 May, 1744. As a dramatist he wrote two comedies, called 'Love in a Wood;' and 'The Soldier's Last Stake.' But though he had no merit in this line, he gained some credit by his 'Poetical Register, or Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1723. His law publications are very voluminous. 'The New Law Dictionary' is the best known of them.

JACOB, HENRY, a sectary, was a native of Kent, and educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. After being precentor of Corpus Christi College, he obtained the living of Cheriton in his native county; but on publishing, in 1604, 'Reasons proving the necessity of Reforming our Churches in England,' he found it expedient to withdraw into Holland. After his return he established a separate congregation on Independent principles; but in 1624 he went to Virginia, where he died shortly afterwards. His works, though numerous, are scarce, and wholly controversial.

JACOB, HENRY, son of the preceding, was born 1606 or 1607. He was educated at Leyden under Erpenius, and made great progress in oriental literature. In 1629 he was incorporated B.A. at Oxford, and became probationer fellow of Merton College, where he was also made reader of philology. He was likewise amanuensis to Selden, who has paid him a handsome compliment in one of his works. In 1636 he was created M.A.; and in 1641 elected superior beadle of divinity. Soon after this he was admitted to the degree of bachelor of physic, but was expelled by the parliamentary visitors; on which he retired to London, and next to Canterbury, where he died very poor 5 Nov., 1652. His printed works are few; but he left a number of manuscripts on curious subjects, as the origin of letters and eastern antiquities. Wood says that he was the author of the 'Delphi Phœnicizantes,' published by Dr. Dickinson.—*See* DICKINSON.

JACOB DE SAINT CHARLES, LOUIS, a Carmelite, born at Châlons-sur-Sâone 1668; died at Paris 10 May, 1670. His principal works are—'Bibliotheca Pontificia;' 'Traité des plus belles Bibliothèques du Monde;' 'Bibliographia Parisina;' 'De claris Scriptoribus Cabilonensibus.'

JACOBÆUS, OLIGER, a physician and Latin poet, born at Arhusen, in Jutland, 1651. He became (1679) professor of philosophy and physic at Copenhagen, where he died 1701. One of his most curious works is a Dissertation on Frogs and Lizards.

JACOBI, FREDERICK HENRY, a German philosopher, born at Dusseldorf 25 Jan., 1743; died at Munich 10 March, 1819. His complete works were published in 6 vols., Leipsic, 1812-24.

JACOBI, JOHN GEORGE, a German poet, born at Dusseldorf 1740 · died canon of Halberstadt 4 Jan., 1814.

JACOBS, JURIEN, a Swiss painter, died 1664, aged 54. He was the disciple of Snyders, and excelled in huntings and animals.

JACOBS, LUCAS. *See* LUCAS VAN LEYDEN.

JACOMBE, THOMAS, D.D., a nonconformist divine, born at Burton Lazars, Leicestershire, 1622, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity College. In the Rebellion

he obtained the living of St. Martin, Ludgate; but being ejected from it in 1662, he was taken into the family of the countess of Exeter, where he died 27 March, 1687. Dr. Jacombe wrote a Commentary on the 8th of the Romans; a Treatise of Holy Dedication; and sermons. He had also a share in the Continuation of Pool's Annotations.

JACOPONE, or JACOPO DA TODI, an Italian poet, whose real name was *Jacopo de Benedetti*, was born at Todi, of a noble family. On being left a widower he distributed his property among the poor, and entered into the order of Minorites as a servitor. He was the friend of Dante, and died 25 Dec., 1306. His works were printed at Venice in 1617, under the title of 'Poesie Spirituale.'

JACOTOT, JEAN JOSEPH, a French writer, born at Dijon 4 March, 1770. In 1815 he was appointed lecturer on the French language in the university of Louvain, where he devised his system of 'universal education,' or more properly, 'self-education,' which was introduced under his superintendence into the military school there. He returned to his native country 1838, and died at Valenciennes 30 July, 1840. He published several works showing the application of his method to the acquirement of 'The Mother Tongue' (1822); 'Foreign Languages;' 'Mathematics;' 'Music, Drawing, and Painting.'

JACQUARD, JOSEPH MARIE, a French mechanician, the inventor of the Jacquard loom, was born at Lyons 7 July, 1752, and died at Oullins, near that city, 7 Aug., 1834.

JACQUELOT, ISAAC, a Protestant divine, born 16 Dec., 1647, at Vassy. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he went to Heidelberg, next to the Hague, and lastly to Berlin, where he obtained a pension, and died 20 Oct., 1708. He wrote many theological works in French.

JACQUET, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, born at Lyons 6 March, 1732; died 1794. He wrote 'Parallèle des Tragiques Grecs et Français.'

JACQUIER, FRANÇOIS, a learned Jesuit and mathematician, was born at Vitry 1711; died at Rome 3 July, 1788. His works are, Newtoni principia mathematica, 4 vols.; Institutiones philosophicæ, 5 vols.; Riflessoni sovra alcune difficolta spettanti i danni della cuppola di S. Pietro; Descrizione d'un istromento per far conogni facilita orologi solari; Trattato di Algebra.

JACQUIN, NICHOLAS JOSEPH, a botanist, born at Leyden 16 Feb., 1727. The Emperor Francis I. sent him to America to collect rare plants to ornament the imperial gardens of Vienna and Schönbrunn. On his return he published a catalogue of the plants he had discovered, and was appointed professor of botany and chemistry at Vienna. He was also created a baron and a knight of the order of St. Stephen, and nominated a counsellor of mines and coinage. He died 24 Oct., 1817, leaving a number of valuable works in Latin on botanical science.

JADELOT, NICOLAS, a French physician and medical writer, born at Pont-à-Mousson 1738; died 27 June, 1793, at Nancy, where he was professor of anatomy and physiology.

JAEGER, JOHN WOLFGANG, a Lutheran divine of Stuttgart, author of 'Ecclesiastical History compared with Profane;' Observations on Puffendorf and Grotius; Spinoza's Life and Doctrines examined, &c. Born 1647; died 1720.

JAGO, RICHARD, a poet, born 1 Oct., 1715, Beaudesert, Warwickshire, of which place father was rector. He was educated at the sch of Solihull, after which he became a servitor University College, Oxford (M.A. 1738). He v presented to the living of Harbury in 1746, which was added that of Chesterton, and next t vicarage of Snittersfield, Warwickshire. In 17 he obtained the rectory of Kimcote, Leicestershi but died at Snittersfield 8 May, 1781. His pri cipal poem is entitled 'Edge Hill;' and an ent edition of his works was printed 1784.

JAHN, JOHN, a German orientalist, was can of the metropolitan church of Vienna, and p fessor of biblical archæology, dogmatic theolog and the oriental languages in the university the His works on sacred philology are highly esteem by scholars. Born 1750; died 16 Aug., 1817.

JAHN, OTTO, was born at Kiel (Holstei 16 June, 1813; finished his studies at Berli made a long stay in France and Italy; and on return to Kiel opened a course of lectures on p lology and archæology. In 1847 he occupied chair of philology at Leipsic, but having tak part in the national movements of 1848-9, he w deprived of his appointments and retired in private life. He published numerous philologi and archæological works, and a very valuat biography of Mozart. Died Sept., 1869.

JAILLOT, HUBERT ALEXIS, a French ge grapher, born about 1640; died 1712. His gra son, *Jean Baptiste Michel Renou de Chauvig* better known by the name of Jaillot, was bo 1710 at Paris, where he died April, 1780. He pu lished 'Critical, Historical, and Typographi Researches concerning Paris,' 5 vols., 1775.

JAMBLICHUS, a native of Chalcis in Cœ Syria, flourished at the beginning of the fou century. He was the disciple of Anatolius a Porphyry, from whom he learnt the mysteries of t Plotinian system of philosophy, which he taug with reputation, though he clothed it in obsc terms. Died about 333. He wrote, 'The Life Pythagoras;' An Exhortation to the Study Philosophy; Three Books on Mathematical Lea ing; Commentary on Nicomachus' Institutes Arithmetic; A Treatise on the Mysteries of t Egyptians, Chaldeans, and Assyrians; the b editions of which are those of Aldus, folio, 149 Gale, in Greek and Latin, folio, 1678, Oxon a Kuster, Amsterdam, 1707, 4to.

JAMES I., King of Arragon, surnamed *Conqueror*, was born 1206; succeeded his fat Peter II., 1213; died 1276.

JAMES II., King of Aragon, son of Peter I and grandson of the preceding, was born 12 succeeded to the throne 1285; died 1327.

JAMES I., King of Scotland, was born 13 being the son of Robert III., whom he succee 1406. He was murdered 20 Feb., 1437.

JAMES II., King of Scotland, son of the p ceding, was born 1430; succeeded to the thr at the age of 7 years; and was slain at the siege Roxburgh 3 Aug., 1460.

JAMES III., son and successor of the above, born 1453; and was slain in battle 11 July, 148

JAMES IV. succeeded his father, the last-m tioned, at the age of 16. He was slain at the ba of Flodden Field 9 Sept., 1513.

JAMES V., son of the above, was only a y old at the time of his father's death. At the ag 17 he assumed the reins of government; and d

14 Dec., 1542, leaving his crown to his daughter, the ill-fated Mary Stuart.

JAMES VI. of Scotland and I. of England was the son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by Mary, daughter of James V. He was born 1566, and the year following proclaimed king on the forced resignation of his mother. He succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the English throne 1603; and died 27 March, 1625.

JAMES II., King of England, was the second son of Charles I., and born in London 1633, in which year he was created duke of York. He succeeded his brother, Charles II., Feb., 1684-5, but his zeal for the Catholic religion leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the prince of Orange, who had married his daughter Mary, was invited by several of the English nobility to accept the throne. James, on finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France 1688, and died at St. Germains 16 Sept., 1701. A notice of his son, *James Francis Edward*, called the chevalier of St. George, is given under STUART.

JAMES DE VITRI, a cardinal in the thirteenth century, born at Vitry, near Paris. He attended the crusades, and was made bishop of Ptolemais; after which Gregory IX. raised him to the purple, and employed him as legate. He died at Rome 1244. He wrote an 'Eastern and Western History,' published by Canisius.

JAMES DE VORAGINE, a Dominican, so called from the place of his birth in the state of Genoa. He was born about 1230; became archbishop of Genoa 1292; and died 14 July, 1298. The most famous of his works is a collection of legends of the saints, known as 'The Golden Legend,' first printed at Cologne 1470

JAMES, GEORGE PAYNE RAYNSFORD, a novelist, was the son of a physician in London, where he was born 1801. Having received a liberal education he travelled for some time on the Continent, and was resident in France and Italy during his early youth and manhood. His first so-called 'historical' novel, 'Richelieu,' was written in 1825, though not published till 1828. It is a very able work, and was followed by another of equal merit, 'Darnley.' Their favourable reception determined Mr. James's career, and from that time he issued novel after novel with inexhaustible facility, and, strange to say, with almost invariable success, until their number was upwards of a hundred. He also wrote some works of strict history; they are not of much value, but this employment of his pen was held to qualify him for the court appointment of historiographer royal, which was bestowed upon him by William IV. In 1850 he accepted the appointment of British consul in the State of Massachusetts, and in 1856 that of consul-general for the Austrian ports in the Adriatic. His death occurred at Venice 9 May, 1860.

JAMES, JOHN, D.D., canon of Peterborough, and author of several religious works, died 15 Dec., 1868, aged 85.

JAMES, JOHN ANGELL, an Independent minister, was born at Blandford 6 June, 1785. He received an ordinary education, calculated to fit him for the duties of commercial life; but having a strong inclination for the ministry, became a pupil in the college at Gosport. An accidental preaching at the Carr's Lane Chapel in Birmingham, in 1804, attracted the attention of the congregation, and he became their permanent minister and loved pastor for fifty-five years. Died 1 Oct., 1859. He published some religious works, which were widely circulated among the 'evangelical' Protestant sects in England and the United States.

JAMES, RICHARD, B.D., nephew of Dr. Thomas James, mentioned below, was born at Newport, Isle of Wight, 1592. He obtained a fellowship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and, after taking orders, visited Russia. He was well skilled in the northern languages, and had so general a knowledge of books, that Sir Robert Cotton committed to him the care of his library. He died very poor Dec., 1638. Besides Latin and English sermons, he wrote a poem on the death of Sir Robert Cotton; Observations made in Russia; and several pieces on subjects of antiquity.

JAMES, ROBERT, M.D., was born at Kinverston, Staffordshire, 1703, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford; after which he practised as a physician at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham. He next removed to London, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians; but his chief dependence was on the booksellers for some years. He published an excellent Commentary on the Pentateuch, in folio; and, in 1743, a Medical Dictionary, 3 vols. folio. His other works were a translation of 'Ramazzani de morbis Artificum;' the Practice of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo.; a Treatise on Canine Madness; and a Dispensatory. In 1755 he was honoured with the degree of doctor of physic at Cambridge, by mandamus. He now distinguished himself by his famous fever remedy (James's powder), which, though at first attacked by the faculty, kept its ground, and made the fortune of the inventor and his family. Dr. James died 23 March, 1776. Dr. Johnson was the early friend of this ingenious man, and has paid him a fine compliment in his Lives of the Poets.

JAMES, THOMAS, D.D., was born about 1571, at Newport, Isle of Wight. He was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1599 he published the 'Philobiblion' of Richard of Durham, for which he was made keeper of the Bodleian library. In 1614 he took his doctor's degree, was promoted to the sub-deanery of Wells, and the rectory of Mongeham, Kent. Dr. James next undertook to collate the manuscripts of the fathers and ecclesiastical writers; but the design failed for want of encouragement. He died at Oxford Aug., 1629. His principal publications are—Catalogus Librorum in Bibl. Bodleiana; Concordantiæ S. S. Patrum; Apology for John Wickliffe; A Treatise on the Corruption of the Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers; The Jesuits' Downfall; Index librorum prohibitorum à pontificiis, &c.

JAMES, THOMAS, D.D., was born at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, and educated at Eton; from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1776 he became master of Rugby School, which he resigned in 1793, and was presented to the rectory of Harrington, and a prebend in Worcester Cathedral. Dr. James published a Compendium of Geography, and an Algebraic Explanation of the fifth Book of Euclid. Died 24 Sept., 1804. His son, *John Thomas James*, D.D., became bishop of Calcutta on the death of Bishop Heber 1827; and died 22 Aug., 1828.

JAMES, WILLIAM, a prelate, was a native of

Sandbach, Cheshire. He became master of University College, Oxford, 1572; archdeacon of Coventry 1577; dean of Christ Church 1584; dean of Durham 1596; bishop of Durham 1606. Died 12 May, 1617. Two single sermons of his are in print.

JAMES, William, author of the 'Naval History of Great Britain,' died in London 28 May, 1827.

JAMESON, Mrs. Anna, a miscellaneous writer and art-critic, born in Dublin 1796, being the daughter of Mr. Murphy, painter in ordinary to the Princess Charlotte. She was married in 1823 to Mr. Robert Jameson, subsequently vice-chancellor of Canada, but the union was not a happy one, and was practically, though not legally, dissolved soon after its celebration. Mrs. Jameson died at Ealing 17 March, 1860. Subjoined is a list of her writings: 'Visits and Sketches at home and abroad;' 'Tales and Miscellanies;' 'Loves of the Poets;' 'Lives of celebrated Female Sovereigns;' 'Characteristics of Women,' being criticisms on Shakspere's female characters; 'Beauties of the Court of Charles II.;' 'Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada;' 'Pictures of the Social Life of Germany, as represented in the Dramas of the Princess Amelia of Saxony;' 'Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London;' 'Companion to the Private Galleries of Art in London;' 'Memoirs of the early Italian Painters;' 'Memoirs and Essays on Art, Literature, and Social Morals;' 'Sacred and Legendary Art;' 'Legends of the Monastic Orders;' 'Legends of the Madonna;' 'Commonplace Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies;' 'Sisters of Charity; 'The Communion of Labour,' a lecture on the social employment of women.

JAMESON, Robert, a naturalist, born at Leith, in Scotland, 11 July, 1774, and educated at Edinburgh. For a time he acted as assistant to a surgeon in his native town, but soon abandoned the medical profession in order to devote his undivided attention to the study of natural history, especially geology. After making several geological tours in his native country, he visited Germany (1800), and for two years studied mineralogy and geology at Freyberg under the celebrated Werner. On his return he was appointed to the chair of natural history at Edinburgh (1804), and held it till his death on 19 April, 1854. Professor Jameson, who was a member of various learned societies, published: 'Outline of the Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, and of the Isle of Arran,' 1798; 'Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, with mineralogical observations made in a Tour through the Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, and different parts of the Mainland of Scotland, with Dissertations upon Peat and Kelp,' 2 vols., 1800; 'System of Mineralogy,' 3 vols., 1804-8, 3rd edit., 1820; 'Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumfries,' 1805; 'Treatise on the External Character of Minerals,' 1805; 'Elements of Geognosy,' 1809; 'Manual of Minerals and Mountain Rocks,' 1831; 'Mineralogy according to the Natural History Method,' 1837. He also contributed largely to scientific periodicals, and was editor of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

JAMESONE, George, a painter, born at Aberdeen 1586; died at Edinburgh 1644. He studied under Rubens, and, in 1628, returned to his native country, where he practised in history and landscape, though he excelled in portraits. Charles I. sat to him for his picture, gave him a diamond ring, and allowed him to appear covered in his presence, on account of a weakness in his eyes.

JAMET, Pierre Charles, a Frenchman, author of 'Metaphysical Essays' and other works, published anonymously, was born at Louvières 1701, and died about 1770.

JAMIESON, John, D.D., an antiquary and philologist, was born at Glasgow 5 March, 1759, and brought up in the university there. Entering the ministry, he officiated to the Secession congregation at Forfar for sixteen years, at the expiration of which time he was nominated pastor of the Antiburgher congregation in Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, where he died 12 July, 1838. His great work, 'The Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language,' appeared in 2 vols. 4to., 1809-10, and two supplementary vols. came out in 1825.

JAMYN, Amadis, a French poet, born about 1538; died about 1585.

JANE I., Queen of Naples, daughter of Charles king of Sicily, was born 1327; assumed the government 1343; and was put to death 1382.

JANE II., Queen of Naples, born 1370; succeeded her brother Ladislaus 1414; died 1435.

JANE D'ALBRET. *See* Dalbret.

JANE FRANCES OF CHANTAL, St., was born at Dijon, in France, 13 Jan., 1572, and became the wife of Christopher de Rabutin, baron of Chantal, to whom she bore six children. After his death Madame de Chantal put herself under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, who at that time preached at Dijon. She was zealous and exemplary in the practice of every Christian virtue, and took the nun's habit 1610 at Annecy, where she founded the Order of the Visitation. She governed this Order with the utmost wisdom and prudence, and died, in great reputation for sanctity, at Moulins 13 Dec., 1641. She was canonized by Clement XIII.

JANEWAY, James, a divine, born 1636, in Hertfordshire, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a studentship; but being deprived of it in 1662, he set up a dissenting congregation at Rotherhithe. Died 16 March, 1674. He published, The Life of his Brother, John Janeway, a pious nonconformist; A Token for Children Legacy to his Friends.

JANICON, François Michel, a political writer and journalist, born at Paris 24 Dec., 1674; died at the Hague 19 Aug., 1730.

JANOZKI, or JANISCH, John Daniel, a Polish ecclesiastic and writer on the literary history of his country, was born 1720, and died 1786.

JANSENIUS, Cornelius, a learned prelate, born at Hulst, in Flanders, 1513. Philip II. of Spain sent him to the Council of Trent, and on his return he was made the first bishop of Ghent, where he died 10 April, 1576, leaving a Harmony of the Gospels, and other works.

JANSENIUS, or JANSSEN, Cornelius, was born 1585, near Leerdam, in Holland. He studied at Louvain, from whence he removed to Paris, and next to Bayonne, where he became master of the college. After residing there some years he returned to Louvain, and was chosen principal of the college of St. Pulcheria. In 1624 he was sent on a mission to the king of Spain, who employed him to write a book against France, for which Jansenius was rewarded, in 1635, with the bishopric of Ypres; but he did not long enjoy that dignity, being carried off by the plague 6 May, 1638. He

wrote a considerable number of books, the principal of which, entitled 'Augustinus,' he left complete for the press, and submitted it, by his last will, to the judgment of the apostolic see. Its publication in 1640 raised great commotions in the university of Louvain; to appease which Urban VIII. prohibited the book in 1642, as reviving propositions which had been condemned by his predecessors. The same troubles arising in France, Pope Innocent X. condemned, in 1653, the five famous propositions extracted from the book of Jansenius, viz.:—1. That there are divine precepts which even good men cannot obey without the assistance of God. 2. That no man can resist the influence of divine grace on his mind. 3. That to render human actions meritorious, it is not necessary for them to be free from necessity but constraint. 4. That the doctrine of free will is a gross error. 5. That Jesus Christ died not for all men, but only for the elect. Pope Alexander VII. declared in his bull, dated 16th Oct., 1656, 'that these five propositions are taken from the book of Jansenius, and have been condemned in the sense of that author.' This decision he confirmed by another bull, prescribing a new 'Formulary,' which all were required to sign on their admission into orders, or to benefices. The Jesuits were the uncompromising opponents of the Jansenist doctrines. As late as 1713 Clement XI. issued the celebrated bull 'Unigenitus,' in which he condemned 101 propositions of a book by Father Quesnel, for its revival of the heresy of Jansenius.

JANSSENS, Abraham, a painter of Antwerp, born 1569; died 1631.

JANSSENS, or JOHNSON, Cornelius, a portrait painter, was a native of Amsterdam. He came to England in the reign of James I.; but, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he returned to Amsterdam, where he died 1665.

JANSSENS, Honorius Victor, a painter, born at Brussels 1664; died 1739.

JANUARIUS (St.), bishop of Benevento, was beheaded at Puzzuoli, in the persecution under Diocletian. His body was removed to Naples, where there is a beautiful chapel erected to his memory in the cathedral. What renders his name remarkable is the miracle of the liquefaction of his blood exhibited on three occasions in every year.

JANUENSIS, Joannes.—*See* Balbi.

JARCHI, Solomon Ben Isaac, a celebrated rabbi, was born at Troyes, in France, in 1104, and died there 1180. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, Mischna, Gemara, and Pirke Avoth, 4 vols., which are highly esteemed.

JARDINE, George, M.A., was born at Wandal, Lanarkshire, 1742; held the professorship of logic at Glasgow from 1787 till 1824; and died 27 January, 1827. He published 'Outlines of Philosophical Education.'

JARDYN, Karel du, a painter of landscapes and animals, born at Amsterdam 1640; died at Venice 20 Nov., 1678.

JARLATH (St.), succeeded St. Benignus in the see of Armagh 465; died 482. Another St. Jarlath was the founder and first bishop of the church of Tuam. He flourished at the beginning of the 6th century.

JARRY, Laurent Juilhard du, a French divine and poet, born about 1658, became prior of Notre Dame du Jarry, near Saintes, where he died 1730.

JARRY, Nicholas, a celebrated calligrapher, born at Paris about 1620; died before 1674.

JARS, Gabriel, a French mineralogist, born at Lyons 29 Jan., 1732; died at Clermont 20 Aug., 1769. His 'Voyages Métallurgiques' were published in 3 vols., 1774-81.

JARVIS, John, a painter on glass, born in Dublin about 1749; died 1804.

JAUCOURT, Louis de, was born at Paris 26 Sept., 1704, and studied at Geneva, Cambridge, and Leyden. He had a concern in the French Encyclopædia; and also conducted the Bibliothèque Raisonnée. In conjunction with Gaubius, Musschenbroek, and Massuet, he published the 'Musæum Sebæanum,' which is a work of great price. He died at Compiègne 3 Feb., 1779.

JAULT, Augustin François, a French orientalist, born at Orgelet (Franche-Comté), 1 Oct., 1700; died at Paris 25 May, 1757.

JAURREGUI Y AGUILAR, John de, a Spanish poet and painter, born at Toledo 1566; died at Madrid 1650.

JAY, Le.—*See* Le Jay.

JAY, John, chief justice of the United States, died 17 May, 1829, aged 84.

JAY, William, a dissenting minister of considerable note, was born at Tisbury, Wilts, 8 May, 1769; officiated to the congregation of Argyle chapel, Bath, from 1791 till 1853; and died 27 December, 1853. His literary productions consist of sermons, an Essay on Marriage, Memoirs of the Rev. Cornelius Winter and the Rev. John Clark, Lectures on Female Scriptural Characters, &c.

JEACOCKE, Caleb, author of the Vindication of the Moral Character of the Apostle Paul, against the charges of hypocrisy, and insincerity, brought by Lord Bolingbroke, Dr. Middleton, and others, 8vo., 1765, was a baker in High Street, St. Giles's, London, who by his great merit became director of the Hand-in-Hand fire office. He was a frequent attendant at the Robin Hood debating society, Butcher Row, Temple Bar, where, it is said, his oratory proved often more powerful and convincing than that of Edmund Burke and others, who afterwards acquired celebrity in the House of Commons. Died 1786.

JEANES, Henry, was born at Allensay, Somersetshire, 1611. He was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.D., and then obtained preferment in his native county, where he turned Presbyterian in the civil wars, and had the living of Chedzoy, where he died Aug., 1662. Among other works he defended Charles I. in a treatise called 'The Image unbroken. A Perspective of the Impudence, Falsehood, and Prophaneness published in a libel entitled, Iconoclastes,' 1651. This was an answer to Milton, whom he treats with keen severity.

JEANNIN, Pierre, a French statesman, born at Autun 1540. He became president of the parliament of Dijon, where he opposed the execution of the orders for the massacre of Saint Bartholomew. Henry IV. called him to his council, and did nothing without his advice. Died 31 Oct., 1622. He was the author of a collection of negotiations and memoirs.

JEAURAT, Edme François, a French astronomer, born at Paris 1724; died March, 1803.

JEBB, John, M.D., was the son of Dr. John Jebb, dean of Cashel, and born in London 1736. He was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, obtained a fellowship, and en-

tered into orders; but after serving the parish of St. Andrew's, in that town, some time, he relinquished the church, turned Socinian, and having procured a doctor's degree from the university of St. Andrew's, practised physic. He was likewise a great political zealot, and died March, 1786. His works were printed in 3 vols. 8vo., 1787.

JEBB, JOHN, an Irish prelate, born at Drogheda 27 Sept., 1775, and educated at Dublin. He was made bishop of Limerick 1823, and died 9 Dec., 1833. He wrote an Essay on Sacred Literature; Practical Theology; and Sermons.

JEBB, Sir RICHARD, son of Samuel Jebb, M.D., was born 1729, at Stratford, Essex. He was educated at Cambridge, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden. In 1768 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, London. As a practitioner he possessed high and merited celebrity. When the duke of Gloucester was ill in Italy Dr. Jebb was sent out to attend him twice, which gave such satisfaction that he was created a baronet, and made physician to the king and prince of Wales. He died while attending two of the princesses 4 July, 1787.

JEBB, SAMUEL, M.D., uncle of John Jebb, M.D., mentioned above, was born at Nottingham. He also was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and a nonjuror. On leaving the university he married a relation of Mr. Dillingham, the apothecary, from whom he derived some instruction in medicine; and then, on taking his doctor's degree, he practised at Stratford, Essex. He died in Derbyshire 9 March, 1772. Dr. Jebb published 'S. Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus;' Bibliotheca Literaria; 'De Vita et Rebus gestis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ;' and the same work in English; an edition of Aristides, 2 vols.; Joan. Caii Britanni de Canibus Britannicis; an edition of Bacon's Opus Majus; Hump. Hodii de Græcis illustribus Linguæ Græcæ Literarumque humaniorum instauratoribus.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, president of the United States, died 4 July, 1826, aged 83. He held the office from 1801 till 1809.

JEFFERY, JOHN, was born at Ipswich 20 Dec., 1647. He was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and, on entering into orders, obtained the curacy of Dennington, in Suffolk. In 1678 he was elected minister of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. In 1694 he was made archdeacon of Norwich; besides which he held the livings of Kirton and Falkenham, Suffolk. Died 1720. Dr. Jeffery published Sir Thomas Brown's 'Christian Morals;' Aphorisms, selected from the papers of Dr. Whichcote; and three volumes of sermons by the same author. His own discourses were printed after his death, in 2 vols.

JEFFERY, THOMAS, a dissenting minister, born about 1700 at Exeter. He received his education under Mr. Hallet, to whom he became assistant; and in 1726 he was called to a congregation at Little Baddon, in Essex. In 1728 he returned to his native city, where he died in July, 1729. His works are, 'Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, in answer to Collins;' 'Christianity proved from Holy Scripture;' 'A Review of the Controversy between the Author of a Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, and his Adversaries;' 'Christianity the Perfection of Religion.'

JEFFREY, FRANCIS, a celebrated critic, politician, and judge, was born at Edinburgh 23 Oct., 1773, and educated in the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Oxford. On returning to his native city he became a member of the Speculative Society, the most famous of the literary associations in connection with the university; and in 1794 he was admitted an advocate, though his known attachment to liberal principles impeded for some time his success at the bar. The year 1802 was rendered remarkable by the appearance of the 'Edinburgh Review,' which originated with Jeffrey, Brougham, Horner, Sidney Smith, and a few others. Sidney Smith edited it during the first year of its existence; but in 1803 Jeffrey became the editor, and during more than a quarter of a century that he conducted it, he acquired a literary reputation unique of its kind, besides exercising an extraordinary influence on contemporary literature and on public opinion that was productive of results never dreamed of at the beginning of the century. He came, in fact, to be acknowledged as the great master of criticism of his time, and the arbiter of the destinies of all the young authors of the day. To the pages of the Review he was always a large contributor, and among the articles furnished by him are profound and original disquisitions on many of the most difficult subjects, including metaphysics, poetry, politics, biography, morals, travels, political economy, physical science, and history. His writings are remarkable for their variety, acute analysis, and sparkling style. On the introduction of juries for the trial of facts in civil causes in Scotland (1816), Jeffrey's legal practice increased to an enormous extent. In 1820 he was chosen rector of the university of Glasgow, being re-elected in the following year. On being appointed dean of the faculty of advocates, in 1829, he relinquished the editorship of the Review. In Dec., 1830, on the Whig party coming into power, Jeffrey was appointed lord-advocate, and he subsequently represented the Forfarshire Burghs, Malton, and his native city in the House of Commons. He was nominated a lord of session May, 1834, when he took the title of Lord Jeffrey. His death occurred at Edinburgh 26 Jan., 1850. A selection from his Essays in the Edinburgh Review appeared in 4 vols. 8vo., 1843; and his Life, by Lord Cockburn, with a selection from his Correspondence, was published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1852—*Anderson*.

JEFFREYS, GEORGE, a poet, born 1678, at Weldron, Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After this he studied the law, and was called to the bar, but never followed that profession. He died 1755. Mr. Jeffreys published a volume of miscellanies, containing, among other pieces, two tragedies entitled 'Edwin,' and 'Merope.'

JEFFRIES, GEORGE, Lord Jeffries, was born at Acton, Denbighshire, about 1640, and educated at Shrewsbury School, from whence he was removed to Westminster, and next to the Inner Temple. He was not regularly called to the bar, but being at Kingston assizes in the plague year, 1666, when there were scarcely any counsellors present, he was induced to plead, and from that time continued to do so, without having his title questioned. Not long after this he was chosen Recorder of London, next a Welsh judge, and, in 1680, chief-justice of Chester. The year following he was created a baronet, and in 1683 made chief-justice of the King's Bench. At the accession of James II. he was created Baron Jeffries of Wem,

in the county of Salop; and, on the suppression of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, he was sent to try the prisoners in the west, where he committed shocking cruelties under the pretence of law, for which, at his return, he was constituted Lord Chancellor of England. When the Prince of Orange arrived, Jeffries, knowing how unpopular he was, endeavoured to escape in the disguise of a seaman, but was detected in Wapping, carried before the council, and committed to the Tower, where he died 18 April, 1689.

JEJEEBHOY, Sir JAMSETJEE, Bart., a wealthy Parsee merchant of Bombay, and benefactor to that city, was born 15 July, 1783, and died 15 April, 1859.

JEKYLL, Sir JOSEPH, a lawyer, was the son of a clergyman in Northamptonshire, and born 1663. He rose to eminence in his profession, and was one of the managers at Sacheverel's trial. At the accession of George I. he was knighted, and made master of the rolls. Died 1738. Sir Joseph had a contest about the jurisdiction of his court with Chancellor King, on which dispute he wrote a pamphlet. His brother, *Dr. Thomas Jekyll*, died minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, Westminster. He published some sermons.

JENISON, ROBERT, a Jesuit, was born in the county of Durham, in or about 1565; joined the Society 1590; and died in England 10 Oct., 1656. He wrote 'The Overthrow of Protestant Pulpit Babels, being a Confutation of Mr. W. Crashaw's Sermon,' 8vo., 1612; 'Purgatory's Triumph over Hell; against Sir Edward Holby's Counter-Snarle,' 4to., 1613; 'A Paire of Spectacles for Sir Humphrey Linde, to see his way withall; or an Answeare to his book called "Via Tuta," a safe way, wherein the booke is shewed to be a Labyrinthe of Error, and the Author a blind Guide. By J. R.,' 8vo., Rouen, 1631.

JENKES, HENRY, M.A., F.R.S., descended from a Prussian family, was born in England, and educated at Aberdeen and Caius College, Cambridge, where he gained a fellowship. He was professor of rhetoric in Gresham College, London, 1670-76, and died at Cambridge, Aug., 1697. He published 'The Christian Tutor, or a free and rational discourse of the sovereign good and happiness of man,' 1683; 'Stephani Curcellæi Synopsis Ethices,' to which Jenkes contributed 'Præfatio de natura et constitutione ethicæ, præsertim, Christianæ, ejusque usu et studio;' 'The Christian Dial.'

JENKIN, ROBERT, a divine, born at Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, Jan., 1656, and educated at the King's School, Canterbury; from whence he removed, as sizar, to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow 1680, and master 1711. He was also Lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and, for some time, precentor of Chichester, which preferment he resigned at the Revolution. Died 7 April, 1727. His chief works are: Examination of the Authority of General Councils; Defensio S. Augustini; The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion, 2 vols.

JENKIN, WILLIAM, a nonconformist divine, born at Sudbury, 1612. After taking his degrees in arts at Cambridge, he was ordained, and in 1641 became minister of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and lecturer at Blackfriars, but was suspended and imprisoned for a supposed share in Love's plot. At the Restoration he was silenced, and, in 1684, committed to Newgate for holding a conventicle. He died in prison 19 Jan., 1685. He wrote an Exposition of the Epistle of Jude.

JENKINS, DAVID, a loyal judge, born at Hensol, Glamorganshire, about 1586. After studying at Oxford, he was called to the bar, and made a Welsh judge. When the Rebellion broke out he was taken up and sent to the Tower, from whence he was removed to Newgate, impeached of treason, and brought to the bar of the House of Commons, where he refused to kneel, and called the place "a den of thieves." The assembly, in a fit of rage, were about to sentence him to be hanged, upon which he said that he would suffer with Magna Charta under one arm, and the Bible under the other. At last he was sent back to prison, where he remained till 1656. He died at Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, 6 Dec., 1667. His works were printed in a small volume in 1648; besides which he wrote 'Reports adjudged in the Exchequer Chamber,' 1661; and again 1777.

JENKINS, Sir LEOLINE, LL.D., a statesman, born at Llantrissant, Glamorganshire, about 1623. He was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, till the Rebellion forced him from thence, on which he became a travelling tutor. At the Restoration he returned to college, was created doctor of laws, and elected principal. He then removed to Doctors' Commons, was admitted an advocate, and in 1665 appointed judge of the court of Admiralty. In 1672 he was sent as ambassador to treat of a peace with the Dutch, but without success. He was afterwards at the treaty of Nimeguen, in conjunction with Sir William Temple, whom he succeeded as ambassador at the Hague. After his return to England he was sworn a privy-councillor, and made secretary of state, which office he resigned in 1684, and died 1 Sept., 1685. His letters and papers were published in 2 vols. fol., 1724.

JENKINS, PETER, a Jesuit, born at Sutton, near Guildford, 21 Sept., 1735. During his long missionary life he was stationed successively at Waterperry, Holt, Irnham, Coldham, Bury St. Edmunds, and Saxis. He died at Bury St. Edmunds 14 July, 1818, leaving to posterity the following treatises: 'Sunday Evening Entertainments,' 1779; 'The Doctrine of Auricular Confession,' 1783; 'A Commentary on the 41st and 42nd Psalms,' 1799; 'Cursory Observations on the Divine Authority of the Catholic Church, and the assumed authority of Sectaries in interpreting the Bible, addressed to a country congregation,' 1804.—*Oliver.*

JENKINSON, Earls of Liverpool. *See* LIVERPOOL.

JENKS, BENJAMIN, was born in Shropshire, 1646. He became rector of Harley, in his native county, where he resided fifty-six years, and died 10 May, 1724. He published—Prayers and Offices of Devotion for Families; Meditations on various important Subjects, 2 vols.

JENKS, SYLVESTER, a native of Shropshire, was educated in the English College at Douay, where he took the name of Metcalf. He was ordained priest 1684, and stationed at Harvington, Worcestershire. James II. called him up to London, and made him one of his preachers. His death occurred in London, 1715. Mr. Jenks was author of Sermons, 1688; A Letter or Treatise concerning the Council of Trent; The blind obedience of an humble penitent the best cure for scruples, 1699; The security of an humble penitent, in a letter to H. S., 1700; 'A Contrite and Humble Heart;

with motives and considerations to prepare it,' 1698; The whole Duty of a Christian, in three parts, &c., being a faithful abstract of the Trent Catechism, 1707; Essay upon the Art of Love; A Short Review of the Book of Jansenius, 1710.

JENNENS, CHARLES, a literary gentleman of fortune at Gopsal, in Leicestershire, and a non-juror. On account of the splendour of his house and equipage, he was called 'Solyman the Magnificent.' He selected the words for Handel's oratorios, and particularly those of the Messiah; but he rendered himself ridiculous by publishing an edition of some of Shakspere's plays on a new plan. Died 20 Nov., 1773.

JENNER, CHARLES, a miscellaneous writer, born in Gloucestershire, 1737, and educated at Cambridge. He became rector of Cramford St. John, Northamptonshire, and vicar of Claybrook, Leicestershire, where he died 11 May, 1774. He wrote several plays and poems, but none of any reputation.

JENNER, EDWARD, M.D., was the son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, vicar of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, and born there 17 May, 1749. Being a younger son, he was bred to the medical profession, and bound apprentice to Mr. Ludlow, a surgeon at Cirencester, on leaving whom he became a pupil of John Hunter, at St. George's Hospital, and while there received two offers; one to go out with Captain Cook; in his first voyage, and the other to accompany Warren Hastings to Bengal. These flattering proposals were declined, and Mr. Jenner chose to settle at Berkeley, where at his leisure hours he studied natural history, with what success appeared in a paper on the habits of the cuckoo, which, being communicated to the Royal Society, was inserted in their Transactions for 1788. Long prior to this he had begun to investigate the nature of the cow-pox, from first observing that among the milkers and dairy people the constitutions of many resisted variolus inoculation. On further inquiry he found that the cause of this insusceptibility lay in the patients having been infected with another cutaneous disease contracted from the cattle. Mr. Jenner did not, however, hastily form a conclusion on this important hint, or prematurely make his observations public, but went on in a course of experiment, to ascertain whether the transmitted matter of the cow-pock to the human subject, and again from one inoculated person to another, would prove a preventive of the small-pox. The result was favourable to his hopes, and in 1798, having previously taken his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he published 'An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Cow-pox,' which was followed the next year by 'Further Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ, or Cow-pox.' The subject now became one of general interest, and though much opposition was made to the new discovery, it triumphed over sceptical bigotry, both at home and abroad. Honours and rewards were conferred on the author; the university of Oxford presented him with his medical degree by diploma; he was chosen a fellow of the Royal and other societies; his natal day was observed in several places; and he received a grant of £20,000 from Parliament. Died 25 Jan., 1823. Besides the two pieces already noticed, Dr. Jenner published some others on the cow-pox.

JENNINGS, DAVID, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Kibworth, Leicestershire, 1691. He became pastor of a congregation in Old Gravel Lane 1718, and officiated there forty-four years: besides which he was one of the trustees for the management of Coward's charities, and a tutor in the academy founded by that gentleman. In 1749 he obtained the degree of D.D. from St. Andrew's, and died Sept., 1762. His works are, The Beauty and Benefit of early Piety; Introduction to the Use of the Globes; Appeal to Reason for the Holy Scriptures; A Treatise on Original Sin; Lectures on Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols.; An Essay on Medals.

JENSON, or JANSONIUS, NICHOLAS, a printer of Venice, was a native of France in the fifteenth century. He cast the letters, and first fixed the proportion of the present Roman character. His two first books were 'Decor Puellarum,' and 'Gloria Mulierum;' both printed 1471. He died a few years afterwards.

JENYNS, SOAME, was born in London, on New Year's-day, 1704. After a private education he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, which he left without a degree, and married; but his marriage was unhappy, and his wife eloped from him. In 1730 he published a poem on the 'Art of Dancing,' which was followed by other pieces in Dodsley's collection. In 1742 he was elected into Parliament for the county of Cambridge; but in 1754 he was returned for Dunwich. The next year he was made one of the commissioners of the board of trade, where he sat till its dissolution. In 1757 he published his 'Inquiry into the Origin of Evil,' which was successfully refuted by Johnson; but in 1761 he reprinted it with his poems. In 1767 he published a pamphlet on the high price of provisions; and in 1776 appeared his 'View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion;' which some considered as an insidious attack upon that system while others regarded it as an elegant apology for established faith. In 1782 came out some paradoxes, under the title of 'Disquisitions on several Subjects;' which produced also some replies, especially on the subject of government. The author died 18 Dec., 1787, leaving a widow, to whom he had been married thirty-four years after the death of his first wife. His works were collected into 4 vols., 1790.

JEPHSON, ROBERT, a dramatic writer, born in Ireland 1736. He was a captain in the army, and master of the horse to the lord-lieutenant, during twelve administrations. Died 31 May, 1803. Mr. Jephson wrote—Braganza; The Count of Narbonne; The Law of Lombardy; Julia; The Conspiracy, tragedies; and some minor pieces. But he acquired more credit by his 'Roman Portraits,' a volume of poems. He also published a satire on the French Revolution, under the title of 'The Confessions of J. B. Couteau.'

JERDAN, WILLIAM, F.S.A., was born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, 1782. Being intended for the legal profession, he was placed for some time in the office of a writer to the signet. His inclination for literary pursuits, however, led him to abandon the law, and in 1806 he settled in London. After accepting an engagement as a reporter on the 'Aurora,' a short-lived morning paper, he afterwards joined the 'Pilot,' evening newspaper, established in January, 1807. He was on the staff of the 'Morning Post,' reported during three sessions for the 'British Press,' and was a contributor to the 'Satirist, or Monthly Meteor,' the copyright of which he purchased. He was instrumental in

seizing Bellingham, the murderer of Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the lobby of the House of Commons, and has given a detailed account of that event in his Autobiography. In 1813 he became editor of the 'Sun,' then a Tory organ; in 1816 sold his share in that newspaper, and in 1817 became editor and part proprietor of the 'Literary Gazette,' with which his name was associated for thirty-four years. In 1821 he assisted in founding the Royal Society of Literature, and he took a prominent part for some time in the administration of the Literary Fund. In 1852 a pension of 100*l.* per annum was conferred upon him. He died at Bushey Heath, Herts, 11 July, 1869. Mr. Jerdan wrote four volumes of the Memoirs for 'Fisher's National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages of the Nineteenth Century;' 'The Paris Spectator,' 1814; 'Voyage to the Isle of Elba;' edited the 'Rutland Papers' and the 'Perth Correspondence' for the Camden Society; and contributed to many periodical publications. His 'Autobiography,' a record of his literary, political, and social reminiscences and correspondence to 1830, was published in 4 vols., 1852-53; and his reminiscences of distinguished characters, under the title of 'Men I have known,' in 1866.

JEREMIAH, patriarch of Constantinople in 1572. He introduced the reformed calendar of Gregory XIII., for which, and his correspondence with the Pope, he was banished; but recovered his seat after being two years in exile. The Lutherans endeavoured to gain his sanction to the Augsburg confession; and his letters on that subject were printed in Greek and Latin, in 1584, folio.

JERNINGHAM, Edward, a poet, dramatist, and essayist, born in Norfolk 1727; died 17 Nov., 1812.

JEROME, or HIERONYMUS (St.), the most learned of the Latin Fathers of the Church, was born about 340 at Strido, a city of Pannonia. He studied at Rome under the celebrated grammarian Donatus, and after being baptized, visited Gaul, Thrace, Pontus, Bithynia, Gallatia, and Cappadocia. About 372 he retired to the desert of Syria, and subsequently he studied Hebrew at Rome in order that he might acquire a more perfect knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. At this period also he was ordained priest. In 381 he went to Constantinople to hear St. Gregory of Nazianzen, and returning to Rome the year following, he was appointed secretary to Pope Damasus. Ultimately he took up his abode in a monastery at Bethlehem, where it is believed he died 30 Sept., 420. The best edition of his works is that by Martianay 5 vols. folio, Paris, 1693-1706. They consist of a Latin version of the Holy Scriptures, which (with the exception of the book of Psalms) has been adopted by the church, and is known as the Vulgate; commentaries on several books of the Old and New Testament; polemical treatises; letters; and a catalogue of ecclesiastical authors.

JEROME OF PRAGUE, so called from the place of his birth, which took place about 1378. He was among the disciples of John Huss, whose doctrines he zealously taught, for which he was imprisoned at the Council of Constance, where he abjured his errors (1415), but afterwards fled, and continued to teach them. Being retaken, and carried to Constance, he was burnt as a person relapsed, 30 May, 1416.

JERROLD, Douglas, wit, dramatist, and novelist, was born in London 3 Jan., 1803, but his early home was Sheerness, where his father was manager of the theatre. He became a midshipman in the royal navy, but when the peace came he had to choose another calling, and accordingly he was apprenticed to a printer in London. While working as a compositor on a newspaper he thought he could write something as good as the criticisms which there appeared. He therefore dropped into the editor's box an anonymous essay on the opera of 'Der Freischutz,' the performance of which he had witnessed with wonder and delight. His own 'copy' was handed over to him to put in type, while an earnest editorial notice soliciting other contributions from the unknown correspondent, determined the vocation of the youthful writer. Before he was twenty he had written numerous pieces for the theatre. 'Black-eyed Susan,' the most successful of his naval plays, was written when he was scarcely twenty years of age—a piece which made the fortune of the Surrey Theatre, restored Elliston from a long course of disastrous management, and gave honour and independence to T. P. Cooke. Jerrold, however, only netted about 70*l.* out of the many thousands which the play realised for the management. The best part of many years of his life was given up to dramatic composition, the best of his productions in this line being 'The Rent Day;' 'The Prisoner of War;' 'Bubbles of a Day;' 'Time Works Wonders;' 'The Catspaw;' 'St. Cupid;' and 'The Heart of Gold.' He also wrote the following brilliant novels, all of which, with a single exception, originally appeared in the columns of periodical publications:—'A Man Made of Money;' 'Men of Character;' 'Chronicles of Clavernook;' 'St. Giles and St. James;' 'The Story of a Feather;' 'Punch's Letters to his Son;' 'The Caudle Lectures.' During the latter years of his life he was the editor of Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper. Died 8 June, 1857.

JERVAS, Charles, a painter, who studied under Kneller. He was a native of Ireland, and acquired a reputation which he did not merit, through his intimacy with Pope, who flattered him egregiously. He published a translation of Don Quixote, to which Warburton contributed an Essay on the Origin of Romance and Chivalry. Born about 1675; died 2 Nov., 1739.

JERVIS, John, earl of St. Vincent. *See* St. Vincent.

JESSE, Edward, a naturalist, was born 14 Feb., 1780, at Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, of which parish his father was incumbent. In 1798 he was appointed to a clerkship in the San Domingo office, and he afterwards became secretary to Lord Dartmouth during that nobleman's tenure of the presidency of the Board of Controul. Having held for some time a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Birmingham volunteers, and subsequently that of captain in the Leicestershire militia, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Royal Parks and Palaces. Under George III. and George IV. he held the honorary post of Gentleman of the Ewry at Windsor Castle, and Lord Liverpool during his premiership bestowed upon him a Commissionership of Hackney Coaches. This he retained until the abolition of the office, when he retired on a pension. Mr. Jesse spent the greater part of his life in the neighbourhood of Windsor, Hampton Court, and Richmond, but in 1862 he removed,

to Brighton, where he died 28 March, 1868. Mr. Jesse by observation and experiment added considerably to our knowledge of the animal creation. His works are—'Gleanings in Natural History,' 3 vols., 1832-5; 'An Angler's Rambles,' 1836; 'A Summer's Day at Hampton Court,' 1839; 'Handbook to Hampton Court,' 1841; 'A Summer's Day at Windsor, and a Visit to Eton,' 1841; 'Scenes and Tales of Country Life,' 1844; 'Anecdotes of Dogs,' 1846; 'Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies, including visits to spots of interest in the vicinity of Windsor and Eton,' 1847; 'Windsor Castle and its Environs,' 1848. He also published editions of Hofland's 'British Angler's Manual;' Walton's Angler; and White's Selborne.

JESSEY, HENRY, a nonconformist divine, born at West Rowton, Yorkshire, 1627, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He attached himself early to the Independents, for which he was imprisoned 1641, but was released by the parliament. In the Rebellion he officiated at St. George's, Southwark, but was ejected at the Restoration, and twice sent to prison. Died 4 September, 1663. His works are—The Glory and Salvation of Judah and Israel; a Description of Jerusalem; A Narrative of Mrs. Sarah Wright; A Looking-glass for Children; 'Miscellanea Sacra;' 'An English-Greek Lexicon, containing the Derivations and various Significations of all the Words in the New Testament.'

JEUNE, FRANCIS, an English prelate, was a native of Jersey, and received his early education in France. Afterwards he became a scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1834 was appointed head master of Birmingham School, where he remained until he was appointed dean of Jersey. In 1843 he returned to Oxford, having been elected master of his college; in 1864 he was appointed dean of Lincoln; and a few months afterwards bishop of Peterborough. He died 21 August, 1868. Dr. Jeune possessed an extraordinary aptitude for business. Wherever he went he left his mark as an efficient business man behind him. At Birmingham he successfully introduced many important changes; in Jersey, Victoria College stands a monument of his energy; at Oxford he was conspicuous as a most active reformer, and, indeed, probably owed his seat in the House of Lords to the zeal and energy he displayed as a member of the University Commission; while at Gloucester, of which cathedral he was at one time a canon, his management of the chapter property was so skilful that sufficient funds were procured to restore the cathedral, and to increase the salaries of those connected with it. As a divine, Dr. Jeune was not remarkable; nor was he particularly successful as a head of a college.

JEWEL, JOHN, a learned prelate, born at Buden, in the parish of Berry Narber, Devonshire, 24 May, 1522. He was educated at Barnstaple, from whence he removed to Merton College, Oxford; but afterwards he became a scholar of Corpus Christi, where he took his degrees, and was chosen lecturer in rhetoric. In the reign of Edward VI. he made a public profession of the reformed religion, and contracted a friendship with Peter Martyr. In 1551 he took his degree of B.D., and obtained the rectory of Sunningwell, Berks; but at the accession of Mary he was obliged to secrete himself till he could get out of the kingdom. He arrived at Frankfort 1554, and soon afterwards went to Strasburg, where Peter Martyr had formed a kind of college, of which Jewel was chosen vice-master. After remaining four years in exile, he returned home at the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, who made him bishop of Salisbury in 1559. He now distinguished himself by preaching a sermon at Paul's Cross; in which he challenged all the Catholics in the world to produce one clear witness, within six hundred years after Christ, who maintained the doctrines of the Roman Church. This produced a controversy, and our author's 'Apology for the Church of England,' which was translated into several languages. Bishop Jewel died at Monkton Farley, Wilts, 21 Sept., 1571. His works were printed by the Parker Society, under the editorship of the Rev. John Ayre, 4 vols. 8vo., 1845-50.

JOACHIM, GEORGE, surnamed *Rheticus*, an astronomer and mathematician, born at Feldkirk (Tyrol) 16 Feb., 1514. He studied at Wittemberg, and became professor of philosophy there (1537), but quitted that situation to profit by the instructions of Copernicus, whose work, 'De Revolutionibus,' he published, in 1543, at Nuremberg, where also he began his elaborate canon of Sines, Tangents, and Secants. He died at Cassovia, in Hungary, 4 Dec., 1576.

JOAN, POPE, a fictitious personage of the female sex, who was stated by some writers to have succeeded Leo IV. in the papal chair 855, and to have occupied it over two years. Modern research and criticism have shown that the story is a ridiculous fabrication.

JOAN OF ARC, surnamed the Maid of Orleans, was born at Domremy, in Lorraine, 1410. Her parents were peasants and she herself tended sheep till she was eighteen years of age. Being moved with pity at the sight of the misfortunes of her country, she believed herself called upon by heaven to deliver France from the English. Accordingly she sought an interview with Charles VII., and with great difficulty obtained from him the command of some soldiers, with whom she shut herself in Orleans, which was besieged by the English army. She obliged the English to raise the siege of that city, vanquished Talbot at Patay, and conducted the king to Rheims, where she caused him to be crowned. She now considered that her mission was at an end, and wished to withdraw into retirement, but being compelled to continue the war against the English, she was taken prisoner at Compiègne 1430. She was ultimately conducted to Rouen, where, after a most unfair and disgraceful trial, she was condemned to death as a sorceress, and burnt alive 31 May, 1431.

JOANNES SECUNDUS. *See* EVERARD.

JOBERT, AMBROISE CLAUDE GABRIEL, a native of France, who resided for several years at Manchester, published several works on the French language, a 'System of Philosophy,' and 'The Philosophy of Geology' (the latter both in English and French). He died at St. Foy in the south of France 1855, aged 57.

JOBERT, LOUIS, a Jesuit, author of 'La Science des Médailles,' and some religious works, was born 27 April, 1647, at Paris, where he died 30 Oct., 1719.

JOCELIN DE BRAKELONDE was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk, and in 1173 assumed the Benedictine habit in the celebrated

monastery of his native town. According to Bale he studied at Cambridge. He became chaplain to the abbat of his monastery, and for some time filled the office of guest-master. Besides a treatise on the miracles of St. Robert, the boy martyred by the Jews at Bury St. Edmunds, he wrote a Chronicle, comprising the annals of his monastery from 1173 to 1202. The merit of this Chronicle lies chiefly in the variety of ordinary incidents detailed, from which, often, something is to be learnt touching our language, manners and customs, or our system civil and religious, particularly the monastic polity. It was published by the Camden Society under the editorship of John Gage Rokewode, with the following title: 'Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda, de Rebus Gestis Samsonis Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Edmundi. Nunc primum typis mandata curante Johanne Gage Rokewode,' 4to., Lond., 1840. Mr. Thomas Carlyle has made the general public familiar with the work of this honest old Benedictine chronicler.

JOCUNDUS. *See* GIOCONDO.

JODE, PETER DE, an engraver of Antwerp, born 1570; died 1634. His son, *Peter* (born at Antwerp 1602); and his grandson *Arnold* (born about 1636), also acquired fame as engravers.

JODELLE, ÉTIENNE, sieur du Lymodin, a French dramatist and poet, born at Paris 1532; died July, 1573. He was the first to compose French tragedies in imitation of those of the Greeks, that is to say, with prologues and choruses.

JOECHER, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, a biographer, born at Leipsic 1694. He first studied medicine, but afterwards applied himself to divinity; gave private lectures on rhetoric 1715-30; directed the publication of the 'Acta Eruditorum,' 1721-39; obtained in 1730 the chair of philosophy, and in 1732 that of history at Leipsic; and became in 1742 librarian of that town. His principal work is the 'Allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexikon,' or 'Universal Dictionary of Learned Men,' containing about 76,000 articles. This useful work has been continued, and supplemented by Adelung and Rotermund. Its author died 10 May, 1758.

JOHANNOT, CHARLES HENRY ALFRED, an engraver, designer, and painter, was born of French parents at Offenbach, in the grand duchy of Hesse, 1800; and died in Paris 7 Dec., 1837.

JOHANNOT, TONY, an artist, brother of the preceding, was born at Offenbach 1803, and died at Paris 4 Aug., 1852. He was a less successful painter than his brother, but in making designs for vignettes he displayed much facility and liveliness of invention.

JOHN I., a Tuscan, was elected Pope 523, and died 18 May, 526.

JOHN II., a native of Rome, surnamed *Mercurius*, was elected Pope 533, and died 27 May, 535.

JOHN III., a Roman, succeeded Pope Pelagius I. 560, and died 13 July, 573.

JOHN IV., a native of Salona, in Dalmatia, was elected Pope 640, and died 11 Oct., 642.

JOHN V., originally of Antioch, was elected Pope 685, and died 1 Aug., 686.

JOHN VI., a Greek, succeeded Pope Sergius 701; died 11 Jan., 705.

JOHN VII., a Greek, was elected Pope 705, and died 17 Oct., 707.

JOHN VIII., a Roman, elected Pope 872, died 15 Dec., 882.

JOHN IX., a native of Tivoli, succeeded Pope Theodore II. 898; and died 26 March, 900.

JOHN X., was elected Pope 914, and died 928.

JOHN XI., son of Alberic, duke of Spoleto, was placed in the pontifical chair at the age of 25, in the year 931. Died 936.

JOHN XII., *Octavian*, a Roman, became Pope 956, and died 964, after having scandalized the church by his crimes.

JOHN XIII., a Roman, made Pope after the death of Benedict V. 965; died 6 Sept., 972.

JOHN XIV., succeeded Benedict VII. 984, and died June, 985.

JOHN XV., son of Robert, was elected Pope on the death of John XIV., but either because he died before his consecration, or for other reasons, he is only reckoned among the popes to make up the number. He died before July, 985.

JOHN XVI., a Roman, elected Pope 985; died 30 April, 996.

JOHN XVII., before called *Philagathus*, was elected Pope by the intrigues of Crescentius, in opposition to Gregory V.; but the emperor Otho III. having taken Crescentius in his fort, ordered this anti-pope's hands and ears to be cut off, and his eyes pulled out, 998.

JOHN XVII. (or XVIII.), was elected Pope on the death of Sylvester II. 6 June, 1003, and died 31 Oct. the same year.

JOHN XVIII. or XIX. according to his own diplomas), a Roman, who succeeded Pope John XVII. 1004; and died 1009.

JOHN XIX. (or XX.), brother of Pope Benedict VIII., whom he succeeded 1024. Died 6 Nov., 1033.

JOHN XXI., a Portuguese, cardinal and bishop of Tusculum, succeeded Pope Adrian V. 1276; died 16 May, 1277.

JOHN XXII., *Jacques d'Euse*, a native of Cahors, succeeded Clement V. 1316; died 5 Dec. 1334, aged above 90.

JOHN XXIII., *Balthasar Cossa*, a Neapolitan, elected Pope 1410 died 22 Nov., 1419.

JOHN I., surnamed *Zimisces*, seized the throne of Constantinople, by assassinating Nicephorus Phocas 969. He displayed great valour against the Saracens; and was poisoned 10 Jan., 976.

JOHN II., *Comnenus*, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 1118. He closed a glorious reign 1143.

JOHN III., *Ducas*, was emperor of Nice, while the Latins were masters of Constantinople. He died 1255.

JOHN IV., *Lascaris*, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 1259. His sceptre was seized by Michael Palæologus, who put him in prison, where he died 1284.

JOHN V. *See* CANTACUZENUS.

JOHN VI., *Palæologus*, succeeded to the throne of Constantinople 1341. This weak and unfortunate monarch died 1391.

JOHN VII., *Palæologus*, succeeded his father as emperor 1425; died 1448.

JOHN, king of England, was born 1166, being the son of Henry IV.; crowned 1199; died 19 Oct., 1216. This monarch, being compelled by the barons, signed Magna Charta, the basis of British freedom.

JOHN, king of France, surnamed the Good, succeeded to the throne 1350; died 1364.

JOHN I., king of Portugal, was raised to the throne 1384, and died 1433. During his reign the Portuguese began their famous discoveries.

JOHN II., king of Portugal, surnamed the Great, succeeded to the throne 1481, and died 1495.

JOHN III., king of Portugal, ascended the throne 1521, and died 1557.

JOHN IV., surnamed the Fortunate, was son of the duke of Braganza. With the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the Spanish yoke, and was proclaimed king 1640; died 1656.

JOHN V., succeeded to the throne of Portugal 1707, and died 1750.

JOHN VI., king of Portugal, succeeded to the throne 1816, and died 1826.

JOHN, son of the Emperor Henry VII., was elected to the kingdom of Bohemia 1309, and, after conquering Silesia, declared himself king of Poland. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Crecy 1346.

JOHN III., king of Sweden, son of Gustavus Vasa, ascended the throne 1568, and died 1592. He attempted, but without success, to restore the Catholic religion.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA, Don, was the natural son of the Emperor Charles V., and a celebrated warrior. Born 1545; died 1 Oct., 1578.

JOHN OF BEVERLEY (St.) was a native of Harpham, in Northumbria. An earnest desire to qualify himself for the service of God led him into Kent, where he made great progress in learning and piety. Afterwards he resided in the monastery at Whitby, Yorkshire, till, in the beginning of the reign of king Alfred, he was made bishop of Hagulstad, the modern Hexham. When St. Wilfrid returned from banishment St. John yielded up to him the see of Hexham, but some time afterwards he was placed in the archiepiscopal chair of York. Venerable Bede, who received holy orders at his hands, gives ample testimony as to his sanctity, and describes several miracles performed by him. St. John delighted in frequent retirement, and chose for his retreat a monastery which he had built at Beverley. In 717, being much broken with age and fatigues, he resigned his see to his chaplain, St. Wilfrid the younger, and retired to Beverley, where he spent the four remaining years of his life in the performance of monastic duties. He died there 7 May, 721.

JOHN DE BRIDLINGTON (St.). *See* Bridlington.

JOHN CHRYSOSTOM (St.), the most eloquent Father of the Church, and bishop of Constantinople; born at Antioch about 347. He maintained church discipline with great rigour, and was deposed in a most arbitrary manner by Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, in 403, and banished to Bithynia; which occasioned such a commotion in Constantinople that he was recalled. He was once more sent into exile, and died at Comanis, in Armenia, 14 Sept., 407. The best editions of his works are by Sir Henry Savile, 8 vols. folio, Eton, 1613; and by Montfaucon, 13 vols., 1718, Paris.

JOHN COLOMBINI (St.), was descended from a noble family at Sienna. In conjunction with Francis Dimino Vincenti, he founded the order of 'Apostolical Clerks,' called afterwards the 'Jesuati of St. Jerome,' because Colombini ordered that they should have the name of Jesus always in their mouths, and a particular devotion to St. Jerome. His order was approved by Urban V., 1367, and he died the same year at Sienna July 31. The order was suppressed 1668.

JOHN OF THE CROSS (St.), was born at Ontiveros, in Old Castile, 1542. Having taken the monastic habit in the convent of Medina-del-Campo, he formed a strict friendship with St. Teresa, and assisted in reforming the Carmelite order. He established several houses of Discalced, or Barefooted, Carmelites; and died 14 Dec., 1591, leaving several devotional works in Spanish. He was canonized by Benedict XIII. 1726.

JOHN DAMASCENUS (St.), a learned monk, born at Damascus about 676. He succeeded his father as councillor of state to the caliph, but at the close of life he entered the monastery of St. Sabas, near Jerusalem, where he died about 760. He left an excellent treatise 'On the Orthodox Faith,' and several other works, published in Greek and Latin at Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1712.

JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III., was a prince of distinguished valour and prudence, and a patron of the poet Chaucer. Born 1340; died 1399.

JOHN OF GOD (St.), was born of obscure parents at Montemor-O-Novo, in Portugal, 8 March, 1495. Part of his youth was spent in keeping a rich man's flocks in Spain, and he then went into the army, after which he got his living by selling images and little books. At length he quitted the world in order to devote himself entirely to God in the care of the sick. With this pious design, he retired to the hospital at Grenada, there founded the Order of Charity, and died there 8 March, 1550. Pius V. approved his Order 1472. The religious of this Order are called by the Italians 'Fate ben Fratelli,' because their founder was continually saying 'Do good, my brethren.' St. John was beatified by Urban VIII. 1630, and canonized by Alexander VIII. 1690.

JOHN OF HEXHAM, an Augustinian canon, prior of the house of his order at Hexham, flourished about 1160. His continuation of Simeon of Durham's History from 1130 to 1144 is printed in Twysden's 'Decem Scriptores.'

JOHN OF LEYDEN, a fanatic tailor, whose real name was John Boccold. In company with John Matthias, a baker of Haerlem, at the head of his followers, he seized Munster, assumed the offices of king and prophet, and began to reform the laws and remodel the government. At last he was taken and put to death, in the 28th year of his age, 13 Feb., 1536.

JOHN OF PARIS, a famous Dominican, doctor and professor of divinity at Paris, died 1304. He wrote a treatise 'De Regia Potestate et Papali,' &c.

JOHN OF SALISBURY, a learned Englishman, born 1110, was chosen bishop of Chartres in France 1177, and died 25 Oct., 1180. He wrote the Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury and other works, all of which were published at Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo., 1848.

JOHN OF UDINO, an Italian painter, one of Raffaelle's pupils, died at Rome 1564.

JOHNES, Thomas, was born at Ludlow, Shropshire, 1748, and educated at Oxford (M.A. 1783). He was elected M.P. for the borough of Cardigan; and appointed auditor for the principality of Wales, and colonel of the Caermarthenshire militia. In 1795 he was returned to parliament for Radnorshire. He built an elegant mansion at Hafod, Cardiganshire, which was destroyed by fire 1807. Mr. Johnes died 24 April, 1816. His publications are—A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants; Palaye's Memoirs of Froissart,

translated from the French; The Chronicles of Sir John Froissart; translation of De Joinville's Memoirs of St. Louis; Travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquiere in Palestine; The Chronicles of Monstrelet, with notes.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, an English dramatist, born 1679; died 11 March, 1748.

JOHNSON, JOHN, a nonjuring divine, born at Frindsbury, Kent, 30 Dec., 1662. He went from King's School, Canterbury, to Magdalene College, Cambridge; but afterwards removed to a scholarship in Corpus Christi College (M.A. 1685). In 1687 he was collated to the vicarage of Boughton, in his native county, with which he held that of Hern Hill by sequestration. In 1697 he obtained the living of St. John, in the Isle of Thanet, to which the town of Margate belongs, and soon afterwards was presented to that of Appledore. In 1707 he was inducted to the vicarage of Cranbrook, where he died 15 Dec., 1725. His works are—Holy David and his old English Translations cleared, in a Paraphrase on the Psalter; The Clergyman's Vade Mecum, 2 vols.; The Propitiatory Oblation in the Eucharist; The Unbloody Sacrifice, 2 vols.; A collection of Ecclesiastical Laws, 2 vols.; Miscellaneous discourses and sermons, 2 vols.

JOHNSON, JOHN, LL.D., was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (LL.B. 1794; LL.D., 1803). He was presented in 1800 to the rectory of Yaxham, with Welborne, Norfolk, which he held till his death, 29 Sept., 1833. Dr. Johnson was a kinsman of the poet Cowper, the second edition of whose 'Homer' he published in 1802. He likewise published the 'Private Correspondence of William Cowper, with several of his most intimate friends,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1824.

JOHNSON, MAURICE, F.S.A., an antiquary, born at Spalding, Lincolnshire, and bred to the law in the Inner Temple; after which he settled at his native place, where he formed, in 1717, a literary society, whose object was to cultivate the knowledge of English antiquities. Died 6 Feb., 1755. He collected large memoirs for a History of Carausius; and some of his communications are in the collection of the Antiquarian Society.

JOHNSON, RICHARD, a classical critic, probably received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was head master of the grammar-school at Nottingham from 1707 till Oct., 1721, when he drowned himself in the meadows near that town. His works are—'A Treatise of the Genders of Latin Nouns,' 1703; 'Grammatical Commentaries, being an Apparatus to a new National Grammar,' 1706; Defence of the preceding work, 1707: 'Cursus Equestris Nottinghamiensis, Carmen,' 1709, 'Additions and Emendations to the Grammatical Commentaries,' 1718; Noctes Nottinghamicæ, or Cursory Objections against the Syntax of the common Grammar,' 1718; 'Aristarchus Anti-Bentleianus. Quadraginta sex Bentleii Errores super Horatii Odarum, Lib. i. ostendens,' 1719.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, a divine, was born in Warwickshire 1649. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, which he left without a degree. The only ecclesiastical preferment he ever obtained was the small rectory of Corringham, in Essex, where he did not reside, but settled in London, as a place more suited to his disposition for politics, which brought him acquainted with Lord William Russell, who made him his chaplain. In 1682 he printed a book, entitled 'Julian, the Apostate;' for which he was prosecuted in the King's Bench, and fined five hundred marks. After this he went on printing tracts against 'popery' and arbitrary power; especially in the reign of James II., for one of which, 'An Address to the Army,' he was degraded, condemned to the pillory, to pay a fine, and to be publicly whipped. After the Revolution his sentence was reversed by Parliament, and he was offered the deanery of Durham, which he refused, as an unequal reward for his services. He wanted a bishopric, for which he was ill-qualified; and therefore a pension was granted him instead of it, and another for his son. Died May, 1703. His works were published in 1710, folio.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, an actor and dramatist, was born in Cheshire about 1705; died 1773. His best known piece is 'Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernatural, a Comedy.'

JOHNSON, SAMUEL, LL.D., an illustrious writer, born 18 Sept., 1709, at Lichfield, where his father, Michael Johnson, was a bookseller. He received his education at the grammar-school of his native city, and next at Stourbridge, from whence he was sent to Pembroke College, Oxford, which he left (1731) without a degree. After being an usher in the school at Market Bosworth, he removed to Birmingham, where he translated 'Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia;' but soon returned to Lichfield, and married a widow lady named Porter. He now opened a school at Edial, but dropped it for want of encouragement; and in 1737 visited London, where he formed an acquaintance with Cave, the publisher of the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1738 appeared his poem of 'London,' which, though published without the name of the author, had a rapid sale, and gained the approbation of Pope. In 1740 he began the parliamentary debates in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and continued them for two or three years. The next important publication of Johnson's was the 'Life of Richard Savage,' with whom he had lived on terms of intimacy. In 1745 came out 'Observations on Macbeth;' at the close of which he announced a new edition of Shakspeare. From this design he was for the present called off to the greater undertaking of an English Dictionary, which he began in 1747 and ended in 1755. While this work was in progress, he published his 'Rambler,' which alone would have eternized his name. In 1751 he was imposed upon by the fraud of Lauder; but when the cheat was discovered, Johnson was one of the first to expose it. The year following he was deeply affected by the loss of his wife, to whose memory he paid a feeling tribute of respect, in a discourse which he composed on her death. Previous to the publication of his Dictionary, the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of master of arts by diploma. In 1758 he wrote 'The Idler,' in a newspaper called The Universal Chronicle;' and the next year his 'Rasselas,' which he published to defray the funeral and debts of his mother. Soon after the accession of George III., a pension was bestowed upon our author of three hundred a-year; and in 1765 the university of Dublin sent him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. The same year he published his edition of Shakspeare. In 1767 Dr. Johnson had an interesting conversation with his royal patron at the queen's palace, when the king was pleased to pay him a very handsome compliment on the excel-

lence of his works. In 1770 he printed a pamphlet called 'False Alarm,' occasioned by the affair of Wilkes; but he gained greater credit by his political tract, entitled 'Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland's Islands.' In 1773 he made a tour into the Western Isles of Scotland, of which he published a beautiful narrative, though some were indignant at his observations on Ossian. This was followed by his 'Taxation no Tyranny,' written against the American insurgents. Shortly after this last publication, the author was honoured with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford. He next undertook to write biographical prefaces for an edition of the poets; and in 1781 these lives were collected, and printed in a separate form. This was his last publication, and it was the setting of the sun in full splendour. The great author died 13 Dec., 1784, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. A statue was erected to his memory, by the subscription of his friends, in St. Paul's cathedral. His works have been several times published in a collected form.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, M.D., a botanical writer, was born at Selby in Yorkshire. He was bred an apothecary in London; but in the Rebellion he took up arms for the king; and when at Oxford was created doctor of medicine. In the army he held the rank of colonel, and was killed in a skirmish Sept., 1644. His works are: Iter in Agrum Cantianum; Ericetum Hamstedianum; an enlarged edition of Gerard's Herbal; Mercurius Botanicus; De Thermis Bathonicis.

JOHNSON, THOMAS, a classical scholar, born at Stadhampton, Oxfordshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge; but afterwards he obtained a fellowship in Magdalene College. He also became fellow of Eton, and died about 1750. His publications are: Sophocles, 3 vols.; Gratius de Venatione cum notis; Cebetis Tabula; Novum Græcorum Epigrammatum delectus; Quæstiones Philosophicæ; An Essay on Moral Obligation. He was also one of the editors of 'Stephens's Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ.'

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, an English Catholic priest, who had a controversy with the celebrated Richard Baxter upon certain points of religion. He published it in a book entitled 'Novelty repress'd: in a reply to Mr. Baxter's answer to William Johnson,' 8vo., Paris, 1661. A rejoinder to this was published by Sherman, 1664.

JOHNSTON, ARTHUR, M.D., was born 1587, at Caskieben, Aberdeenshire, and educated at Aberdeen and Padua. After an absence of twenty-four years, he returned to Aberdeen, of which university he became principal, till archbishop Laud invited him to London. He died at Oxford, 1641. Dr. Johnston was an excellent Latin poet, as appears from his 'Epigrams;' version of the Psalms; and the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scoticorum,' of which he was the editor.

JOHNSTON, CHARLES, a novelist, was born in Ireland, and bred to the bar; but being excessively deaf he was compelled to relinquish that profession. In 1760 he published 'Chrysal, or the adventures of a Guinea;' a political romance, in which all the characters and scenes were drawn from real life. This was followed by some others of a similar description, as 'The Reverie, or a Flight to the Paradise of Fools;' 'The History of Arbaces, Prince of Betlis;' the Pilgrim, or a Picture of Life; and the 'History of John Juniper, Esq., alias Juniper Jack.' In 1782 the author went to India, and died there about 1800.

JOHNSTON, JAMES FINLAY WEIR, a native of Paisley, studied in the university of Glasgow, and in 1825 opened a school at Durham. Five years later he married a lady of fortune, and being thus possessed of a competent income, he resolved to gratify his taste for chemistry. For this purpose he chose Berzelius as his preceptor, and visited Sweden to study under that celebrated man. On the foundation of the university of Durham (1833), the readership in chemistry and mineralogy was bestowed on Mr. Johnston, who held it till his death on 18 Sept., 1855, aged 58. His writings relate for the most part to the chemistry of agriculture, but the most attractive of his compositions is 'The Chemistry of Common Life,' 2 vols., 1854-5.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, M.D., a naturalist, born at Sambter, in Poland, 1603. He came to England in 1622, and next went to Scotland, where he studied at St. Andrew's. From thence he removed to Leyden, and while there took his doctor's degree, which honour was also conferred on him by the university of Cambridge. Died June, 1675. His works are: Thaumatographia naturalis in classes decem divisa; Hist. de Piscibus et Cetis; Hist. Naturalis de Quadrupedibus; Hist. Nat. de Insectibus; Hist. Nat. de Avibus; Syntagma Dendrologicum; Dendrographia.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, M.D., a surgeon and naturalist of Berwick-on-Tweed, died 30 July, 1855, aged 57. Besides numerous papers in the transactions of learned societies, he wrote A History of British Zoophytes (1838); A History of British Sponges and Lithophytes, 1842; an Introduction to Conchology, 1850; and The Botany of the Eastern Borders.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM, a Scotch Jesuit, born in or about 1572. He entered the Society 1588, became an eminent professor of philosophy and divinity, and died 19 Sept., 1609. He was author of 'Historia Sleidani ab Heresi extersa;' and a commentary on Isaiah. MS.

JOHNSTONE, BRYCE, D.D., a Scotch divine and theological writer, born at Annan, 1747, and died 1805.

JOHNSTONE, the CHEVALIER DE, an adherent of the Stuart family, was born at Edinburgh 1720. He took an active part in the Rebellion of 1745, and afterwards retired to France, where he died about 1800. His 'History of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746, translated from a French MS., originally deposited in the Scots College at Paris,' was published at London 1820.

JOHNSTONE, GEORGE, one of the commissioners sent with Lord Carlisle and Mr. Eden to treat with the Americans during the war, was the son of a Scotch baronet. He was brought up to the sea service, and in 1763, appointed governor of West Florida. He, after his return to England, sat in Parliament for Cockermouth and Appleby, and fought a duel with Lord George Germaine, in consequence of some reflections made in Parliament on his conduct. He also distinguished himself by his zeal in the affairs of the East India Company, and for his attacks on Lord Clive. He was author of 'Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly in Bengal.' Died 24 May, 1787.

JOHNSTONE, JAMES, M.D., was born at Annan in 1730. He studied at Edinburgh and Paris, after

which he settled at Kidderminster, where he became known by his treatment of a malignant fever that raged there some years, and of which he published an account. In this he first made known the power of mineral acid vapour to destroy febrile contagion. From Kidderminster he removed to Worcester, where he died 28 April, 1802. Dr. Johnstone, in some papers communicated to the Royal Society, stated a peculiar doctrine concerning the ganglions of the nerves.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., was the fourth son of the preceding, and received his education at Merton College, Oxford. For upwards of forty years he practised as a physician at Birmingham, where he died 28 Dec., 1836, aged 68. He published some treatises on subjects connected with his profession, but his principal literary undertaking is 'The Works of Samuel Parr, LL.D., with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and a selection from his Correspondence,' 8 vols. 8vo., 1828.

JOHNSTONE, JOHN HENRY, a comic actor and vocalist, born in Tipperary 1750. After acquiring a reputation in Ireland he came in 1783 to London, where he represented Irish characters with great success. Died 26 Dec., 1828.

JOINVILLE, JEAN, Sieur DE, a French statesman, seneschal of Champagne, and one of the lords of the court of Louis IX., died about 1318, aged 90. His 'History of St. Louis' has been translated into English by Johnes.

JOLY, CLAUDE, was born at Paris 2 Feb., 1607. He was canon and precentor of the cathedral of his native city, and died there 15 Jan., 1700. He wrote 'A Collection of Maxims for the Education of a Prince,' which gave great offence, and was burnt by the hangman. The author, however, republished it with an addition, called 'Codicil D'Or, or the Golden Codicil.' He is not to be confounded with his nephew, *Guy Joly*, king's councillor at the Chatelet, and secretary to Cardinal de Retz. He left memoirs from 1648 to 1665, and other works.

JOMARD, EDME FRANÇOIS, a French geographer, archæologist, and orientalist, born at Versailles 20 Nov., 1777; died 28 Sept., 1862.

JOMELLI, NICHOLAS, an Italian musical composer, who was for some time in the service of the duke of Wurtemberg. He was born at Avellino, near Naples, 1714, and died 28 Aug., 1774.

JONÆ, ARNGRIM, a native of Iceland, eminent as an astronomer and antiquary, was born at Widesal 1568; and died 1648.

JONAS, JUSTUS, one of the reformers, was born at Northausen, in Thuringia, 5 June, 1493, and after promoting the cause of the reformation at Wittemberg and Halle, died pastor of Eisfeld 9 Oct., 1555. Jonas was very intimate with Luther, who expired in his arms. He wrote against clerical celibacy, private masses, &c.

JONES, EDWARD, an eminent Welsh harpist, born in Merionethshire 1752; died in London 18 April, 1824. He was author of 'Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards,' 1784, and again 1794; 'Bardic Museum of Primitive British Literature,' 1802.

JONES, ERNEST, an English politician, poet, and journalist, was born 25 Jan., 1819, at Berlin, being the son of Major Charles Jones, equerry to the Duke of Cumberland, who became King of Hanover, under the title of Ernest I. Major Jones bought an estate in Holstein, and remained there with his family till 1838. His son Ernest, when very young, composed a number of poems, which were afterwards published at Hamburg. At eleven years of age he disappeared from home, and was found with a bundle under his arm trudging across Lauenberg, to 'help the Poles,' who were then in insurrection. Later he achieved some distinction at the College of St. Michael, Luneberg. In 1838 Major Jones removed to England, and in 1841 young Ernest was presented to the Queen by the Duke of Beaufort. In this year appeared the first of his larger works, a romance, entitled "The Wood Spirit,' published anonymously. Some songs and poems followed; and he was also a contributor to the 'Metropolitan,' and other magazines. In 1844 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and commenced what promised to be a successful professional career on the Northern Circuit, but in an evil hour for his position and prospects as a barrister, he joined the Chartists (1845), and rapidly became their leader. To advocate their cause, he not only gave up what promised to be a good and increasing practice at the bar, but refused to accept any emolument for his services, and spent large sums in supporting what he believed to be the interests of the people. He even voluntarily surrendered a fortune of nearly £2,000 a year, which was left to him on condition that he would abandon the Chartist cause. Both on the platform and in the press he was indefatigable in urging the claims of the political section to which he belonged. From time to time he issued the 'Labourer,' 'Notes of the People,' and other periodicals; and he established also the 'People's Paper,' which remained the organ of the Chartists for eight years. In 1847 he unsuccessfully contested Halifax, and in the following year the alarm produced by his seditious harangues at Manchester led to his apprehension. He was convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. For nineteen months he was deprived of the use of pens, ink, and paper; still, though his sufferings were very severe, he refused to petition for a commutation of the sentence. His own published account of the needless severity of his treatment provoked a good deal of indignation. While in prison he composed an epic, published after his release in 1851, entitled 'The Revolt of Hindostan,' written with his blood on the leaves of the prison prayer-books. In 1853 Mr. Jones unsuccessfully contested Nottingham, and in 1857 again tried his fortunes in that borough, but without avail. Meanwhile his name had come before the public as the author of several poems, and amongst these were 'The Battle Day,' 'The Painter of Florence,' 'The Emperor's Vigil,' 'Beldagon Church,' and 'Corayda.' After the extinction of Chartism he returned to his practice on the Northern Circuit. At the general election of 1868 he stood as the third Liberal candidate for Manchester, but, although he received 10,746 votes, he was not elected. On the 22nd and 23rd Jan., 1869, in the novel experiment of the test ballot in that city, Mr. Jones received 7,282 votes, against 4,133 recorded for Mr. Milner Gibson, as the candidate for the Liberal party, should Mr. Birley, the Conservative member, be unseated on petition. Only three days later, however, Mr. Jones died at his residence in Wellington Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, 26 Jan., 1869.

JONES, GEORGE, an English painter, born 1786, being the son of John Jones, a mezzotinto engraver of repute. Admitted a student of the

Royal Academy 1801, he continued to devote himself to painting till the Peninsular war broke out, when he obtained a commission in a militia regiment, and having attained the rank of captain, volunteered with his company to join the troops then in Spain. He served under Wellington, and formed part of the army of occupation in Paris, 1815. On the termination of the war Mr. Jones resumed practice as a painter; was elected an associate of the Academy 1822, and became R.A. 1824. William IV. appointed him librarian to the Academy, a post which he held from 1834 till 1840, resigning it to accept the office of keeper, which he relinquished in 1850. At the commencement of his career as an artist his pictures consisted chiefly of views of English and continental towns, but afterwards he chose battle-scenes, and later in life representations of Old Testament narrative. The last are principally drawings done in sepia. Among his best pictures are 'The Battle of Waterloo,' which he painted several times; 'The Battle of Vittoria;' 'The Battle of Borodino;' 'The Passing of the Catholic Relief Bill;' 'The Opening of New London Bridge.' Mr. Jones was also the author of a Life of Chantrey. He died in London 19 Sept., 1869.

JONES, Griffith, rector of Llandowror, in Wales, and the first projector of the Welsh Circulating Schools, was born at Cilrhedin, Caermarthenshire 1683, and died 8 April, 1761, leaving several religious works in English and Welsh.

JONES, Henry, was born at Drogheda, in Ireland, about 1720, and bred a bricklayer. Having a turn for poetry, he wrote some pieces, which procured him the patronage of the Earl of Chesterfield, when that nobleman was Lord-Lieutenant, 1745. Jones, thus supported, came to England, and published a volume of poems, which was encouraged by a large list of subscribers. He also had interest enough to bring out his tragedy of the 'Earl of Essex;' but want of prudence kept him poor, and he died in a garret April, 1770. His last publication was entitled 'Vectis, or the Isle of Wight,' a poem. He also left an unfinished tragedy called 'The Cave of Idra,' which Hiffernan published as his own, under another title.

JONES, Inigo, a celebrated architect, born in London about 1572. He served his time to a joiner, but having a genius for painting, he was sent to Italy by a nobleman, and while there became known to the king of Denmark, who took him to Copenhagen. When that monarch visited his sister Anne, wife of James I., he brought Jones with him; and thus he obtained the situation of surveyor of the Board of Works, and that of a commissioner for repairing St. Paul's Cathedral. In the following reign he was much employed in preparing masques for the entertainment of the court, and in building the banqueting-house at Whitehall. But while thus engaged he fell under the displeasure of Ben Jonson, who exposed him on the stage, and wrote some bitter satires against him. Jones, however, acquired a good fortune, which was considerably lessened in the civil wars. He built the front of Wilton House, and several other structures, which do honour to his taste and genius. Died 21 July, 1652. At the command of James I. he made a survey of Stonehenge, which he pronounced to be a Roman temple, dedicated to Cœlus. This discourse was printed in 1655, fol. Several of his designs have been published by Kent, Ware, and Leoni. A facsimile of his sketch book has also been published, and a Life of him by Peter Cunningham, with remarks by Mr. Planche on some of his sketches for masques and dramas, will be found in the 39th volume of the Shakespeare Society publications.

JONES, Jeremiah, a nonconformist divine, born 1693. He received his education under his uncle, Mr. Samuel Jones, a dissenting minister at Tewkesbury, and the tutor of Bishops Butler, Horte, and Secker. Mr. Jeremiah Jones became minister of a congregation at Avening, in Gloucestershire, but his residence was at Nailsworth, where also he kept an academy. Though a deep scholar he was of facetious manners, and regularly attended a bowling party in his neighbourhood. He died in 1724. His works are: A Vindication of the former Part of St. Matthew's Gospel against Whiston; A new and full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament, 3 vols. These have been reprinted at the Clarendon Press.

JONES, John, M.D., a Welshman, is said to have studied at both our universities, and to have taken his doctor's degree at Cambridge. He was residing at Asple Hall, near Nottingham, 1572, and in Jan., 1572-3, at Kingsmead, near Derby. He also appears to have repaired, for the purposes of practice, to Bath and Buxton, during the seasons at those places. He published the 'Diall of Agues,' 1566; 'The Bathes of Bathes Ayde,' 1572; 'The benefit of the auncient Bathes of Buckstones,' 1572; 'Galen's Bookes of Elementes,' 1574; 'Discourse of the naturall beginning of all growing and living things,' &c., 1574; 'The Arte and Science of preserving Bodie and Soule in Healthe, Wisedome, and Catholike Religion,' 1579.—*Athen. Cantab.*

JONES, John, a Franciscan friar, who was executed in London, 1598. He was a native of Clenock, Carnarvonshire, and was also known by the names of *Buckley*, and of *Godfrey Maurice*.

JONES, John, D.D., a Benedictine monk, born in London, 1575, and educated at Merchant Taylor's School, from whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. On being converted to the Catholic religion, he went to Spain, and joined the order of St. Benedict, taking in religion the name of *Leander à Sancto-Martino*. He was also created D.D. Subsequently he was appointed professor of Hebrew and divinity at Douay, where also he was chosen prior of the monastery, and president of the English congregation. Died 17 Dec., 1636. His publications are:—'Sacra Ars Memoriæ, ad Scripturas Divinas in promptu habendas, memoriterque ediscendas accommodata,' 8vo., Douay, 1623; 'Conciliatio Locorum Communium totius Scripturæ,' Douay, 1623; Biblia Sacra cum Glossa Interlineari, 6 vols. folio; Opera Ludovici Blosii; Arnobius contra Gentes, cum notis, Douay, 1634. In collaboration with Dr. Clement Reyner he compiled the valuable work entitled 'Apostolatus Benedictinorum,' 1626.

JONES, John, was born at Caermarthen 1700. He took his degrees in arts at Worcester College, Oxford, after which he was successively vicar of Alconbury, rector of Boulne-Hurst, in Bedfordshire, and vicar of Hitchin, with which last he held the curacy of Welwyn under Dr. Young. He was killed by a fall from his horse about 1770. His work entitled 'Free and Candid Disquisitions on the Church of England,' written on the side of Arianism, occasioned a sharp controversy in 1750.

JONES, JOHN, LL.D., a Unitarian minister, born at Llandovery, Caermarthenshire, 1768. From the grammar school at Brecon he removed to the New College, Hackney, where he remained six years, being a favourite pupil of Gilbert Wakefield. Here also he gained the friendship and patronage of Dr. Abraham Rees, whose daughter he afterwards married. In 1792 he was appointed classical and mathematical tutor in the Welsh academy at Swansea, where he remained three years. He next officiated to Unitarian congregations at Plymouth and Halifax, but finally settled in London, where he applied himself to literary pursuits and private tuition. Died 10 Jan., 1827. Of his theological works, the most remarkable are 'Ecclesiastical Researches, or Philo and Josephus proved to be historians and apologists of Christ, and followers of His Gospel;' and 'A Series of Important Facts demonstrating the Truth of the Christian Religion, drawn from the writings of its friends and enemies in the first and second centuries.' He likewise published some useful works intended to facilitate the study of the classical languages. 'The principal of these is A Greek and English Lexicon,' 1823; 2nd edit., 1825.

JONES, JOHN EDWARD, a sculptor of London, died in Dublin 25 July, 1862, aged 56.

JONES, JOHN PAUL, a commodore in the United States navy, was born at Arbigland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, 6 July, 1747. After being engaged in the English merchant service he settled in America, where he obtained a commission from Congress 1775, being made a captain of marines the next year. Well acquainted with the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, he came to Europe to infest the trade of this country, and made a descent at Whitehaven, where he destroyed the shipping of the harbour, and afterwards on the estates of the earl of Selkirk, whose plate and furniture he carried away in triumph. After taking the Drake, sloop of war, off Carrickfergus, he retired to Brest, and with a fresh reinforcement again scoured the Irish Sea, and advancing round the island, took the Serapis frigate, and the Countess of Scarborough, armed ship, after a gallant action off Flamborough Head. These exploits made him a favourite, not only in America, but in France, where the king presented him with a handsome gold-hilted sword. After the peace he was for a time in the service of Russia. He died at Paris 18 July, 1792.

JONES, OWEN, a Welsh antiquary, born in Denbighshire 1741. In early life he was sent to London, where he was taken into the employment of a firm of furriers in Thames Street, to whose business he eventually succeeded, and he continued to carry it on with credit until his death, on 26 Sept., 1814. An ardent lover of the language and literature of his own native country, he published the 'Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales,' 3 vols., 1801-7, which contains all the most distinguished productions of Welsh writers, from the 5th to the close of the 13th century. He also procured transcripts of ancient Welsh poetry, subsequent to the 13th century, making in all fifty 4to. vols., which are now in the British Museum. Mr. Jones also commenced a miscellany, the 'Greal,' of which one vol. was completed 1805; published the poems of Davydd ab Gwilym;' and founded the Gwyneddigion Society of London.—*Williams.*

JONES, PAUL. *See* JONES, JOHN PAUL.

JONES, RICE, of Blaenau, co. Merioneth, a Welsh poet, born 1713; died 14 Feb., 1801.

JONES, RICHARD, was born in Denbighshire 1603, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1655 he published, in his native language, a work containing with admirable brevity all the books and chapters of the Bible. It is entitled 'Gemma Cambricum, seu Mnemonica Biblorum; Perl y Cymro, neu Goviadur y Beibl.' The author died in Ireland, but when is not known.

JONES, THOMAS, a native of Lancashire; educated at Cambridge; became archbishop of Dublin 1605; and died 1619.

JONES, THOMAS, an eminent divine, was born at Beriew, Montgomeryshire, 23 June, 1756. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and next at St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he removed to Trinity College, where he obtained a fellowship, and became a distinguished tutor, especially in mathematics. Died 18 July, 1807. The only things he published were, 'A Sermon on Duelling;' and 'An Address to the Volunteers of Montgomeryshire.'

JONES, WILLIAM, a mathematician, born 1680, in the island of Anglesey. He became early in life a schoolmaster in a ship of war; after which he settled in London, where he published 'A Treatise on Navigation;' and another entitled 'Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos, or a new introduction to the Mathematics,' 1706. These works procured him the friendship of several men of science, particularly Newton and Halley. He was also chosen mathematical tutor to Lord Macclesfield, who procured for him a sinecure place; and Lord Hardwicke made him secretary of the peace. Died July, 1749. Besides the above works he has some papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and he published, from Newton's manuscripts, 'Analysis per quantitatum Series, Fluxiones, ac Differentias.' He was father of Sir William Jones.

JONES, WILLIAM, a divine, born at Lowick, Northumberland, 30 July, 1726. He was educated at the Charterhouse, from whence he removed to University College, Oxford, where he contracted that friendship with Mr. Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich, which lasted through life. On leaving the university he became curate of Finedon, Northamptonshire, and next of Wadenhoe, in the same county, where he wrote his 'Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity,' which has gone through numerous editions. In 1762 he published 'An Essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy,' which so pleased Lord Bute, that he authorised him to purchase in his name any instruments that he might want. In 1764 the archbishop of Canterbury gave him the vicarage of Bethersden, Kent, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Pluckley. He next obtained the perpetual curacy of Nayland, in Suffolk; soon after which he exchanged Pluckley for Paston, in Northamptonshire. When the French revolution gave birth to seditious movements in this country, Mr. Jones printed 'A Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John,' which had an admirable effect. He was also concerned in establishing the British Critic; and he published a collection of excellent tracts, under the title of 'The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times.' On the death of his friend, Bishop Horne, to whom he had been chaplain, he paid an affectionate tribute to his memor in an

account of his life. In 1798 Archbishop Cornwallis presented him to the sinecure rectory of Hollingbourn, in Kent, which he did not long enjoy; for the loss of his wife was followed by a paralytic stroke, and he died 6 Feb., 1800. His works have been collected and published, in 12 vols. 8vo.

JONES, Sir WILLIAM, son of William Jones, the mathematician, mentioned above, was born 28 Sept., 1746. He was educated at Harrow School, from whence, at the age of eighteen, he went to University College, Oxford, where he had only been a few months when he was invited to be private tutor to Lord Althorp, afterwards Earl Spencer, with whom he made a tour on the Continent. In 1766 he obtained a fellowship, and about this time began his Commentaries on Asiatic Poetry, in imitation of Bishop Lowth's lectures. While thus engaged he was called to translate the life of Nadir Shah, from an eastern manuscript brought to England by the king of Denmark. This he executed in French; but when published he received no remuneration for his extraordinary labour, which no other man in the kingdom could have accomplished. In 1770 he was admitted of the Middle Temple; and in 1773 he took his master's degree at Oxford. In 1776 he was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts by Lord Bathurst; but his ambition was to obtain a judicial seat in Bengal, in which object he at last succeeded in 1783, when he received the honour of knighthood. Before he left England he married Miss Shipley, daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph; and one of his first objects after his arrival at Calcutta was to institute a society for the cultivation of oriental literature and science in general. This association took place in 1784, and Sir William Jones was chosen the first president. The early volumes of the 'Asiatic Researches' exhibit abundant testimonies of his diligence in this capacity, and of his varied attainments. Unfortunately, however, for the world of letters, his career was comparatively but short, for being attacked with an inflammation of the liver, of which he had no suspicion, it carried him off rather suddenly 27 April, 1794. His works were published uniformly in 6 vols. 4to., 1799; and subsequently an edition in 13 vols., with the life of the author, by Lord Teignmouth, was printed (1807). A monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's, and also a statue at Bengal, both by order of the company. In University College, likewise, a monument, executed by Flaxman, was placed at the expense of Lady Jones. The learning of this great scholar was not confined to the ancient and modern languages, of which he understood at least thirteen; but he had a thorough knowledge of the law, he was a good mathematician, conversant with natural history, and an elegant poet.

JONG, LUDOLPH VON, a Dutch painter, born 1616; died 1697.

JONIN, GILBERT, a French Jesuit, and Latin poet, born in Auvergne 1596; died at Tournon 9 March, 1638.

JONSIUS, or JONSENIUS, JOHN, was born 1624, at Flensburg, in the duchy of Schleswig. After teaching at Konigsberg and Flensburg he went to Frankfort, as sub-rector of the university, where he died 1659. His principal work is 'De Scriptoribus Historiæ Philosophicæ.'

JONSON, BENJAMIN, was born in Westminster 11 June, 1574, about a month after the death of his father, who was a clergyman. Ben, as he was familiarly called, had his education at Westminster School, but was taken from thence to work at the business of his father-in-law, who was a bricklayer. This occupation, however, was so disagreeable to him, that he ran away, and served in the English army in Flanders. On his return he resumed his studies, and went to Cambridge; but, from the poverty of his circumstances, he was obliged to leave the university and take to the stage. At first he was not very successful, either as an actor or an author; and in the former capacity, having the misfortune to kill another player in a duel, he narrowly escaped the gallows. While in confinement he was converted to the Catholic religion, in which he continued some years. On his release he married, and recommenced writing for the stage, to which he was encouraged by Shakspere, who performed in one of his pieces. In 1598 came out his comedy of 'Every Man in his Humour;' which was followed by a new play every year, till the reign of James the First, when he was employed in the masques and entertainments at court. But, regardless of prudence, Ben joined Chapman and Marston in writing the comedy of 'Eastward Hoe,' which reflected so strongly on the Scotch nation that the authors were sent to prison. Jonson, on his release, made atonement for his indiscretion, by flattering the monarch; who in return honoured him with marks of his favour. In 1613 he went to Paris, where he told Cardinal Perron that his translation of Virgil was good for nothing. About this time, also, began his quarrel with Inigo Jones, towards whom he behaved with savage scurrility, and made him the object of ridicule in the comedy of 'Bartholomew Fair.' He was now at the height of popularity, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of master of arts; and, in 1616, he obtained a pension of one hundred marks, which was made one hundred pounds by King Charles; who also granted him a tierce of Canary wine yearly out of his majesty's cellars. Want of economy, however, kept him constantly poor; although, in addition to the royal bounty, he had a pension from the city. He died 16 Aug., 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Besides his comedies, the best of which are the 'Alchymist,' 'Epicene,' and 'Every Man in his Humour,' he wrote some indifferent tragedies; poems; an 'English Grammar;' and 'Discoveries.' The best edition of his works is that of William Gifford, 9 vols. 8vo., 1816.

JORDAENS, JACOB, an historical and portrait-painter, born at Antwerp 1594; died 18 Oct., 1678. His works are very numerous.

JORDAN, CAMILLE, a French political orator, member of the Council of Five Hundred, of the Chamber of Deputies, and of the Council of State, was born at Lyons 11 Jan., 1771, and died 19 May, 1821. During the Hundred Days he figured among the most remarkable orators in the Chamber of Representatives.

JORDAN, CHARLES STEPHEN, a native of Berlin, was honoured with the friendship of the prince of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great, who bestowed on him several lucrative appointments. He wrote 'L'Histoire d'un Voyage Littéraire' in France, England, and Holland; 'Un Recueil de Littérature, de Philosophie, et d'Histoire;' Vie de M. Lacroze. His correspondence with Frederick

the Great is printed in the 10th vol. of that monarch's posthumous works. Born 27 Aug., 1700; died 24 May, 1745.

JORDAN, Mrs. DOROTHEA, an actress, whose real name was Bland, was born at Waterford about 1762. She made her *début* on the Dublin stage, and then joined the Yorkshire company of Tate Wilkinson at Leeds. Here she soon acquired such popularity that she was engaged at Drury Lane, with a salary of £4 a week. Her inimitable acting of 'Peggy' in 'The Country Girl' drew crowded houses, and her salary was doubled, then trebled, while she was allowed two benefits during the season. She continued to act at the principal metropolitan and provincial theatres till 1790, about which time she formed a connection with the duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., by whom she had ten children. This connection was suddenly broken off in 1811. Mrs. Jordan afterwards returned to the stage, and died in great poverty and distress at St. Cloud 5 July, 1816.

JORDANO. *See* GIORDANO.

JORDEN, EDWARD, M.D., was a native of High Halden, Kent. He took his degree at Padua, and, on his return, practised first in London, and afterwards at Bath, where he died in Jan., 1632-3, aged 63. He wrote A Discourse on the Bath Waters, and some chemical works.

JORTIN, JOHN, D.D., was born in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, 23 Oct., 1698, and educated at the Charterhouse, from whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge. While an undergraduate he was employed in making extracts from Eustathius for Pope, who never made any inquiry after him. He took his bachelor's degree in 1719, and soon after was elected to a fellowship. In 1722 he took his master's degree, and, the same year, published some Latin poems, under the title of 'Lusus Poetici.' In 1727 he was presented to the college living of Swavesey, which he resigned the year following, and settled in London, where he officiated in different chapels till 1751, when Archbishop Herring presented him to the rectory of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. The same prelate conferred on him the degree of D.D., 1755. Previous to this he had published three volumes of 'Remarks on Ecclesiastical History.' The remaining volumes were printed after his death. In 1755 he published 'Six Dissertations upon different Subjects.' For the last of these, 'On the State of the Dead, as described by Homer and Virgil,' the author was violently attacked by Dr. Hurd, in what he called 'A seventh Dissertation on the Delicacy of Friendship,' but Jortin scorned to make any reply. In 1758 appeared the first volume of his 'Life of Erasmus,' and the second two years afterwards. In 1762 Bishop Osbaldeston, of London, made him his domestic chaplain, gave him a prebend of St. Paul's, and the living of Kensington, where he died Sept. 5, 1770. Besides the works already mentioned, he published—'Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, Ancient and Modern;' Discourses concerning the Truth of the Christian Religion; Remarks upon Spenser's Poems. After his death were printed seven volumes of his sermons, and two of 'Critical Remarks and Observations.' All his works have been collected in a uniform edition.

JOSEPH I., fifteenth emperor of the House of Austria, was born 1678; crowned king of Hungary 1687; elected king of the Romans 1690; succeeded to the empire of Germany 1705; died 17 April, 1711.

JOSEPH II., born 1741, was elected king of the Romans 1764, and crowned emperor of Germany the following year. He died 20 Feb., 1790.

JOSEPH EMANUEL, king of Portugal, was born 1714; succeeded John V., his brother, 1750; died 23 Feb., 1777.

JOSEPH, a Capuchin friar, commonly called *Father Joseph*, was born at Paris 4 Nov., 1577, and died 18 Dec., 1638. He founded the order of Benedictine Nuns of Calvary.

JOSEPH OF EXETER, or *Josephus Iscanus*, a writer of the twelfth century, so called from the place of his birth. He was an ecclesiastic, and accompanied Archbishop Baldwin to the Holy Land, where he was in great favour with Richard I. He afterwards became archbishop of Bordeaux, where he died, and was buried in the cathedral. He wrote two poems in Latin heroics, the one on the Trojan War, and the other entitled 'Antiochesis,' or the Crusade.

JOSEPHINE (MARIE JOSEPH ROSE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE), empress of the French, was born at Trois Ilets (Martinique), 24 June, 1763. She was daughter of Count Tascher de la Pagerie, a captain in the royal navy, and married first the Count de Beauharnais, who perished on the scaffold. In 1796 she became the wife of General Bonaparte, and in 1804 she was crowned empress. She bore no heir to the emperor, who in consequence caused a divorce to take place in 1809. Josephine thereupon retired to Malmaison, where she died 29 May, 1814, leaving a son, the Prince Eugène Beauharnais, by her first marriage. *See* BEAUHARNAIS.

JOSEPHUS, FLAVIUS, the Jewish historian, was born at Jerusalem of the Asmonean family, about A.D. 37. He made so quick a progress in learning that the chief priests paid deference to his judgment when he was no more than sixteen. After studying under Banun, a celebrated hermit, he joined the sect of the Pharisees. He took up arms in the defence of his country, and distinguished himself at the siege of Joppa, where he was taken prisoner by Vespasian, who would have put him to death, had it not been for the intercession of Titus. He now visited Alexandria, and studied philosophy; after which he accompanied his patron, Titus, to Rome, of which city he was made free, and died there in the reign of Domitian. The 'History of the Jewish War and Destruction of Jerusalem' was written at the command of Vespasian; and independently of its interest as a faithful and pathetic narrative of events, which the author witnessed in person, it is a noble testimony to the truth of the Christian religion. His 'Jewish Antiquities' is also a valuable work; besides which he wrote his own Memoirs, and two books against Apion, a great adversary of the Jews. The best edition of this author is that of Hudson, Oxon, 2 vols. fol. Josephus has been translated into English by L'Estrange and Whiston.

JOUBERT, BARTHÉLEMI CATHERINE, a French general, born 1769. He was second in command under Bonaparte in the conquest of Italy, and was slain at the battle of Novi 15 Aug., 1799.

JOUBERT, FRANÇOIS, a French Jansenist divine, born at Montpellier 12 Oct., 1689; died 29 Dec., 1763.

JOUBERT, LAURENT, a French medical writer, professor at Montpellier, and chancellor of the university there, was born at Valence (Dauphiné) 1529; died 21 Oct., 1583.

JOUFFROY D'ABBANS, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS DOROTHÉE, Marquis DE, was born in Franche Comté about 1751, and prior to the Revolution was a captain of infantry. Being at Paris 1775, he saw the famous steam-engine called the 'pompe à feu de Chaillot,' and at once conceived the idea of applying steam to navigation. He made his first experiment on the river Doubs, 1776, and renewed it with success 1783, on the Sâone at Lyons; but being without fortune or influence, he was unable to follow up his invention, which shortly afterwards raised Fulton to fortune and fame. Nevertheless, Jouffroy refused to carry his discovery to a foreign country. A company formed at Paris (1816) at last furnished him with the means of carrying out his plans, and the steamboat 'Charles Philippe' was launched on the Seine (20 March, 1816), but a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances prevented the success of the enterprise. In contradiction to the opinion of the English and Americans, who attribute to Fulton the invention of the steamboat, the Academy of Sciences solemnly declared in 1840 that the steamboats then in use were but imitations of the vessel launched on the Sâone by Jouffroy in 1783. Jouffroy died at the Invalides 1832.

JOUFFROY, JOHN DE, *Joffredus*, a French cardinal, grand almoner to Louis XI., was born at Luxeuil about 1412; died 24 Nov., 1473. It was at his solicitation that Louis XI. abolished the Pragmatic Sanction.

JOUFFROY, THÉODORE SIMON, a French philosopher, the greatest moralist of the eclectic school, was born at Les Pontets (Franche Comté) 6 July, 1796, and died at Paris 4 Feb., 1842. His numerous publications include French translations of Dugald Stewart's Sketches of Moral Philosophy, and of the works of Thomas Reid, both accompanied by remarkable prefaces; Course of Natural Law; and Philosophical Miscellanies.

JOURDAIN, AMABLE BRECHILLET, an oriental scholar, was born 1788. He was placed with a notary, but being related to Anquetil Duperron, he quitted the law to study the eastern languages, in which he made such progress, that Langles obtained for him the place of assistant-secretary in that department. Died 19 Feb., 1818. He enriched the Moniteur with curious dissertations, assisted Michaud in the 'History of the Crusades,' and obtained a prize from the Academy of Belles Lettres for a dissertation on those works of Aristotle, and the other Greek philosophers, for which we are indebted to the Arabs. At the time of his death he was engaged on a history of the rise and fall of the Barmecides.

JOURDAN, JEAN BAPTISTE, Marshal of France, was born at Limoges 29 April, 1762. He served in America from the age of sixteen; was appointed (1791) commander of a battalion of volunteers; distinguished himself under Dumouriez, in Belgium; and became a general of division 1793. He acquired fresh fame at the battle of Hondschoote (8 Sept., 1793), but was dismissed from his command in consequence of his having displeased some of the members of the committee of public safety. However they shortly afterwards gave him the command of the army of the Moselle, and afterwards that of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. He captured Dinant and Charleroi, gained the celebrated battle of Fleurus (26 June, 1794), and succeeded in passing the Rhine Sept., 1795; but he then experienced some reverses, and in 1796 demanded his recal. In 1799 he passed the Rhine a second time at the head of the army of the Danube, but being defeated by Prince Charles, he was replaced by Massena. Nominated a member of the Council of Five Hundred (1797), he caused the law on the conscription to be passed. A sincere republican, he opposed the *coup d'état* of the 18 Brumaire, and was excluded from the Legislative body. Nevertheless he was charged with the administration of Piedmont 1800, and was president of the *consulta* of that country. Napoleon appointed him senator, and then marshal of the empire (1804), but left him without any important command. In 1814 he declared his adhesion to the forfeiture of the emperor, and was made a peer. After 1830 he was made governor of the Invalides, and this post he retained till his death 24 Nov., 1833.

JOUSSE, DANIEL, a French jurist, born at Orleans 10 Feb., 1704; died 21 Aug., 1781. He wrote many legal works.

JOUVANCY, or JOUVENCY, JOSEPH DE, a Jesuit, born at Paris 14 Sept., 1643; died at Rome 29 May, 1719. His works are—The History of his Order; Orationes; De Ratione discendi et docendi; notes on the Latin Classics.

JOUVENET, JEAN, a French historical painter, born at Rouen 21 Aug., 1647; died at Paris 5 April, 1717.

JOVELLANOS, DON GASPAR MELCHIOR DE, a Spanish statesman, legist, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Gijon, in the Asturias, 1749, and died 27 Nov., 1811.

JOVIANUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, born in Pannonia, of a noble family, 331; was elected emperor of Rome, after the death of Julian, 363; and died 17 Feb., 364.

JOVINIAN, a Milanese monk, and famous heresiarch of the 4th century, who maintained that fasting and other penitential works had no merit; that the virgin state was not superior to that of marriage; that Christ's body was only a phantasm; and that his mother did not remain a virgin after he was born. St. Augustine and St. Jerome wrote forcibly against him. He was condemned by Pope Syricus, and by a council, which St. Ambrose held at Milan 390; and being at length banished by the Emperor Theodosius, and afterwards by the Emperor Honorius, died miserably about 412.

JOVIUS, PAUL. *See* GIOVIO.

JOWETT, WILLIAM, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship (B.A. 1810; M.A. 1813). He was the first clergyman of the Church of England who volunteered (1813) for the foreign service of the Church Missionary Society. His field of labour was in the countries of the Mediterranean, and the fruits of his observation were published in his 'Christian Researches.' He was clerical secretary of the above-named society (1832-40), and for many years held the Sunday evening lectureship of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury. In 1851 he became minister of St. John's, Clapham, where he died 20 Feb., 1855, aged 68.

JOYCE, JEREMIAH, a Unitarian minister, died at Highgate 20 June, 1816, aged 52. He wrote several popular works on science, as 'Scientific Dialogues;' 'Dialogues in Chemistry;' 'Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences.' He also superintended the 'Dictionary of Arts and

Sciences' to which the name of Dr. Gregory was prefixed.

JOYE, GEORGE, was born in Bedfordshire, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship (1517), which he was obliged to resign (1527), on account of his having embraced the principles of the Reformation. He then retired into Germany, where he was concerned in Tyndal's translation of the Bible. Died 1553. A list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

JOYNER, or LYDE, WILLIAM, a Catholic writer, born at Oxford April, 1622. He became a fellow of Magdalen College, but quitted it in 1644, and changed his religion. After an absence of forty-three years he was restored to his fellowship by James II., but did not enjoy it many months, when he was expelled. He was great uncle to Thomas Phillips, who wrote the Life of Cardinal Pole. Joyner died at Ickford, Bucks, 14 Sept., 1706. His works are—'The Roman Empress,' a comedy, 1670; 'Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole,' 1686; and various Latin and English poems scattered in several books.

JUAN Y SANTACILIA, DON GEORGE, a Spanish mathematician and knight of Malta, was born at Orihuela 1712. In 1735 he was sent with Ulloa to Peru to measure a degree of the meridian, and determine the figure of the earth. On his return to Europe he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died at Cadiz 21 June, 1774, leaving several Spanish treatises on naval affairs.

JUDA, LEO, one of the Reformers, was born in Alsatia 1482, and died in Switzerland 19 July, 1542. He appeared with Zwinglius at the Council of Zurich. His Latin Version of the Bible is joined to Vatable's 'Notes;' and he left other works.

JUDEX, MATTHEW, a Protestant divine, born at Dippoldiswalde, near Dresden, 21 Sept., 1528. He became professor of divinity at Jena, but being suspended by order of the duke of Saxony, he retired to Magdeburg, next to Weimar, and finally to Rostock, where he died 15 May, 1564. He had a share in the 'Centuries of Magdeburg;' and wrote a curious work 'De Typographiæ inventione,' 1566.

JUDSON, ADONIRAM, D.D., an American missionary to Burmah, was born 1788, and died 12 April, 1850. He embarked for the East in 1812, and was engaged for upwards of thirty-eight years in missionary work, chiefly in connection with the Baptist denomination. He translated the whole Bible into the language of Burmah, of which he also compiled a dictionary. A Life of him by Dr. F. Wayland was published 1853.

JUÉNIN, GASPARD, a French ecclesiastic, was born in 1650, at Varambon, in the diocese of Lyons. He taught divinity in several houses of the congregation of the Oratory, and died at Paris in 1713. His principal works are—A Treatise on the Sacraments, 2 vols.; Theological Institutions, 7 vols.

JUKES, JOSEPH BEETE, M.A., F.R.S., was born 10 Oct., 1811, and educated at the Free Grammar School at Wolverhampton, and at King Edward VI.'s School, Birmingham, whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1836). In 1839 he was appointed Geological Surveyor of the colony of Newfoundland, and returned to England in 1840. In 1842 he was appointed by the Admiralty naturalist to her Majesty's ship 'Fly,' then about to proceed on a surveying and exploring voyage to the shores of Australia and New Guinea, under the command of Captain F. P. Blackwood, R.N. In 1846 he was appointed to a post on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, under Sir H. D. De la Beche, the Director-General. In 1850 he was transferred to Ireland as local director of that branch of the survey, and on the establishment of scientific lectureships in the Museum of Irish Industry under Sir Robert Kane, M.D., in 1854, he was also appointed lecturer on geology to that institution. He published many useful geological works, among which may be mentioned 'Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia;' 'Popular Physical Geology;' 'Student's Manual of Geology;' 'Geology of the South Staffordshire Coal-field,' as well as numerous papers on geological subjects in the journals of the geological societies and in periodicals. He died at Dublin 29 July, 1869.

JULIAN, called the *Apostate*, a Roman emperor, was the younger son of Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great. He was born 331, and educated in the Christian religion; but was perverted to paganism at Athens by Maximus, a philosopher of that place. During the life-time of his cousin, Constantius, he made a profession of the orthodox faith; but, on succeeding to the throne 361, he threw off all disguise, reopened the heathen temples, and laboured both by his pen and authority to destroy Christianity. He shut up the schools, prohibited the followers of that religion from teaching, and ordered by an edict that the name of Christians should be abolished. His malice was further evinced by an extraordinary indulgence to the Jews, and an attempt to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem, that the prophecy of Christ might be falsified. This design, however, was miraculously frustrated, and the truth of the gospel was confirmed by the means taken to disprove it. Julian did not long survive this disappointment, being slain 27 June, 363, in his expedition against the Persians. His works were published in Greek and Latin, by Spanheim, in 1696, 2 vols. folio.

JULIAN (ST.), archbishop of Toledo, died 8 March, 690. He wrote a treatise against the Jews entitled 'Testamentum xii. Prophetarum;' and other works.

JULIAN CESARINI. *See* CESARINI.

JULIANA, an anchoret of Norwich, was in 1393 leading the life of a recluse in the east part of the churchyard of St. Julian in that city. She had two servants to attend her in her old age, 1443. She wrote a work entitled 'XVI. Revelations of Divine Love,' published by Father Serenus Cressy in 1670, and reprinted in 1843.

JULIEN, PIERRE, a French sculptor, was born at St. Pauline 1731. After gaining a prize at the academy of Lyons, he settled in Paris, where he studied under William Coustou, and obtained another prize for a bas relief, representing Sabinus offering his chariot to the vestals. In 1768 he went to Rome, where he executed several fine works. On his return to France he became assistant to Coustou, and, in 1779, gained a place in the academy by his 'Dying Gladiator.' Died 17 Dec., 1804.

JULIEN, SIMON, a painter, born 1736, at Toulon. He was a pupil of Carlo Vanloo; after which he studied at Rome, where he quitted the French

style for that of the great Italian masters, which procured him the name of *Julian the Apostate*. Among the works exhibited by him on his admission into the academy, that of the 'Triumph of Aurelian' was much admired. Died 23 Feb., 1800.

JULIUS I. (St.), a Roman, succeeded Pope St. Mark 337, and died 12 April, 352.

JULIUS II., *Julian della Rovere*, was elected Pope 1503, in succession to Pius III., and died 20 Feb., 1513.

JULIUS III., *Giovanni Maria del Monte*, succeeded Pope Paul III. 1550. He revived and continued the Council of Trent; and died 23 March, 1555.

JULIUS (St.). *See* Aaron (St.).

JULLIEN, Camille, a French musician, born 1811. For many years he resided in London, where he gave several series of popular concerts and other musical entertainments, from which, however, he derived no pecuniary benefit. Successive failures ended in his mental aberration, and he ended his days in a lunatic asylum in Paris 14 March, 1860.

JUNCKER, Christian, a classical scholar and historian, born at Dresden 16 Oct., 1668; died at Altenburg 19 June, 1714. He published 'Schediasma de diariis eruditorum;' Centuria feminarum eruditione et scriptis illustrium; Theatrum Latinitatis universæ Reghero-Junkerianum; Lineæ eruditionis universæ et historiæ Philosophicæ; Vita Lutheri ex nummis, &c.

JUNCKER, Gottlob John, a physician, born at Londorff, in Hesse, 1680. He took his doctor's degree at Halle, where he obtained a professorship, and died 25 Oct., 1759. He published several chemical and physiological works, in which he explained the doctrines of Stahl with great ability.

JUNCTIN, or GIUNTINO, Francis, an astronomer, born at Florence 1523; died at Lyons 1590. He published Commentaries on the Sphere of Sacrobosco; Speculum Astrologiæ, &c.

JUNGERMANN, Godfrey, a German writer, was a native of Leipsic. He published an old Greek translation of Caesar's Commentaries, and a Latin version of the 'Pastorals of Longus.' He died at Hanau 16 Aug., 1610.

JUNGERMANN, Louis, brother of the preceding, was born at Leipsic 1572, became professor of botany at Altdorf, and died 7 June, 1653. He published a Catalogue of Plants found near Altdorf; 'Hortus Eystettensis,' &c.

JUNGIUS, Joachim, a physician, born at Lubec 1587. He studied and took his doctor's degree at Giessen, where he professed mathematics; but in 1625 he was called to the chair of medicine at Helmstadt, from whence, four years afterwards, he removed to Hamburg, to superintend the school of that city, where he died 23 Sept., 1657. He was an excellent botanist, and introduced a variety of terms corresponding with those of Linnæus. He also formed a scientific institution, similar to our Royal Society. His works are Doxoscopiæ Physicæ Minores; Logica Hamburgensis; Geometria Empirica; Disputationes de naturali Dei cognitione, &c.

JUNGMANN, Joseph Jacob, a Bohemian scholar, born 13 July, 1773, became a professor in the university of Prague, where he died 14 Nov., 1847. He translated Milton's 'Paradise Lost' into Bohemian, and composed a 'History of the Bohemian Language and Literature.'

JUNIUS, Adrian, was born at Hootn, in Holland, about 1512. He studied medicine at Paris, and next at Bologna, where he took his doctor's degree; after which he visited England, and became physician to the Duke of Norfolk. While here he published a Greek and Latin Lexicon which the court of Rome condemned, because it was dedicated to Edward VI. On leaving England he went to Copenhagen, as physician to the king of Denmark; but soon quitted that place and settled at Haerlem, where he was made principal of the college. When that city was taken by the Spaniards he escaped to Middleburg, and died 16 June, 1575. His works are numerous.

JUNIUS, Francis, professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges 1545. He became minister of the Walloon church at Antwerp, after which he officiated as chaplain in the army of the prince of Orange; and on leaving that service, obtained a professorship at Heidelberg, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he died 13 Oct., 1602. He wrote Commentaries on the Scriptures, but is best known by his Latin version of the Bible, jointly with Tremellius.

JUNIUS, Francis, son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg 1589. After studying at Leyden he went into the army, which he left in order to travel in France and England. He came to this country 1620, and found a patron in the earl of Arundel, with whom he resided thirty years, devoted to literary pursuits, particularly researches into the northern languages. He died in the house of his nephew, Isaac Vossius, at Windsor, 19 Nov., 1677. His principal works are, Glossarium Gothicum in quatuor Evangelia Gothica; 'De pictura veterum,' which has been translated into English; Observationes in Willerami Francicam paraphrasin Cantici Canticorum; Letters in the correspondence of Vossius. His manuscripts were bequeathed to the university of Oxford, and one of them was published in 1743, by Edward Lye, with this title, 'Etymologicon Anglicanum.'

JUNOT, Andoche, duke of Abrantès, a French general, born at Bussy-les-Forges (Côte-d'Or) 25 Oct., 1771. He accompanied Bonaparte, with whom he was a great favourite, in the expedition to Egypt, and after his return to France was made governor of Paris. In 1807 he was sent ambassador to Portugal, where he remained two years. The battle of Vimiera (1808), in which he was opposed to Sir A. Wellesley, led to his capitulating upon terms, and he and his army were transported to France in English vessels. After the retreat from Moscow he was appointed governor of the Illyrian provinces. Died 28 July, 1813. His wife, *née Laure Permon*, duchess of Abrantès, rendered herself remarkable by her extravagance and love of political intrigue. After the duke's decease she published her 'Memoirs' and several romances; and died at Chaillot 7 June, 1838.

JURIEU, Pierre, a French divine, born 24 Dec., 1637. He studied in England under his maternal uncle, Peter du Moulin, and while here was episcopally ordained, but afterwards, to please his Presbyterian friends, he submitted to reordination. He filled the chair of divinity at Sedan with reputation; but when that university was taken from the Protestants he retired to Holland, and settled at Rotterdam, where he wrote several books, and engaged in some fierce contentions, particularly with Bayle. He also distinguished himself by his opinions on the fulfilment of the prophecies, which

ne lived to see falsified by the event. Being much hagrined by the decisions of some synods against his doctrines, he fell into a state of imbecility, and ied at Rotterdam 11 Jan., 1713. His principal works are:—'Preservative against popery;' La Justification de la Morale; La Politique du Clergé; L'Accomplissement des Prophetes; Histoire de Calvinisme et du Papisme; Lettres Pastorales; Traité de l'unité de l'eglise; Traité de la Nature et la Grace; Histoire des Dogmes et des Cultes.

JURIN, JAMES, a physician, was born in 1684. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and afterwards settled in London, as physician to Guy's Hospital. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a frequent contributor on mathematical and philosophical subjects. He published besides 'Physico-Mathematical Dissertations;' an Essay upon distinct and indistinct Vision; and a Translation of Varenius's Geography. He was a warm defender of the practice of inoculation, and as zealous an advocate for the Newtonian system. He died president of the College of Physicians, 1750.

JUSSIEU, ANTOINE DE, a physician and botanist, born at Lyons 22 April, 1686. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences in 1712, and died 1758. He published an appendix to Tournefort's Plants, and various works on natural history. His brother, *Bernard de Jussieu*, was born at Lyons 1699. He practised physic, and became curator of the plants in the royal garden at Paris, and superintendent of that at Trianon. He died 6 Nov., 1777. His publications are, an edition of Tournefort on the plants near Paris, 2 vols. 12mo.; and 'L'Ami de l'Humanité.' There was another brother of these ingenious men, *Joseph de Jussieu*, born at Lyons 1704, went to Peru with the academicians sent thither to measure a degree of the meridian in 1726. He died 11 April, 1779. Some account of his travels and discoveries is in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. *Antoine Laurent de Jussieu*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Lyons 12 April, 1748. In 1770 he succeeded Lemonnier as demonstrator of botany in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. He was named principal keeper of the royal garden 1777; professor of botany in the university of Paris 1804; died 17 Sept., 1836. He published a famous work on the 'Genera Plantarum;' 'Tableau synoptique de la méthode botanique;' 'Tableau de l'école de botanique du Jardin des Plantes,' &c. His son, *Adrien de Jussieu*, was the last of that series of botanists who, during a century and a half, were the honour of France. He was born at Paris 23 Dec., 1797, in the residence occupied by his father in the Museum of Natural History, and there he passed his whole life. He succeeded his father in the botanical chair at the museum 1826, and was admitted in 1831 a member of the Academy of Sciences. Died 29 June, 1853. His works on botany are numerous and highly esteemed.

JUSTEL, CHRISTOPHE, counsellor and secretary to the king of France, was born at Paris 1580, and died there 1649. His works are—'Code of Canons of the Church Universal; and the Councils of Africa,' with notes; Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne, fol. His collections of Greek and Latin Canons were inserted in the 'Bibliotheca Juris Canonici veteris.'

JUSTEL, HENRY, son of the above, was born at Paris in 1620. He succeeded his father as secretary and counsellor to the king. In 1675 he sent his father's Greek manuscripts to the university of Oxford, for which that learned body created him doctor of laws. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he came to England, and was appointed keeper of the king's library. He died 24 Sept., 1693.

JUSTIN, a Latin historian, supposed to have lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius. His work is an abridgment of Trogus Pompeius, who wrote a universal history, which is lost. The best edition of Justin is by Gronovius, 8vo., Leyden, 1719.

JUSTIN, ST., a celebrated martyr and Platonic philosopher, was a native of Neapolis, in Palestine. He was converted to Christianity about A.D. 132, by the sufferings which he saw the Christians endure, but neither quitted his philosophical profession nor habit. A persecution arising under Antoninus, Adrian's successor, Justin wrote an 'Apology' for the Christians, and presented another afterwards to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, in which he maintained the innocence and holiness of Christianity, against Crescentius, a cynic philosopher, and other calumniators. He suffered martyrdom at Rome about A.D. 167. The best edition of his works is by Dom Prudent Maran, O.S.B. His 'Apologies' have been translated into English.

JUSTIN I. was elected Emperor of the East 518, and died 527.

JUSTIN II., Emperor of the East, succeeded his uncle Justinian 565, and died 578.

JUSTINIAN I., a Roman emperor, who succeeded his uncle Justin A.D. 527. He was a zealous Christian, and enacted some severe laws against heretics. After settling the affairs of the empire, and defeating the Goths, he collected the Roman laws into one body, called 'The Code,' to which he gave his own name. The emperor next caused the judicial decisions and opinions in difficult cases to be reduced, and arranged in order; which labour was chiefly entrusted to Tribonian, an eminent lawyer, and at the expiration of ten years was completed. These collections were called 'The Digests, or Pandects;' after which Justinian ordered a summary of the whole to be drawn up, in four books, termed 'The Institutes;' and lastly, the modern laws were brought into one volume, to which the name of 'Novellæ,' or 'New Code,' was given. In the time of this emperor the consular dignity was abolished. He also built a number of churches, particularly that of Sancta Sophia, at Constantinople. He died 14 Nov., 565, aged 83.

JUSTINIAN II. succeeded his father, Constantine Pogonatus, 685; died 711.

JUSTINIANI. *See* GIUSTINIANI.

JUVENAL, DECIUS JUNIUS, a Latin poet, was born at Aquinum, in Campania, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He studied rhetoric under Fronto, the grammarian, and afterwards had, as is generally supposed, Quintilian for his master. He became an eminent pleader at the bar, and thereby acquired a large estate. His first poetical attempt was in a satire upon Paris, a player, who was the minion of Domitian, and for which he was sent into an honourable kind of exile, by being made commander of a cohort at Pentapolis, on the borders of Egypt. On Domitian's death he returned to Rome, where he died in his eightieth year, and in the eleventh of the reign of Adrian. He may be said to have been the last of

the Roman poets, and many prefer his pieces to the morals of Aristotle. His satires are excessively severe, but the principles are good, and the language nervous. Juvenal has been admirably translated into English by Gifford.

JUVENCUS, Caius Vectius Aquilinus, a Latin poet, was born in Spain, and lived in the reign of Constantine. He turned the four gospels into Latin verse, but in a bad style.

JUXON, William, an English prelate, born at Chichester 1582, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He studied the law, and entered Gray's Inn, but altered his mind, took orders, and was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles, Oxford, with which he held the rectory of Somerton. In 1621 he was chosen president of his college, after which he rose rapidly, through the interest of Archbishop Laud, being successively made dean of Worcester, clerk of the closet, bishop of Hereford, dean of the chapel royal, and, in 1633, bishop of London. In 1635 he was advanced to the post of lord high treasurer, which no churchman had held since the reign of Henry VII. This office he resigned in 1641, when it was admitted by all parties that he had conducted himself without reproach. After attending his royal master at the treaty in the Isle of Wight, and on the scaffold, he went into retirement; but at the Restoration he was made archbishop of Canterbury, and had the satisfaction of placing the crown on the head of Charles II. Died 4 June, 1663.

K.

KAEMPFER, Engelbert, was born 16 Sept., 1651, at Lemgo, in Germany. In 1683 he accompanied the Swedish embassy to Persia, in which country he made large collections of natural curiosities, accounts of which were published at Lemgo in 1712. From Persia Kaempfer proceeded to Batavia, and in 1690 to Japan, as physician to the Dutch embassy. After spending two years there he returned to Java, and in 1693 arrived at Amsterdam. The year following he took his doctor's degree in physic at Leyden, and then settled at his native place, where he died 2 Nov., 1716. He published 'Decas Observationum exoticarum;' 'Amœnitates Exoticæ;' 'The History of Japan,' which has been translated into English, 2 vols. fol., 1727. Some of his botanical drawings were engraved at the expense of Sir Joseph Banks.

KAESTNER, Abraham Gotthelf, a learned mathematician, astronomer, and poet, was born at Leipsic 27 Sept., 1719, and died 20 June, 1800. He was a professor in the university of Göttingen for upwards of forty years. His principal work is a 'History of Mathematics.'

KALB, John Baron de, was born near Nuremberg about 1732, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the French army. At the commencement of the American revolution he volunteered his services in the cause of freedom, was promoted to the rank of major-general, and was for a time commander of the Southern army. He was killed at the battle of Camden 17 Aug., 1780, and a monument was ordered by Congress to be erected to his memory.

KALDI, George, an Hungarian Jesuit, born about 1572; died 1634. He translated the Bible into his native tongue.

KALF, William, a painter of still life, born at Amsterdam 1630; died 30 June, 1693.

KALKBRENNER, Christian, a musical composer, born at Minden (Hanover) 22 Sept., 1755; died at Paris 10 Aug., 1806.

KALM, Peter, a naturalist, born in Finland 1715. He became professor of botany at Abo, and in 1747 went to North America, for the purpose of exploring that country; where he remained two or three years, and then returned to Abo. He afterwards made an extensive tour in Russia, with the same object, and died in Sweden 16 Nov., 1779. His travels in America were translated into English by Forster 1771.

KAMES, Lord. *See* Home, Henry.

KAMPEN, Nicholas Godfrey van, a Dutch historian, born at Haarlem 15 May, 1776; died 14 March, 1839.

KANE, Elisha Kent, M.D., an Arctic explorer, born at Philadelphia 3 Feb., 1820. After studying medicine at Pennsylvania he was attached as physician to the embassy to China, and likewise visited the Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and the East Indies. He also made explorations into Africa, traversed Egypt up to the frontiers of Nubia, and then visited Goree and South Africa, including the kingdom of Dahomey. Subsequently he served as a volunteer in the Mexican war. Mr. Grinnell having undertaken to defray the cost of a polar expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, Lieutenant De Haven was placed at the head of it, Dr. Kane being appointed surgeon to the expedition, which set out in 1850. In the course of the voyage he made some valuable scientific observations, of which an account is given in his 'United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.' Of a second expedition, also fitted out at the expense of Mr. Grinnell, Dr. Kane had the command. Beyond 80° 20′ he discovered a vast open basin, which geographers have since called 'Kane's Polar Sea.' This was the extreme point reached by the expedition, an account of which was published at Philadelphia, in 1856, under the title of 'Arctic Explorations in the years 1853, 1854, 1855.' Dr. Kane died at Havannah 16 Feb., 1857.

KANT, Immanuel, a German philosopher. His father, who spelt his name *Cant*, was descended from a Scotch family, and carried on the business of a sadler, first at Memel, and next at Konigsberg, where this son was born 22 April, 1724. He studied at the college of Fredericianum; after which he became a private tutor. In 1755 he took his degree of master of arts, and became a popular lecturer in metaphysics. In 1770 he obtained a professorship at Konigsberg, of which university he was made rector in 1786, and, two years afterwards, senior of the faculty of philosophy. Died 12 Feb., 1804. Kant published several works on mathematics and natural philosophy; but he is only known by the subtlety of his metaphysical system, which made a great noise in Germany.

KARAMZIN, Nicholas Michaelovitch, a Russian historian, born in Orenburg 1 Dec., 1765; died at St. Petersburg 22 May, 1826. In 1803 he was appointed historiographer of Russia. His 'History of the Russian Empire' to the year 1611 has been translated into English, French, Italian, German, and Chinese.

KATER, Captain Henry, F.R.S., was born at Bristol 16 April, 1777. He first studied the law, but on his father's death (1794) obtained a commission in the 12th regiment of foot, then stationed in India. During the following year he was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of India, and contributed greatly to the success of that stupendous undertaking. About the same time he constructed a peculiarly sensitive hygrometer, and published a description of it in the Asiatic Researches. Unremitted study during seven years in a hot climate greatly injured his constitution, and was the cause of the ill state of health under which he suffered to the close of his life. After his return to England he qualified himself to serve on the general staff. In 1814, however, he went on half-pay, and from that period his life was wholly devoted to science. His trigonometrical operations, his experiments for determining the length of a pendulum beating seconds, and his labours for constructing standards of weights and measures are well known. Most of the learned societies in Great Britain and on the Continent testified their sense of the value of Captain Kater's services by enrolling him among their members. The emperor of Russia employed him to construct standards for the weights and measures of his dominions, and was so pleased with the execution of them, that he presented him with the order of St. Anne and a diamond snuff-box. Capt. Kater died in London 26 April, 1835.

KATTERFELTO, Gustavus, a Prussian who, coming to London, soon gained a wide-spread notoriety, partly by means of advertisements headed 'Wonders! Wonders! Wonders!' which he persistently inserted in the newspapers. He is described as being a compound of conjuror and quack doctor. In both these capacities he worked upon the easy credulity of Cockneydom, during the influenza visitation of the year 1782, adding to his nostrums the fascinations of hocus-pocus. Amongst other philosophical apparatus, he employed the services of some extraordinary black cats, with which he astonished the ignorant and confounded the vulgar. Subsequently he made a tour in the provinces, where, however, his success was not so uniform as it had been in the metropolis. At Shrewsbury, indeed, he was committed to prison as a vagrant and impostor. Peter Pindar mentions this singular individual more than once, and Cowper, in the 'Task,' speaks of—

> 'Katterfelto with his hair on end,
> At his own wonders, wondering for his bread.'

He died at Bedale, Yorkshire, 25 Nov., 1799. An account of him, by the compiler of these pages, was printed in the 'Whitby Times' of 11 Dec., 1863.

KAUFFMANN, Maria Anna Angelica, a female artist, was born 30 Oct., 1740, at Chur, in Switzerland. She was instructed in painting by her father, who next took her for further improvement to Rome; from whence she removed to Venice, where she found a friend in Lady Wentworth, and accompanied her to England. In this country she experienced the most liberal patronage, and became a member of the Royal Academy. She married Sir A. Zucchi, a Venetian artist, with whom she returned to Italy, and died at Rome 5 Nov., 1807. Bartolozzi engraved a number of prints from her designs.

KAUNITZ, Prince of, Wenceslaus Anthony, count of Rietberg and prince of Kaunitz, an eminent statesman, who died at Vienna 24 June, 1794, aged 84 years, during forty of which he was chancellor and prime minister of Austria. He commenced his political career by an embassy to France, and obtained successively the confidence of Maria Teresa, Joseph II., and Leopold II. Under his prudent administration the cabinet of Vienna obtained a great influence in the other courts of Europe.

KAYE. *See* Caius.

KAYE, John, an English prelate, was a native of Hammersmith, where his father carried on the business of a linendraper. After being instructed by the celebrated Dr. Burney, at Hammersmith, he entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1804, on which occasion he was placed at the head of both the mathematical and classical honour lists. The only other person, it may be remarked, who ever gained this double distinction was the late Baron Alderson. In 1814 Mr. Kaye was elected master of Christ's College, and the next year was created D.D. by royal mandate. In 1816 he was appointed regius professor of divinity. He was made bishop of Bristol 1820; translated to Lincoln 1827; and died 19 Feb., 1853, aged 70. He published a number of theological works, the principal of which is his 'Account of the Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria.' Some of his controversial pieces were published anonymously, such as his 'Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures,' and 'Reply to the Travels of an Irish Gentleman.'

KAZINCZY, Francis, a celebrated Hungarian writer, born at Erhemlyen 27 Oct., 1759; died 22 Aug., 1831.

KEACH, Benjamin, a Baptist minister, born 29 Feb., 1640, at Stokehaman, Bucks. In 1664 he was sentenced to stand in the pillory for a book called 'The Child's Instructor.' After this he was chosen pastor of a congregation in Goat Yard Passage, Horsleydown, Southwark, where he died 18 July, 1704. His 'Travels of True Godliness,' and 'Travels of Ungodliness,' written in the manner of Bunyan, were once very popular books; but he is best known by his 'Tropologia, or Key to open Scripture Metaphors.' He also wrote 'An Exposition of the Parables.'

KEAN, Charles, a distinguished tragedian, born 18 January, 1811. By his father, the celebrated Edmund Kean, he was sent to Eton as an 'oppidan' in 1824. Circumstances, not choice, caused him to adopt the stage as a profession, and, in the autumn of 1827, he made his first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre, as Young Norval. Other juvenile parts followed this performance; but though his early success was promising, he left London in the spring of 1828 with the intention of acquiring experience in the provinces. Mr. Edmund Kean's moral aberrations and neglect of his family had for some time estranged him from his son, but a meeting at Glasgow, in the course of the young tragedian's first provincial tour, led to a reconciliation, and in Oct., 1828, they appeared together as Brutus and Titus in Howard Payne's tragedy of 'Brutus,' Edmund playing for the benefit of Charles. In 1830 Mr. Charles Kean visited America, where he was warmly received; but his success when, in 1833, he appeared as Sir Edward Mortimer, at Covent Garden, was not sufficient to induce him to remain long in London. It was, however, during this engagement

that he acted together with his father for the first and last time in the British capital, being the Iago to Edmund's Othello. In less than a month after this performance Edmund Kean was no more. Another provincial tour was followed by the appearance of Mr. Charles Kean at Drury Lane, as Hamlet, on 8 Jan., 1838. Practically, this may be regarded as his *début*; for it was, in 1838, that by his Hamlet, his Sir Giles Overreach, and his Richard, he fairly took his position as a tragedian of the highest rank. In 1842 he married Miss Ellen Tree. In 1850 he undertook, in conjunction with Mr. Keeley, the management of the Princess's Theatre, but was it not till after the dissolution of partnership that Mr. Kean commenced that gorgeous series of Shaksperian 'revivals' which make an epoch in the history of the stage, and which for several years rendered the theatre in Oxford Street, previously obscure, as fashionable as an Italian Opera House. He retired from the management of the Princess's in 1859. Subsequently he appeared several times in London, and played with great success in the provinces. But his most remarkable achievement was a professional voyage, which commenced with a visit to Australia, and comprised a series of performances through the United States. He died soon after his return to England 23 Jan., 1868.

KEAN, EDMUND, a famous actor, born in London 4 Nov., 1787. His father, a poor tailor, procured a situation for him as a figurant in the pantomimes at Drury Lane Theatre when he was only two years old, but here by the unnatural forced positions which he had to practise in order to make his limbs more pliable he became deformed. Some of the actors procured him surgical assistance, his limbs were supported, and he finally outgrew his bodily defects. At seven years his mother sent him to a little school, but order and obedience were not in his character, and he engaged himself as cabin boy in a vessel going to Madeira. This situation, however, equally displeased him, and to deliver himself in Madeira he feigned deafness, and played his part so well that the captain sent him home. In London he could not find out his mother, but a woman who had had him under her care recommended him to Miss Tidswell, an actress at Drury Lane Theatre, who gave him much assistance. At one period after his return to London he acted as a droll in a booth. After this he was placed in one of the minor theatres, and was much applauded for his recitations. From this period he commenced reading dramatic productions. His protectress recommended him to a company of players in Yorkshire, where he appeared under the name of Carey. Although not more than thirteen years old, he performed the parts of 'Hamlet,' 'Lord Hastings,' and Addison's 'Cato,' well enough to please a provincial audience. At Windsor he obtained the applause of the royal family by his recitation of Satan's 'Address to the Sun,' from 'Paradise Lost,' and of the first soliloquy in Shakspere's 'Richard III.' It has frequently been asserted that about this time he was fortunate enough to attract the attention of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton, where he remained three years, and is said to have made much progress in classical studies. This statement is, however, wholly unfounded. Playing Hamlet in the island of Guernsey, a local journal abused him, and when he afterwards performed Richard he was received with exclamations of displeasure. Kean for a while patiently submitted, but very significantly addressed a passage from his part to the pit—'Unmannered dog, stand thou, when I command!' Upon this the disorder increased, and instead of apologizing, he addressed his audience to the following effect—'You have shown some symptoms of understanding in applying the words to yourselves.' He had to pay dear for this imprudence. He was obliged to leave the town, and remained in great distress till some of his friends interceded for him with the governor of the island. Kean afterwards went to Dorchester. In the meantime, Dr. Drury, his old patron, had recommended him to the directing committee of Drury Lane, as fitted to revive the fortunes of this declining theatre. He was in consequence engaged for three years at 'Old Drury.' Kean appeared for the first time on the London boards (26 Jan., 1814) in the character of 'Shylock.' His first evening was decisive, but his 'Richard III.' made him the idol of the London play-going public. In 'Othello' also, and 'Sir Giles Overreach,' he was unequalled by any contemporary; and when he performed Massinger's Jew for the first time, the actors and others of his admirers presented him with a gold cup as a token of their esteem (25 June, 1814). In 1820 he visited the United States and performed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, on the whole with great success. After his return to England the extravagance and dissoluteness which had always disgraced his character involved him in great embarrassments; and a second visit to America in 1825 was attended with little credit or advantage. He came back to England and died at Richmond, Surrey, 15 May, 1833. Mr Procter (Barry Cornwall), in his biography of Kean (2 vols. 8vo., 1835), sums up his histrionic qualities as follows:—'As a tragedian he was decidedly of the very first order. He possessed vigour, pathos, sarcasm, and the power of communicating terror in the highest degree: and his intensity in expressing all the passions has never been approached within our recollection.' The best biography of Kean is that by F. W. Hawkins, 2 vols., 1869.

KEANE, JOHN, Lord Keane, a British general, born at Belmont, co. Waterford, 1781; died 24 Aug., 1844. His chief military exploit was the capture in 1839 of the fortress of Ghuznée, in Cabool, which till then had been deemed impregnable. For this he received a peerage and a pension of £2000 from the East India Company.

KEARNEY, BARNABY, an Irish Jesuit, born at Cashel 1565; died 20 Aug., 1640. He published 'Heliotropion,' 8vo., Lyons, 1622, containing sermons in Latin, for the Sundays and feasts of the whole year. A second volume of his sermons, on the Passion of Christ, was published at Paris 1633.

KEATE, GEORGE, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born about 1729. He was educated at Kingston School, after which he went to Geneva, and, while there, contracted an acquaintance with Voltaire. On his return to England he was called to the bar; but did not follow that profession. His first literary work was 'Ancient and Modern Rome,' a poem, 1760. This was followed by 'A short Account of the Republic of Geneva,' dedicated to Voltaire. In 1762 came out 'An Epistle from Lady Jane

Gray to Lord Guildford Dudley;' and in 1763, 'The Alps,' a poem. The next year he produced 'Netley Abbey;' and in 1765, 'The Temple Student.' In 1769 he married, and about the same time published 'Ferney,' an epistle to Voltaire; in which he introduced an eulogium on Shakspere, for which the corporation of Stratford presented him with a standish made out of the board's favourite mulberry-tree. In 1773 Mr. Keate published 'The Monument in Arcadia,' a dramatic poem; and in 1779 'Sketches from Nature, taken in a Journey to Margate,' 2 vols. This is an imitation of Sterne. His last publication was 'An Account of the Pelew Islands; composed from the Journals of Captain Henry Wilson and his officers, who were shipwrecked there in 1783.' Died 27 June, 1797.

KEATING, GEOFFREY, D.D., a pious and learned Irish clergyman of the Roman communion, author of many works both in prose and verse in his native language, was born at Tubrid, co. Tipperary, about 1570; died about 1644. His chief production is a History of Ireland from the earliest times to the Anglo-Norman invasion, its title in the original being 'Forus feasa air Eirinn.' A very incorrect English translation by Dermod O'Connor was published at London 1723. Another version appeared at Dublin in 2 vols., 1809; and a correct translation by William Halliday of the first portion of the History was printed at Dublin 1811, with the original Irish on the opposite pages. Another translation by John O'Mahony was published at New York 1857. Among Dr. Keating's other works are A Treatise on the Mass; A Moral Treatise on Death; and Poems. All of these are in Irish.

KEATS, JOHN, a poet, born in London 29 Oct., 1795, and educated in a private school at Enfield. In 1810 he was placed with a surgeon at Edmonton, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship he removed to London in order to 'walk the hospitals.' Here he became acquainted with several well-known literary men, incited by whose praise he published a volume of poems, which attracted but little attention. Being compelled by ill-health to abandon all idea of following his profession, he went on a visit into the country, where he commenced his 'Endymion,' published in 1817. The sharp criticisms on it which appeared in the Quarterly Review and Blackwood's Magazine produced an injurious effect on the health of the sensitive author, who, however, brought out another volume containing his beautiful odes on 'The Nightingale,' and the 'Grecian Urn,' the poems of 'Lamia,' and the 'The Eve of St. Agnes' and the magnificent fragment of 'Hyperion.' His illness becoming worse, he left England in 1820 to seek a warmer climate, and died at Rome 27 Feb., 1821. There have been numerous editions of his works.

KEBLE, JOHN, an Anglican divine and poet, was born 25 April, 1792, at Fairford, Gloucestershire, of which parish his father was the incumbent. He received his academical education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1810. He was then elected a fellow of Oriel College, where he took the degree of M.A. 1813, in which year he gained the chancellor's prizes for an English essay on 'Translations from the Dead Languages,' and for a Latin essay 'A comparison of Xenophon and Julius Cæsar.' He took orders and obtained a fellowship at Oriel, but about 1823 he retired to his father's living at Fairford, where he had a few pupils, and whence he made frequent visits to Oxford. He was one of the four eminent clergymen who initiated the High Church or Oxford movement in 1832, by starting the celebrated 'Tracts for the Times,' of which Nos. 4, 13, 40, 52, and 89 were from Mr. Keble's pen. From 1831 to 1842 he was professor of poetry at Oxford; and in 1831 he was presented to the vicarage of Hursley, Hants, which he retained till his death on 29 March, 1866. His greatest work is a volume of poems, entitled 'The Christian Year,' which has passed through nearly a hundred editions. He was also author of the 'Lyra Innocentium,' 1846; and (with Newman, Froude, and others) of the 'Lyra Apostolica,' his poems in the latter work being distinguished by the Greek letter γ. To perpetuate his memory, his friends and admirers raised a large fund shortly after his decease, and founded Keble College in the university of Oxford.

KEBLE, JOSEPH, a barrister of Gray's Inn, born in London 1632; died Aug., 1710. Besides 'Reports,' and other legal works, he published two essays, one 'On Human Nature;' the other 'On Human Actions.'

KECKERMAN, BARTHOLOMEW, a native of Dantzic, became director of the academy there, and published a large number of works, once extensively used in the education of youth. Born 1571; died 1609.

KEELEY, ROBERT, an eminent comedian and theatrical manager, was born in London 1793, and died at Brompton 3 Feb., 1869.

KEENE, EDMUND, a prelate, born at Lynn, Norfolk, 1713, and educated at Caius College and Peterhouse, Cambridge, being elected a fellow of the latter society 1739. In 1740 he was collated to the valuable rectory of Stanhope, co. Durham, and he was master of Peterhouse from 1748 to 1754. He was made bishop of Chester 1752; translated to Ely 1770; and died 6 July, 1781. His only publications are five occasional sermons.

KEEPE, HENRY, a Londoner born, received his education at Oxford, and next studied law in the Inner Temple. He joined the communion of the Catholic Church, in which he died May, 1688. His works are 'Monumenta Westmonasteriensia' or an Historical Account of the Abbey Church of Westminster,' 1682; 'The Genealogies of the high-born Prince and Princess George and Anne of Denmark,' 1684; and 'A True and Perfect Narrative of the strange and unexpected finding the Crucifix and Gold Chain of that pious Prince St. Edward, the King and Confessor; which was found after six hundred and twenty years' interment,' 4to., 1688, published under the name of *Charles Taylour*.

KEILL, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Scotland 27 March, 1673, and educated at Edinburgh and Leyden, though he obtained his doctor's degree from the university of Cambridge. In 1700 he settled at Northampton, where he died 16 July, 1719. Besides several papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he wrote 'Anatomy of the Human Body abridged;' a translation of Lemery's Course of Chemistry; and 'An Account of Animal Secretion.' The latter work was afterwards enlarged, with the title of 'Essays on several parts of the Animal Economy.' He had a controversy with Dr. Jurin, on the force of the heart.

KEILL, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a mathematician,

brother of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh 1 Dec., 1671. After taking the degree of master of arts at the university of his native city, he removed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he read lectures on Newton's Principia. In 1699 he attacked Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth, and, in the following year, delivered lectures on natural philosophy in the public schools. In 1701 appeared his 'Introductio ad veram Physicam;' which he considerably enlarged in the edition of 1705. He was now elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1709 appointed treasurer to the Palatines, whom he accompanied to New England. On his return he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy, and about the same time entered the lists against Leibnitz, on the invention of fluxions. He next defended Newton's doctrine against the Cartesians, and in 1711 was made decypherer to the queen. In 1713 he received the degree of doctor in physic; and two years afterwards published an edition of Commandine's Euclid. His last work was the 'Introductio ad veram Astronomiam,' which, at the desire of the duchess of Chandos, he translated into English. Dr. Keill died 1 Sept., 1721.

KEISER, Reinhard, one of the most renowned musical composers of the German school, was born near Leipsic 1673; and died at Hamburg 12 Sept., 1739.

KEITH, George, a native of Aberdeen, who was a fellow-student there with Bishop Burnet, and took his degree as master of arts, after which he turned Quaker, and went to Pennsylvania; but becoming dissatisfied with the sect, he formed a new one of his own. At length he entered into the church of England, took orders, and obtained some preferment. He died about 1715. He wrote several books for the Quakers, and some against Penn, with 'Reasons for renouncing that Sect,' 1700.

KEITH, George Keith Elphinstone, Viscount, a naval commander, fourth son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, was born 1747. In 1795, being then vice-admiral, he commanded the fleet destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; in the object of which expedition he not only succeeded, but compelled the Dutch, who advanced to the relief of the colony, to surrender at discretion without firing a gun. For this he was rewarded with an Irish barony 1797; and his gallant exertions in the Foudroyant, on the coast of Egypt, during the campaign of 1801, caused his elevation to the peerage of the United Kingdom (1803) by the title of Baron Keith. He was promoted to a viscountcy 1814; and died 10 March, 1823.

KEITH, James Francis Edward, field-marshal in the Prussian service, was born in Scotland 1696. His father was William Keith, earl marshal of Scotland; and his schoolmaster was the celebrated Ruddiman. He afterwards went to the university of Aberdeen. In 1715 he joined the Pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, but made his escape to France, where he studied mathematics, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. From Paris he went to Madrid, and obtained a commission in the Irish brigade; but on accompanying the Spanish embassy to Russia, he entered the service of that state, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with the order of the black eagle. By his skill Oczakow was taken; and in the war with Sweden he materially contributed to the victory of Willmanstrand, and the taking of the isles of Aland. He had afterwards a share in raising the Empress Elizabeth to the throne; but not being rewarded according to his services, he left St. Petersburg for Prussia, where the king made him governor of Berlin and field marshal. He was killed at the battle of Hochkirch 14 Oct., 1758.

KEITH, Robert, a prelate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, was born in Kincardineshire 7 Feb., 1681, and educated at Aberdeen. In 1727 he was chosen coadjutor to Bishop Millar, of Edinburgh, being entrusted soon afterwards with the superintendence of Caithness, Orkney, and the Isles. In 1733 the clergy of Fife elected him to be their diocesan, and ten years later he was chosen Primus. Died 20 Jan., 1757. Bishop Keith wrote 'The History of the Affairs of the Church and State of Scotland, from the beginning of the Reformation in the reign of King James V., to the retreat of Queen Mary into England, anno 1568,' folio, 1734; 'Catalogue of the Bishops of the Several Sees within the Kingdom of Scotland down to the year 1688,' 4to., 1755. A new edition of the latter work, with a continuation to the date of publication by the Rev. M. Russell, LL.D., was published at Edinburgh 1824.—*Anderson.*

KEITH, Thomas, was born at Brandsburton, near Beverley, Yorkshire, 1751, and settled in London as a teacher of mathematics. He was appointed secretary to the master of the king's household 1804; 'professor of geography and the sciences' to the princess of Wales 1810; and accountant in the British Museum 1814. He died in London 29 June, 1824. His works consist of elementary treatises on arithmetic, geography, trigonometry, geometry, and the use of the globes.

KELGREN, John Henry, a Swedish philosopher, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born 1 Dec., 1751; died 12 April, 1795.

KELLER, James, *Cellarius*, a Jesuit, born at Seckingen 1568; died at Munich 23 Feb., 1631. He was confessor to Albert of Bavaria, and the confidential friend of the Emperor Maximilian. He published several religious and political works, the latter for the most part under assumed names. His book against France, 'Mysteria Politica,' was burnt by order of the government.

KELLERMANN, François Christophe, duc de Valmy, marshal of France, was born at Strasburg 30 May, 1735. He attained the rank of field-marshal 1788, after having served in the Seven Years' War, and distinguished himself at Berghem, at Friedberg, and against the Russians (1772). Appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Moselle 1792, he defeated the Prussians at Valmy, and forced them to evacuate the French territory. He was imprisoned as a suspected person 1793, but gained his liberty on the 9th Thermidor; and in 1795 was entrusted with the command of the army of the Alps and Italy. He was made by Napoleon a marshal of the empire 1804; and at the Restoration was created a peer of France. Died 12 Sept., 1820.

KELLISON, Matthew, D.D., a Catholic divine, born in Northamptonshire about 1560. He took his doctor's degree at Rheims, where he was rector of the university; from whence he removed to Douay, and became president o the English college. He died 21 Jan., 1640-1. His works are, Survey of the new Religion; Reply to

Sutcliffe; Oratio coram Henrico IV. rege Christianissimo; The Gagg of the reformed Gospel; Examen Reformationis; The Right and Jurisdiction of the Prince and Prelate; A treatise on the Hierarchy of the Church; A brief and necessary Instruction for the Catholics of England; Comment. in tertiam partem Summæ Sancti Thomæ.

KELLY, or TALBOT, EDWARD, an alchemist, born at Worcester 1555, and educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford. He was obliged to leave the university, and after rambling about the kingdom was sentenced to lose his ears at Lancaster. He next became an associate of Dr. Dee, and accompanied him to Prague, where Kelly was knighted by the Emperor Rodolphus; but his tricks being discovered, he was thrown into prison, and in attempting to escape he fell, and bruised himself to such a degree that he died soon after, in 1595. He wrote a poem on chemistry, and another on the philosopher's stone; besides which he was the author of 'A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some spirits.'

KELLY, HUGH, a miscellaneous writer, was born near the lake of Killarney 1739. He was apprenticed to a staymaker in Dublin, and on the expiration of his time repaired to London, where he procured a situation in the office of an attorney. He next became a writer for the booksellers, and published several political pamphlets. In 1767 appeared the 'Babler,' in 2 vols., which was followed by 'Louisa Mildmay,' a novel. About this time also he published a poem, entitled 'Thespis,' in imitation of Churchill's Rosciad; and in 1768 his comedy of 'False Delicacy' was performed with success. His next dramatic piece, 'A Word to the Wise,' met with a different reception, in consequence of which he published it by subscription. His next attempt was a tragedy, called 'Clementina;' which was succeeded by the comedy of 'The School for Wives.' While thus employed he applied himself to the law, and was called to the bar, but was cut off prematurely by an abscess in the side 3 Feb., 1777. His other works were 'The Romance of an Hour,' and 'The Man of Reason,' comedies.

KELLY, JOHN, LL.D., was born at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, 1 Nov., 1750. Bishop Hildesley employed him in the translation of the Bible into the Manx tongue; after which he was ordained as minister of the episcopal congregation of Ayr, Scotland, where he was engaged by the duke of Gordon to superintend the studies of the marquis of Huntly. Through this patronage he obtained the vicarage of Ardleigh, and next the rectory of Copford, Essex; on which he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of LL.D. 1799. In 1803 he published a Grammar of the Manx Language; and he also had nearly completed a Dictionary of the Manx and English Languages, when the sheets were destroyed in the fire of Mr. Nichols, the printer. It has since been printed by the Manx Society (8vo., Douglas, 1866), under the editorial care of W. Gill. Dr. Kelly died 12 Nov., 1809.

KELLY, MICHAEL, a vocalist, born in Dublin 1762. After studying under Rauzzini in Dublin, and Fineroli at Naples, he performed with success at most of the Italian theatres; and, going to Germany, he was one of the original singers in the 'Nozze di Figaro' of Mozart, with whom he contracted a close intimacy during his stay at Vienna, where he had accepted an engagement in the service of the Emperor Joseph, by whom he was much caressed. He afterwards settled in London, where he made his first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre 1787. He retained his situation as first singer at that theatre, the musical performances of which he also directed until his final retirement from the stage. He composed the music for Colman's 'Bluebeard,' and for a great number of other popular pieces. He died at Margate 9 Oct., 1826. His 'Reminiscences' (2 vols., 1820; 2nd edit., 1826) is a very amusing work, and is by far the best addition to our theatrical history since Colley Cibber's 'Apology.'

KELLY, OLIVER, Catholic archbishop of Tuam, died at Albano, near Rome, 18 April, 1834.

KELLY, THOMAS, Catholic archbishop of Armagh, died 14 Jan., 1835, aged 39.

KELWAY, THOMAS, a celebrated composer of English church music, succeeded John Reading as organist of Chichester Cathedral 1726, and held that situation till his death 21 May, 1749.

KEMBLE, CHARLES, an eminent tragedian, brother of John Philip Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, was born 25 Nov., 1775, at Brecknock, where his father, Roger Kemble, was then manager of the theatre. He received an excellent education in the English Catholic College at Douay, and returned to England 1792. A situation which was obtained for him in the Post-office he threw up in disgust, and made his appearance on the boards of the Sheffield theatre, as 'Orlando,' in 'As You Like It.' Subsequently he played at Newcastle, but was decidedly unsuccessful. He was, however, engaged at Drury Lane in the season of 1794; and in 1797 he appeared at the Haymarket, by which time there was some improvement in his style of acting. Determined to achieve success, he gradually rose to the highest eminence in his profession. For a short time he was manager of Covent Garden, but was very unsuccessful. He retired from the stage 1840, on being appointed examiner of plays, though he subsequently appeared in public from time to time as a reader of Shakspere. Mr. Kemble tried his hand at dramatic composition, but while his adaptations from the foreign stage were elegant and successful, his original pieces were failures. Died 5 Nov., 1854.

KEMBLE, JOHN MITCHELL, a profound Anglo-Saxon scholar, eldest son of Charles Kemble, the tragedian, was born in London 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1830; M.A. 1833). After quitting the university, he spent much of his time in Germany, being engaged in the unremitted study of the Anglo-Saxon language and literature. His death took place at Dublin 26 March, 1857. Mr. Kemble's principal works are 'Ueber die Stammtafel der Westsachsen,' 1836; 'Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici,' 6 vols. 8vo., 1839-48; 'Saxons in England,' 2 vols., 1849; 'A few Notes respecting the Bishops of East Anglia,' 1851; 'State Papers and Correspondence illustrative of the Social and Political State of Europe from the Revolution (1688) to the accession of the House of Hanover,' 1857. His 'Horæ Ferales, or, Studies in the Archæology of Northern Nations,' was published 1863, under the editorship of R. G. Latham and A. W. Franks.

KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP. This ornament of the stage was the eldest son of Mr. Roger Kemble, the

manager of a company of comedians in the north of England. He was born at Prescot, Lancashire, 1 Feb., 1757, and received his early education at the Catholic seminary of Sedgley Park, Staffordshire, from whence he proceeded to Douay, with a view to the clerical profession; but preferring the stage to other pursuits, he made his *début* at Liverpool. After performing with great reputation in many parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he appeared on the boards of Drury Lane 30 Sept., 1783, in the character of Hamlet. His success was complete, and from that time he was regarded as the first tragedian of the age. On the secession of Mr. King, he became manager of Drury Lane Theatre. In 1802 he took advantage of the peace to visit the continent, in order to study the French and Spanish histrionic establishments, with a view to the improvement of those at home. On his return he became manager of Covent Garden Theatre, where he continued till 1809, when that building was destroyed by fire. On the restoration of the edifice, Mr. Kemble became the object of popular resentment by raising the prices, which occasioned a series of riots. After a long and honourable career, he took leave of the stage (23 June, 1817), and for the recovery of his health, or at least for the alleviation of his spasmodic sufferings, he went to Montpellier, and from thence to Lausanne, where he died 26 Feb., 1823. In private life Mr. Kemble combined the scholar with the gentleman. He wrote 'Belisarius,' a tragedy; 'The Female Officer,' a farce; and 'Lodoiska,' an opera; besides which he altered and modernised a number of the old dramas. He was also the author of a pamphlet on the character of Macbeth.

KEMP, GEORGE MEIKLE, a Scotch architect, who died 6 March, 1844. The monument to Sir Walter Scott at Edinburgh is his masterpiece.

KEMP, JOSEPH, Mus. Doc., a musical composer, born at Exeter 1778. After studying under the celebrated William Jackson, he was appointed organist of Bristol Cathedral (1802), from whence he removed to London (1807). In 1808 he took the degree of bachelor of music at Cambridge, and the year following that of doctor, on which occasion his exercise entitled, 'The Crucifixion,' was performed. He now became a lecturer on music at several institutions, and invented a new mode of teaching the science. In 1818 he visited the continent, and on his return went to reside in his native city. In April, 1824, he came back to London, where he died on the 22nd of the following month. His works are—A new System of Musical Education, being a Self-Instructor; Twenty Psalmodical Melodies; The Jubilee, a Patriotic Entertainment; The Siege of Isca, an opera; The Vocal Magazine; Songs, Glees, Duets, &c.

KEMPELEN, WOLFFGANG, BARON DE, a mechanician, the inventor of the automaton chess-player and other ingenious contrivances. He was also the author of some poetical pieces. Born at Presburg, Hungary, 23 Jan., 1734; died 26 March, 1804.

KEMPIS, THOMAS À, was born at the village of Kempen, in the diocese of Cologne, about 1380. He studied at Deventer, and in 1399 entered the monastery of regular canons of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwol, of which his brother was prior. Here he led a most exemplary life, and died, with the greatest reputation for sanctity, 25 July, 1471. His works were printed at Antwerp in 1615, 3 vols. 8vo. The principal performance in this collection is the treatise 'De Imitatione Christi,' which is universally known; yet it is much doubted whether Thomas à Kempis was the real author of it, many strong reasons being assigned for the claim of John Gersen, a Benedictine abbat.

KEN, THOMAS, was born at Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, July, 1637. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford. In 1666 he became fellow of Winchester College, soon after which he was presented to the rectory of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, and a prebendal stall in the church of Westminster. In 1679 he completed his degrees in divinity, and about this time went to Holland, as chaplain to the princess of Orange. On his return he was appointed chaplain to Lord Dartmouth, whom he accompanied to Tangier. He next became chaplain to Charles II., and attended him in his dying moments, for which he was made bishop of Bath and Wells. He was one of the seven prelates who joined in a petition to James II. against reading the declaration for liberty of conscience, for which they were sent to the Tower, tried, and acquitted. Notwithstanding this, the good bishop could not, upon principle, transfer his allegiance to the new sovereign, and, in consequence, was deprived of his preferment at the Revolution. Queen Anne settled a pension upon him of two hundred a year, and he was universally esteemed for the excellence of his character. He died 19 March, 1710-11. His works, consisting of sermons, tracts, and poems, were printed in 4 vols. 8vo., 1721, with his life prefixed. The best life of him is that by 'a Layman' (*i.e.*, J. L. Anderdon), 8vo., Lond., 1853.

KENDALL, GEORGE, D.D., a Calvinistic divine, born at Cofton, in the parish of Dawlish, Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. He obtained a prebend of Exeter and the rectory of Blissland, Cornwall; but was ejected at the Restoration for nonconformity. Died 19 Aug., 1663. He published 'Vindication of the Doctrine commonly received in churches concerning God's intentions of special grace and favour to his elect in the death of Christ;' 'Sancti Sanciti; or the common Doctrine of the perseverance of the Saints, &c., vindicated' against John Goodwin.

KENINGHAM. *See* CUNINGHAM.

KENNEDY, CHARLES RANN, a poet and translator, born about 1807, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was elected to a fellowship. He then entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar 1835. While practising in London he was engaged in many important cases—taking, for example, a prominent share in the arguments of the famous case of 'Stockdale *v.* Hansard,' in reference to which he afterwards published a tract of some note in its day on 'The Privilege of Parliament.' Ill-health interrupting his professional labours, he was for some time engaged on the press, chiefly on the 'Globe' and 'John Bull.' Ultimately he returned to practice, joined the Midland Circuit, and settled at Birmingham. Died Dec., 1867, æt. 60. As a scholar he was widely known by his translations of Demosthenes' Orations, and of Virgil. He was also the author of poems, translations, and magazine articles, and at the time of his death he was engaged in the composition of a poem on 'Hannibal in Italy.'

KENNEDY, JAMES, bishop of St. Andrew's, was born about 1405. He was the son of James Ken-

nedy, by the countess of Angus, and, in 1437, was made bishop of Dunkeld, with which he held the abbey of Scoon, and, in 1440, was raised to the see of St. Andrew's. In 1444 he was constituted lord chancellor, which dignity he soon resigned. He founded the college of St. Salvador, and the church within its precincts, also the abbey of the Observantines. In the minority of James III. he was appointed one of the lords of the regency. Died 10 May, 1466.

KENNEDY, JOHN, M.D., was a native of Scotland. He resided some years in Smyrna, and was a great collector of antiquities, particularly coins, which were sold by auction after his death, which occurred 26 Jan., 1760. He wrote a 'Dissertation on the Coins of Carausius; which was answered by Dr. Stukeley.

KENNEDY, JOHN, rector of Bradley, Derbyshire, published 'Scripture Chronology,' 1751, for which work Dr. Johnson wrote a dedication; An Examination of Jackson's Chronological Antiquities; The Doctrine of Commensurability. He attempted to prove the perfect chronology of the Hebrew Bible, and was answered by Ferguson; but much more ably in a series of letters by the Rev. Thomas Bowen, of Bristol, in the Christian Magazine. The date of his death is not recorded, but he was living in 1774.

KENNETH I., king of Scotland, ascended the throne 558, and died 604.

KENNETH II., son of Alpin, succeeded to the throne of Scotland 823, and died 854.

KENNETH III., son of Malcolm, began to reign 969, and was assassinated 994.

KENNETT, BASIL, D.D., brother of the bishop of Peterborough, was born at Postling, Kent, 1674. He was sent to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1706 he went as chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn. He returned 1714, and died Jan., 1714-5. His principal works, besides translations of ancient and modern authors, are—Romæ Antiquæ Notitia, or the Antiquities of Rome; Lives of the Grecian Poets: Exposition of the Apostles' Creed; Sermons.

KENNETT, WHITE, was the son of the Rev. Basil Kennett, rector of Dunchurch, and vicar of Postling, in Kent. He was born at Dover 10 Aug., 1660, and received his education at Westminster School. Thence he proceeded to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1684, and the same year was presented to the vicarage of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire. In 1689, as he was shooting, the gun burst, and wounded him in the forehead, so that he was ever after obliged to wear a patch of black velvet. After this he became vice-principal of St. Edmund Hall, and, in 1693, rector of Shottesbrooke, Berks. In 1699 he took his doctor's degree, and the next year obtained the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. He now became popular among the low church party, and had a controversy with Atterbury respecting the rights of convocation. In 1706 he was employed by the booksellers to superintend a collection of English historians, and to continue the work, of which a second edition appeared in 1719, in 3 vols. folio. He made himself conspicuous by a funeral sermon preached for the first duke of Devonshire (1707), which gave great offence, as an apology for the sins of the great. The same year he was made dean of Peterborough, but so obnoxious had he now made himself by his party zeal, that Welton, the rector of Whitechapel, caused his portrait to be exhibited in the character of Judas, in the altar-piece of that church. This act of indecency was properly resented, and the painting removed. In 1718 he was made bishop of Peterborough. He died 19 Dec., 1728. The bishop was an able antiquary, and particularly conversant in the northern languages. His principal works are 'Parochial Antiquities attempted in the History of Ambrosden, Burcester, and other adjacent parts in the counties of Oxford and Bucks, with a Glossary of obsolete terms,' 4to., 1695; new edition by Dr. Bandinel, 2 vols., 1818; Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the Church of England; The History of the Convocation; The Case of Impropriations and of the augmentation of Vicarages; Account of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; A Register and Chronicle. This prelate's biographical MSS. form part of the Lansdowne collection in the British Museum.

KENNEY, JAMES, a dramatist, was a native of Ireland, and died at Brompton 25 July, 1849.

KENNICOTT, BENJAMIN, D.D., was born 4 April, 1718, at Totnes, Devonshire, of which place his father was parish clerk. He received his education at the grammar school of his native town, after which he became the master of the charity school there till 1744, when, by the aid of some friends, he was enabled to go to Wadham College, Oxford. In 1747 he published 'Two Dissertations; the first on the Tree of Life in Paradise, and the second on the Oblations of Cain and Abel;' which procured him so much reputation that he was elected fellow of Exeter College; and the university, as a mark of favour, conferred on him his bachelor's degree without fees. In 1750 he took his degree of M.A., and soon after formed the design of collating the Hebrew manuscripts of the Bible. Preparatory to this great undertaking, he published in 1753 'The State of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered;' but it was not till 1758 that the design began to take effect, under the auspices of the university, and aided by a most liberal subscription. In the meantime Mr. Kennicott was appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall, and vicar of Culham, Oxfordshire. In 1761 he took his doctor's degree, and the same year the king gave him a pension of two hundred a year. In 1767 he was made Radcliffe librarian, and in 1769 he had concluded the Herculean task, in which he had been engaged for more than ten years. In 1770 he was promoted to a prebend of Westminster, which he exchanged for a canonry of Christ Church, where he died 18 Aug., 1783. Dr. Kennicott published 'Annual Accounts of his Collations;' several tracts and sermons; and his edition of the Hebrew Bible with Prologomena, 2 vols. folio, 1776 and 1780. After his death were printed 'Remarks on select Passages in the Old Testament, and sermons.'

KENRICK, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Watford, Herts. He was brought up to the business of a rule maker, which he quitted for literature, and might have attained respectability, had he conducted himself with propriety. Having procured a doctor's degree at Leyden, he began his career with poetry, and next turned critic, in the 'Monthly Review.' In 1765 he attacked Dr. Johnson's Shakspeare; but that great man only said 'He did not think himself bound by Kenrick's rules.' The next year he produced the play of

'Falstaff's Wedding,' an imitation of Shakspeare, and not devoid of merit. This was followed by the comedy of the 'Widowed Wife,' which had no success. After this he pretended to have discovered the perpetual motion, and, in 1772, was involved in a lawsuit with Garrick, against whom he had published a scandalous libel. In 1774 he delivered lectures on Shakspeare, and the next year commenced the 'London Review,' which he continued to his death, on 10 June, 1779.

KENT, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF, father of Queen Victoria, was the fourth son of George III., and born 2 Nov., 1767. His education in England was conducted by Dr. Fisher, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and next at Göttingen, from whence he removed to Geneva, where he remained till 1790, when he proceeded in a military capacity to Gibraltar. The year following he went to Canada, and in 1793 passed through the United States to the West Indies, where he joined Sir Charles (afterwards Earl) Grey, and was present at the siege of St. Lucie. In 1794 he returned to North America, and served at Halifax as a major-general till 1796, when he became a lieutenant-general, and soon afterwards quitted that station for England. In 1799 he was created duke of Kent, Stratherne, and Dublin, at which time he obtained a parliamentary grant suited to his dignity. The same year he revisited America, but returned again in 1800, and in 1802 was made governor of Gibraltar, where his discipline occasioned such a dangerous mutiny that he was recalled the year following. In 1818 he married the youngest daughter of the duke of Saxe Coburg, and widow of the prince of Leinengen. Persevering in the economical plan which he had laid down prior to this change in his situation, the duke led a retired life, first in Germany, and next in England, especially after the birth of a daughter (afterwards Queen Victoria), at Kensington, 24 May, 1819. He then went to Sidmouth, Devonshire, for the benefit of the climate, but while there was attacked by a pulmonary complaint, which carried him off very suddenly, 23 Jan., 1820.

KENT, JAMES, an eminent composer of sacred music, was born at Winchester 1700. He was appointed organist at Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards (1737) at the college chapel, Winchester, where he died 1776.

KENT, JAMES, an eminent jurist of New York, author of 'Commentaries on American Law,' &c., was born 1763, and died 12 Dec., 1847.

KENT, MARIA LOUISA VICTORIA, DUCHESS OF, daughter of Francis, duke of Saxe-Saalfeld Coburg, was born 17 Aug., 1786. She married first the prince of Leiningen, and secondly (1818) the duke of Kent, by whom she had a daughter, who afterwards ascended the English throne as Queen Victoria. The duchess died at Frogmore 16 March, 1861.

KENT, WILLIAM, an artist, born in Yorkshire 1685. He was originally a coach-painter, but left that branch to study the principles of design, for which purpose he went to Rome, where he found a patron in Lord Burlington, who brought him to England, and lodged him in his own house in 1719. His paintings, however, are but indifferent, and his portraits not at all like the persons they were said to represent. In architecture he succeeded better; and he had also a good taste in ornamental gardening. By the interest of his patron he became master-carpenter, architect, keeper of the pictures, and principal painter to the crown. Died 12 April, 1748.

KENYON, LLOYD, Lord Kenyon, was son of Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., of Gredington, Flintshire, and born there 1733. After receiving his education at the school of Ruthin, Denbighshire, he was articled to Mr. Tomlinson, an attorney of Nantwich, in Cheshire. At the expiration of his time he entered Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar 1761. His progress was slow at first, but, on forming an acquaintance with Thurlow, his practice in the Court of Chancery increased. In 1780 he acquired celebrity by managing the defence of Lord George Gordon, and, in 1782, was appointed attorney-general, soon after which he was made chief justice of Chester. In 1784 he became master of the rolls, and was created a baronet. On the resignation of Lord Mansfield (1788), he was constituted chief justice of the King's Bench, and elevated to the peerage. He died at Bath 2 April, 1802.

KEPLER, JOHN, an astronomer, born at Wiel, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 27 Dec., 1571. He was educated at Tubingen under Mæstlinus, and, in 1591, was appointed professor of astronomy at Gratz, soon after which he published his 'Mysterium Cosmographicum.' In 1598 he was banished the university for professing the reformed religion; but was afterwards recalled, and restored to his office. In 1600 he quitted that place of his own accord, to become mathematician to the Emperor Rodolphus, at Prague, where he experienced difficulties which compelled him to remove to Lintz, on a pension. He died at Ratisbon 15 Nov., 1630. To Kepler we are indebted for the discovery of the laws which govern the planetary motions, or that these bodies describe areas proportional to their times, that they move in elliptical orbits; and that the squares of their periodic times are as the cubes of their mean distances. His principal works are—The Rodolphine Tables; Optical Astronomy; Account of a new Star in Sagittarius; New Astronomy, or Celestial Physics; The Harmony of the World; Somnium Astronomicum.

KEPPEL, AUGUSTUS, Viscount Keppel, an English admiral, was the second son of William, earl of Albemarle, and born 2 April, 1725. He went with Anson round the world, and afterwards passed through all the gradations of the service till he attained the full rank of admiral. In 17 he commanded the channel fleet, and had a partial action with the French off Ushant, on 12 July, but nothing decisive being effected, the nation was dissatisfied. Counter-charges were brought against each other by Admiral Keppel and his second in command, Sir Hugh Palliser; when the former was acquitted, and the latter censured. As party spirit, however, was high on this occasion, it was believed by the best judges that justice was unequally administered. In 1782 Keppel was made a peer, and afterwards appointed first lord of the Admiralty. Died 3 Oct., 1786.

KER, JOHN, duke of Roxburghe. *See* ROXBURGHE.

KERCKHERDERE, JOHN GERARD, historiographer to the Emperor Joseph I., born at Maestricht, about 1678, and died 1738. He was author of many works on general history and theology.

KERCKHOVE, JOSEPH VAN DER, an historical painter, of Bruges, born 1669; died 1724.

KERCKRING, Theodore, a physician and anatomist, born at Amsterdam. He settled at Hamburg with the title of the duke of Tuscany's resident, and died 2 Nov., 1693, leaving several important works on professional subjects. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

KERGUELIN TREMAREC, Yves Joseph de, a rear-admiral in the French navy, was born in Brittany 1745, and died March, 1797. He published an 'Account of a Voyage in the North Sea,' 1771; 'Accounts of Two Voyages in the Southern Seas and the Indies,' 1782; and 'Account of the Maritime War of 1778 between France and England.'

KERI, Francis Borgia, a Hungarian Jesuit, distinguished as an historian and astronomer, died at Buda 1769.

KERNE, Sir Edward. *See* Carne.

KERR, Robert, a Scotch surgeon and author, born in Roxburghshire 1755; died 11 Oct., 1813. Besides translations of several scientific works, he published a Memoir of William Smellie; a Collection of Voyages and Travels; and the History of Scotland during the reign of Robert Bruce.

KERRICH, Rev. Thomas, M.A., F.S.A., principal librarian of the university of Cambridge, died 10 May, 1828, aged 80. He was deeply versed in antiquities, was a most skilful draughtsman, and etched well. He contributed several papers to the Archæologia, and was the author of a Catalogue of the Prints engraved after Martin Heemskerck. He bequeathed a curious collection of paintings in panel, his extensive MS. collections, and sketches for a history of Gothic architecture and on ancient costume, to the British Museum. These are contained in forty-eight volumes of various sizes (MSS. Addit. 6728 to 6773).

KERSAINT, Gui Pierre de Coetnempren, Comte de, a French naval captain and political writer, born at Paris 20 July, 1742. He was a zealous partisan of the Revolution, was appointed (1791) administrator of the department of Paris, and afterwards deputy in the legislative assembly and the convention. He was guillotined 4 Dec., 1793. He wrote 'Le Bon Sens,' 1788; 'Institutions Navales;' 'Considerations sur la force publique et l'institution des Gardes Nationales,' &c.

KERSEY, John, a mathematician, was born at Bodicote, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, 1616, and died about 1700. His works are 'The Elements of Algebra;' an edition of Wingate's Arithmetic; 'Dictionarium Anglo Britannicum, or a General English Dictionary.'

KERVILLARS, Jean Marin de, a French Jesuit, born 1668 at Vannes; died 1745 at Paris. He translated Ovid's Fasti and Elegies.

KESSEL, John van, an artist, was born at Antwerp 1626; died about 1690. He painted portraits in the manner of Vandyck, but excelled in the representation of flowers, fruits, and insects. His son, *Ferdinand*, was patronized by John Sobieski.

KETEL, Cornelius, a Dutch artist, born at Gouda 1548. He came to England in the reign of Elizabeth, whose portrait he painted. On his return to Holland he laid aside the use of pencils, and painted with the tops of his fingers; and afterwards he tried to execute historical pictures with his toes. Died about 1610.

KETT, Henry, B.D., was born at Norwich 1761, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1790 he was appointed Bampton lecturer. After holding his fellowship for many years he married and obtained the living of Charlton, Gloucestershire. He was found drowned at Stanwell 30 June, 1825. He published 'History, the Interpreter of Prophecy;' 'Elements of General Knowledge,' 2 vols.; 'Emily,' a novel.

KETT, William, a tanner of Norfolk, who in the reign of Edward VI. excited a revolt in that county against the government. The insurgents, to the number of nearly 20,000 men, marched to Norwich, which they captured, and Kett formed a tribunal under a large oak, which was called the tree of reformation. They at first protested only against inclosures and the exactions of the nobility and gentry, but they afterwards inveighed against innovations in religion, and demanded the restoration of the Catholic faith. After defeating the marquis of Northampton, they were routed by the earl of Warwick, Kett, with several others, being hanged on the tree of reformation 1549.

KETTLEWELL, John, a divine, born at Northallerton, Yorkshire, 10 March, 1653. From the free school of his native town he went to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and in 1675 obtained a fellowship in Lincoln College. In 1682 he was presented to the vicarge of Coleshill, Warwickshire, which he lost at the Revolution for refusing the oaths to the new government. Died 12 April, 1695. His works were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1718.

KEULEN, Jannssen van, a portrait painter, was born in London of Dutch parents, and died 1665. He was in great favour with Charles I. before Vandyck came to England.

KEULEN, Ludolph van, a Dutch mathematician, who acquired celebrity by his approximate calculation respecting the quadrature of the circle, died at Leyden 1610.

KEYNES, John, a Jesuit, was a native of Compton Painsford, Somersetshire. He was educated at St. Omer and Valladolid, where he joined the Society 1645. At the time of Oates's plot he was superior of his brethren in London, but he contrived to escape to the continent. In 1680 he was appointed rector of the college at Liege, and he was provincial of his order 1683-89. Died 15 May, 1697, æt. 73. He was an able controversialist, and wrote several pieces against Dr. Stillingfleet; also 'A Rational, Compendious Way to convince without any dispute all persons whatsoever dissenting from the True Religion,' 1674. This was translated into Latin and French. He was likewise the principal compiler of the 'Florus Anglo-Bavaricus,' 4to., Liege, 1685.—*Dodd Oliver.*

KEYSLER, John George, a German traveller and antiquary, born at Thurnau 1689. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London; and died 20 June, 1743. His 'Travels through Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Switzerland, Italy, and Lorrain,' have been translated into English, 4 vols., 1756-7. His antiquarian essays were published under the title of 'Antiquitates selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ,' 1720.

KHERASKOFF, Michael Matveevitch, a Russian poet, born 25 Oct., 1733; died 27 Sept., 1807.

KHILKOF, Andrew Jacovlevitch, a Russian prince, ambassador to Charles XII. of Sweden, was ungenerously thrown into prison when that monarch declared war against Russia. After eighteen years' confinement he died in the prison of Westeras 18 Oct., 1718. His 'Abridgment of the History of Russia' was printed at Moscow 1771.

KICK, CORNELIUS, a flower painter of Amsterdam, born 1635; died 1675.

KIDD, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Westminster about 1776, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1803 he was appointed professor of chemistry in that university. In 1808 he was elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, in the room of Sir Christopher Pegge, who had resigned; and in 1822 he succeeded that gentleman in the office of regius professor of medicine, to which is annexed Tomline's prælectorship of anatomy, and the Aldrichian professorship of anatomy. He was appointed librarian to the Radcliffe Library 1834; and died 17 Sept., 1851. Dr. Kidd published 'Outlines of Mineralogy,' 2 vols.. 1809; 'A Geological Essay on the imperfect evidence in support of a theory of the Earth deducible either from its general structure, or from the changes produced on its surface by the operation of existing causes,' 1815; 'Introductory Lecture to a course on Comparative Anatomy, illustrative of Paley's Natural Theology,' 1824; 'On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man,' 1833, being one of the Bridgewater Treatises; 'Observations on Medical Reform,' 1841; and 'Further Observations on Medical Reform,' 1842.

KIDD, WILLIAM, author of many well-known works on the treatment of domestic pets; died at Hammersmith 7 Jan., 1867, æt. 64.

KIDDER, RICHARD, a learned prelate, was born about 1635, according to one account in Sussex, and, according to another, in Suffolk. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was presented to the college living of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, which he lost for nonconformity in 1662; but becoming less scrupulous afterwards, he was presented to the rectory of Rayne, Essex. In 1674 he obtained the rectory of St. Martin Outwich; in 1681 was made prebend of Norwich; and, in 1689, dean of Peterborough, on which occasion he took his doctor's degree. In 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and, in 1693, he preached the Boyle's lecture. He and his lady were killed in their bed at Wells during the night of the great storm 26 Nov., 1703. His great work is 'The Demonstration of the Messiah.' He also wrote a Commentary on the Pentateuch.

KIDDERMINSTER, RICHARD, D.D., so called from the place of his birth, in the fifteenth century. He was a Benedictine of Gloucester Hall, Oxford; after which he became abbat of his monastery at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. He died 1531; leaving 'Tractatus contra doctrinam Lutheri,' printed in 1521; but his principal work was a History of Winchcombe Monastery, which remains in manuscript.

KIERAN, MICHAEL, D.D., Catholic archbishop of Armagh from 1866 till his death on 15 Sept., 1869.

KIERINGS, ALEXANDER, a landscape painter, born at Utrecht 1590; died 1646.

KIERNANDER, JOHN ZECHARIA, a missionary, born at Akslad, Sweden, 21 Nov., 1711. He went to India under the auspices of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and after labouring in that country for upwards of sixty years, died at Calcutta 10 April, 1799.

KILBURNE, RICHARD, the author of 'A Topographie, or Survey of the County of Kent,' 1659, was born in that county 1606.

KILBY, RICHARD, a native of Warwickshire, received his academical education at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He became minister first of St. Alkmond's and then of Allhallows, Derby; and died 21 Oct., 1617. His work, entitled 'The Burthen of a loaden Conscience,' first published 1608, formerly enjoyed a high popularity.

KILBYE, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Ratcliffe, Leicestershire. He studied at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow, and, in 1590, rector. He was also professor of Hebrew in the university, and one of the translators of the Bible. He died 17 Nov., 1620, aged about sixty. Dr. Kilbye was the early friend and patron of Bishop Sanderson.

KILHAM, ALEXANDER, a Wesleyan preacher whose pamphlet, entitled 'The Progress of Liberty,' led to his expulsion by the Methodist conference. He thereupon established what is called the 'Methodist New Connexion;' and died 20 Dec., 1798.

KILIAN, CORNELIUS, a native of Brabant, who was corrector of the press to Plantin for nearly half a century. He published an Apology for Corrector of the Press, against Authors; 'Etymologicon Linguæ Teutonicæ;' and Latin poems. Died 1607.

KILLIGREW, ANNE, daughter of Henry Killigrew, D.D., was born in London. She evinced great genius at an early age, particularly in poetry and painting; but died of the small-pox, at the age of twenty-five, in June, 1685. Her poems were printed 1686, with an elegiac ode by Dryden. As an artist she drew several historic pieces; and also portraits of James II., when duke of York and his duchess.

KILLIGREW, CATHARINE, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, was born at Giddy Hall, Essex, about 1530. She married Sir Henry Killigrew, of Cornwall; and was distinguished as well for her knowledge of the learned languages, as for her genius in poetry. She died about 1600.

KILLIGREW, HENRY, D.D., brother of Thomas and William Killigrew, was born 1612. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded doctor in divinity in 1642, in which year he was made prebendary of Westminster. He suffered much for his loyalty; but at the Restoration recovered his prebend, was appointed master of the Savoy, and rector of Wheathamstead, Herts. He wrote the Conspiracy, a tragedy, 1638; Pallantus and Eudora, a tragedy, 1652, folio; and sermons on several occasions. Died about 1690.

KILLIGREW, THOMAS, brother of William mentioned below, was born 1611. He was page to Charles I., and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. He wrote nine plays, which were collected into a folio volume in 1664. He died 1682. This is the Killigrew who is commonly called King Charles's jester.

KILLIGREW, WILLIAM, a dramatist, the son of Sir Robert Killigrew, was born at Hanworth, Middlesex, 1605. He received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, after which he went upon his travels. On his return he was made governor of Falmouth and Pendennis Castle, and, for his faithful services to Charles I., suffered considerably in his estate. At the Restoration he was knighted and made vice-chamberlain to the king. He died in 1693. His plays are—The Siege of Urbin; Selindra; Ormasdes; and Love and Friendship. He also wrote Midnight and Daily Thoughts in prose and verse; and the Artless Midnight Thoughts of a Gentleman at Court.

KILMARNOCK, William Boyd, fourth Earl of, a Scottish nobleman, born 1704. Having joined the Pretender's standard in 1745, he displayed considerable courage till the fatal battle of Culloden, when, finding it impossible to escape, he surrendered himself prisoner to the king's troops. He was found guilty of high treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill 18 Aug., 1746.

KILWARDEN, Arthur Wolfe, Viscount, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, was killed by a mob in the streets of Dublin 23 July, 1803.

KIMBER, Isaac, a dissenting minister, born at Wantage, Berks, 1 Dec., 1692. He studied under Mr. Eames and Professor Ward; after which he officiated to a congregation at Nantwich, in Cheshire; from whence he came to London, and became morning preacher at a meeting in Old Artillery Lane. But his principal support was derived from correcting the press, and compiling books of some popularity. The chief of these were a Life of Cromwell; and a History of England, in 4 vols. He died in 1758, about which time a volume of his sermons was printed. His son, *Edward Kimber*, was also a literary compiler, and died in 1769. His publications were the Peerages of Scotland and Ireland; the Baronetage of England; a History of England, 10 vols. 8vo.; and a novel, entitled 'The Adventures of Joe Thompson,' 2 vols.

KIMCHI, David, a celebrated Spanish rabbi and biblical commentator, who died in Provence about 1240.

KINASTON, Sir Francis, an English poet, born at Otley, Shropshire, in or about 1588. He studied at Oriel College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, and there took his master's degree. Charles I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and made him one of the esquires of the body. In 1636 Sir Francis became regent of a literary institution, called the 'Musæum Minervæ;' but it died with the founder, about 1642. He translated Chaucer's 'Troilus and Cressida' into Latin; but is best known by his 'Leoline and Sydanis;' with 'Cinthiades,' 1641.

KING, Edward, an ingenious youth, who was fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, but was unfortunately drowned in his passage from Chester to Ireland 10 Aug., 1637. This melancholy event gave occasion to Milton to write his Lycidas. He wrote some elegant poems, which are in Nichols's collection.

KING, Edward, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in Norfolk 1735. He was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, was called to the bar, and became recorder of Lynn. In 1767 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1770, a member of that of Antiquaries, of which last he became president, on the death of Dean Milles in 1784; but being set aside at the next election, he withdrew from the society. Died 16 April, 1807. Mr. King published—An Essay on the English Constitution; Hymns to the Supreme Being; Proposals for a Marine School; Morsels of Criticism; Considerations on the National Debt; Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds; Vestiges of Oxford Castle; Munimenta Antiqua, 3 vols. folio; Remarks on the Signs of the Times. The last-mentioned work was answered by Bishop Horsley.

KING, Gregory, an heraldic and commercial writer, born at Lichfield 15 Dec., 1648. After receiving a grammatical education at the free school of his native city, he became secretary to Sir William Dugdale, who employed him in painting arms, sketching views, and drawing pedigrees. He next worked under Ogilvy, and engraved a number of plates for that voluminous compiler's works. In 1677 he was created Rouge-dragon in the herald's office, where he was employed on every important occasion. He also became secretary to the commissioners of public accounts, and to the comptrollers of the army. Died 29 Aug., 1712. He published—The order of Installation of Prince George of Denmark, Charles Duke of Somerset, and George Duke of Northumberland; The Installation of Henry Duke of Norfolk, Henry Earl of Peterborough, and Laurence Earl of Rochester; 'Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England,' 12mo., 1696, reprinted in the 3rd edition of George Chalmers's Estimate 1802, and again, separately, 1810.

KING, Henry, son of the bishop of London, was born at Wornall, Bucks, Jan., 1591. He had his education at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. After taking his degrees in arts, he entered into orders, and became chaplain to James I. He was also made archdeacon of Colchester, residentiary of St. Paul's, and canon of Christ Church. In 1625 he took his doctor's degree; and in 1638 was made dean of Rochester. In 1641 he was advanced to the bishopric of Chichester, of which he was soon afterwards deprived by the ruling powers; but he recovered it at the Restoration, and died 1 Oct., 1669. His works are—Sermons; Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; A Poetical Version of the Psalms; Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets; Latin and Greek Poems. His brother, *John King*, D.D., became a student of Christ Church, public orator of the university, canon of Windsor, and rector of Remenham in Berkshire. He died 2 Jan., 1638-9.

KING, John, an English bishop, born at Wornall, Bucks, about 1559, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. He became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and archdeacon of Nottingham. In 1601 he took his doctor's degree; in 1605 was made dean of Christ Church; and in 1611 bishop of London. He died 30 March, 1621, and soon afterwards a report was circulated, that he had been reconciled to the church of Rome, which was contradicted by his son in a sermon preached at Paul's Cross. The bishop published Lectures upon Jonah, 1594.

KING, John, D.D., was born at St. Columb, Cornwall, 1 May, 1652. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, but took the degree of D.D. at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. He became successively curate of Bray, Berks, rector of Pertenhall Bedfordshire, rector of Chelsea, and prebendary of York. Died 30 May, 1732. His publications are—Animadversions on a Letter of Advice to the Nonconformists; The Case of Bishop Atherton; Tolando-Pseudologo-Mastix, or a Currycomb for a lying Coxcomb. Some of his manuscripts are in the British Museum. His son, *John King*, born 5 Aug., 1696, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He afterwards settled as a physician at Stamford, and died there 12 Oct., 1728. He published a Latin letter to Dr. Freind on Epidemics;

and an edition of 'Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes, et Phœnissæ,' 1726.

KING, JOHN GLEN, D.D., was born in Norfolk 1731, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1764 he became chaplain to the British factory at St. Petersburg, where the Empress Catharine appointed him her medallist. Soon after his return from Russia he purchased the chapel in Broad Court, Drury Lane, where he officiated till his death 2 Nov., 1787. He published 'The Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia;' and Observations on the Barberini Vase in the 'Archæologia.'

KING, PETER, Lord KING, Chancellor of England, was the son of a grocer at Exeter, where he was born 1669. His mother was sister to Mr. Locke, who assisted him in his studies, and advised him to study the law, in consequence of which he became a member of the Inner Temple. While following this pursuit, he published 'An Inquiry into the Constitution of the Primitive Church.' This produced a friendly controversy between the author and his countryman, Mr. Edmund Elys; and their letters were printed 1694. In 1699 he obtained a seat in the House of Commons; but neither this nor his legal occupations could draw his mind altogether from theological studies, the fruits of which appeared in 'The History of the Apostles' Creed,' a work of great value, and a necessary supplement to Pearson. In 1708 the author was chosen recorder of London, and the same year received the honour of knighthood. In 1709 he was one of the managers on the trial of Dr. Sacheverel; and on the accession of George I. he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1725 he was made lord chancellor, and created a baron. He resigned the seals in 1733, and died July 22, in the following year. His private diary, written in Rich's system of short-hand, has been decyphered by Thomas Rees, and printed under the title of 'Notes of Domestic and Foreign Affairs during the last years of the reign of George I. and the early part of the reign of George II.'

KING, PETER, seventh Lord King, was born 31 Aug., 1775, and it is said received his education in the university of Cambridge. He succeeded to the title 1793; and died in London 4 June, 1833. His principal work is 'The Life of John Locke, with extracts from his Correspondence, Journals, and Common-place Books,' 4to., London, 1829; 2 vols. 8vo., 1830; 1 vol. 8vo., 1858. His lordship's 'Select Speeches and Writings' were published in 1844, with a memoir of his life by Earl Fortescue.

KING, RICHARD, was born at Bristol 1749, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree in 1774. He became rector of Worthen, Shropshire, and vicar of Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire, where he died 1810. He wrote—'On the Inspiration of the Scriptures;' The Alliance between Church and State; Letters from Abraham Plymley to his brother Peter, on the Catholic Question. His wife, *Mrs. Frances Elizabeth King*, who was the sister of Sir Thomas Bernard, wrote 'The Benefits of the Christian Temper;' and 'Female Scripture Biography.' She died 1821.

KING, RUFUS, an American statesman, born 1755; died 29 April, 1827.

KING, WILLIAM, D.C.L., was born in London 1663. He received his education, first at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1688). He then applied himself to the study of the civil law, in which he took both degrees in 1692, and was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons. In 1694 he answered Lord Molesworth's account of Denmark; for which the Princess Anne made him her secretary. In 1697 he had a share in the controversy with Bentley, respecting the epistles of Phalaris, for which he was roughly handled by that powerful critic. In 1698 came out 'A Journey to London,' an admirable piece of irony, which was followed by a similar piece, called the 'Transactioneer,' against the Royal Society. About 1703 he went to Ireland, where he was made judge of the Admiralty, commissioner of prizes, and keeper of the records; but for want of prudence he made no advantage of these appointments, and returned to London in 1708. In 1710 he was concerned in the Examiner, and he was also one of the defenders of Sacheverel. The next year he published 'An Historical Account of the Heathen Gods and Heroes;' and at this time was appointed gazetteer; but resigned the place soon after, and died on Christmas Day, 1712. His works were printed in 1778, in 3 vols. 8vo., with his life prefixed.

KING, WILLIAM, an Irish prelate, was born at Antrim 1 May, 1650. He was educated, first at the school of Dungannon, and next at Trinity College, Dublin. Having taken orders, he was made prebendary and precentor of Tuam; and in 167- chancellor of St. Patrick's, and minister of St. Werburgh's, Dublin. In 1686 he engaged in a controversy with Peter Manby, dean of Derry, who had embraced the Catholic religion. Indeed, during the reign of James II., Mr. King evinced such hostility towards Catholicism that at the revolution his zeal was rewarded with the deanery of St. Patrick's. In 1689 he took his doctor's degree, and in Jan., 1690-1, was promoted to the see of Derry, from whence he was translated to Dublin March, 1702-3. He died 8 May, 1729, and was buried in the churchyard of Donnybrook, near Dublin. His principal works are—'The State of the Protestants in Ireland under the late King James;' 'Discourse concerning the Invention of Men in the worship of God;' and 'De Origine Mali,' a translation of which by Edmund Law appeared in 1739.

KING, WILLIAM, D.C.L., was born at Stepney 1685. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of laws 171- after which he became secretary to the duke of Ormond and the earl of Arran, when chancellors of the University, by virtue of which connection he was made principal of St. Mary Hall and public orator; in which last situation he distinguished himself by his eloquence, though he suffered much abuse on account of his Tory principles. Died 30 Dec., 1763. He edited several posthumous sermons, and published — Miltonis Epistola ad Pollionem; Sermo Pedestris; Scanicum, ecloga; Templum Libertatis; Tres Orationes culæ; Epistola Objurgatoria; Antonietti Du- Corscorum Epist. ad Corscos de rege eligend- Eulogium Jacci Etonensis, i.e. John Burton, of Eton, commonly called Dr. Jack; Aviti Epist. ad Perillam, virginem Scotam; Oratiuncula habita domo Convocationis Oxon, 1757. His 'Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Time (17- 60)' were published in 1818.

KINGSBOROUGH, EDWARD KING VISCOUNT

only son of George third earl of Kingston, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He represented the county of Cork from 1820-6; and died at Dublin 27 Feb., 1837, aged 42. His lordship was fond of antiquarian studies, and brought out a magnificent work on 'The Antiquities of Mexico,' 6 vols., 1831.

KINGSMILL, ANDREW, a divine born at Sidmanton, Hampshire, 1538, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; but removed from thence to a fellowship at All Souls. He became an admired preacher; but on turning Puritan, went to Lausanne in Switzerland, where he died Sept., 1569. His works are—A View of Man's Estate, 1574; A Godly Advice touching Marriage, 1580; Treatise for such as are troubled in Mind, or afflicted in Body; Godly Exhortation to bear patiently all Afflictions for the Gospel; Conference between a learned Christian and an afflicted Conscience.

KIPLING, THOMAS, D.D., a native of Yorkshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded D.D., 1784, at which time he was appointed deputy professor of divinity under Bishop Watson. He preached the Boyle's Lectures 1792, but never printed the course. In 1793 Dr. Kipling rendered himself obnoxious to a certain party by leading the prosecution of William Frend, of Jesus College, for professing Unitarianism while he held a fellowship; in consequence of which that gentleman was deprived and expelled. As the doctor was selected to superintend the publication of the Codex of Beza Dr. Edwards attacked the work with great acrimony, amounting to personal hostility. He obtained the deanery of Peterborough, with which he held the living of Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorkshire, where he died 1822. His publications are—'The Elementary Parts of Dr. Smith's Complete System of Optics,' 1778; 'Codex Theodori Bezæ Cantabrigiensis, Evangelia et Apostolorum Acta complectens, Quadratis Literis Græco-Latinis,' 2 vols. folio, 1793; 'The Articles of the Church of England proved not to be Calvinistic,' 1802; 'Certain Accusations brought lately by the Irish Papists, against British and Irish Protestants, examined,' 1809.

KIPPIS, ANDREW, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Nottingham 28 March, 1725. He was educated under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton; and in 1746 became minister of an Independent congregation at Boston, Lincolnshire, from whence he removed, in 1750, to Dorking, Surrey; and in 1753 to the meeting in Prince's Street, Westminster. In 1763 he was chosen one of the tutors of Coward's Academy; and in 1767 the university of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1778 he was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1779 a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Kippis was one of the tutors of the new academy or college, as it was called, at Hackney, in 1786; but in a few years he resigned that situation, and died 8 Oct., 1795. He undertook a new edition of the Biographia Britannica, of which five volumes were printed. He also projected the 'New Annual Register;' and published a number of pieces, the principal of which were—'The Life of Captain Cook;' 'A Vindication of the Dissenters;' a volume of sermons; and 'Observations on the late Contests in the Royal Society.' He was of the Socinian persuasion.

KIRBY, JOHN JOSHUA, F.R.S., F.S.A., a native of Parham, in Suffolk, who from the humble condition of a house painter raised himself by his talents and industry to a respectable rank among the artists of his day, and was elected a fellow of both the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He was born 1716, and first attracted public notice by a series of drawings which he published, taken from the monumental and other antiquities of the county in which he lived. 'A Treatise on Perspective,' which he edited in 1774, increased his reputation, and introduced him to the knowledge of the earl of Bute, through whose interest he was appointed drawing-master to Queen Charlotte, and clerk of the works at Kew Palace. His other writings are 'The Perspective of Architecture,' 2 vols. folio, 1761, printed at the expense of King George III.; 'A Map of Suffolk,' 1766, originally drawn by his father. He is also known as the father of *Mrs. Trimmer*. Mr. Kirby died 21 June, 1774, and was buried in Kew churchyard.

KIRBY, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent entomologist, born at Witnesham, Suffolk, 1759, and educated at the grammar school at Ipswich, whence he removed to Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1781; M.A. 1816). He was inducted to the rectory of Barham, in his native county, 1796, and held that benefice until his death, 4 July, 1850. In addition to many learned papers in the Entomological and Zoological Journals, the Linnean Society's Transactions, &c., he wrote 'Monographia Apum Angliæ; or, an Attempt to divide into their natural Genera and Families such Species of the Linnean Genus Apis as have been discovered in England,' 2 vols., 1802; 'An Introduction to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects,' 4 vols., 1826, in collaboration with William Spence; 'History, Habits, and Instinct of Animals' (Bridgewater Treatise), 1835; the description of the insects of the 'Fauna Boreali America' of Sir John Richardson, M.D., forming the 4th vol. of that work, 1837; 'Sermons on our Lord's Temptation.' Mr. Kirby's 'Life and Letters,' by the Rev. John Freeman, appeared in 1852.

KIRCH, MARY MARGARET, was born at Panitzsch, in Upper Lusatia, 1670, being the daughter of Matthias Winckelmann, a Lutheran minister. She married (1692) *Godfrey Kirch*, who, when appointed royal astronomer at Berlin (1700), found in his wife an intelligent assistant and an able calculator. In 1702 she discovered a comet, on which she and her husband published some observations; and in 1707 she observed a remarkable Aurora Borealis. The husband died 25 July, 1710, aged 70, and the following year his widow published a discourse on the approaching conjunctions of Saturn, Jupiter, &c. She died at Berlin 29 Dec., 1720. Her son, *Christian Frederick Kirch*, acquired some celebrity by his astronomical writings, and died 9 March, 1740, aged 46.

KIRCHER, ATHANASIUS, a Jesuit, was born at Geysen, near Fulda, in Germany, 2 May, 1602. He studied at Wurtzburg, and next at Avignon, after which he was called to teach mathematics in the college belonging to his order at Rome, where also he was professor of Hebrew; and died 28 Nov., 1680. His principal works are—'Oedipus Ægyptiacus; id est, universalis Hieroglyphicæ veterum doctrinæ temporum injuria abolitæ, instauratio,' 4 vols. folio; Prælusiones Magneticæ; Primitiæ Gnomonicæ Catopticæ; Ars magna lucis et umbræ; Musurgia Universalis, 2 vols.; Obeliscus Pamphilius; Itinerarium extaticum; Obeliscus

Ægyptiacus; Mundus Subterraneus, 2 vols.; China Illustrata; Turris Babel; Arca Noë; Latium; Phonurgia Nova; Ars sciendi Combinatoria; Polygraphia.

KIRCHER, CONRAD, a Protestant divine of Augsburg, who published in 1607 'Concordantia Veteris Testamenti Græcæ, Ebræis vocibus respondentes, &c.,' 2 vols. Died after 1622.

KIRCHMANN, JOHN, a German antiquary, born at Lübeck 18 Jan., 1575, became rector of the college there, and died 20 March, 1643. He wrote on the Funerals of the Romans; on Rings, &c.

KIRK, JOHN, D.D., an English divine of the Roman communion, was born at Acton Burnell, near Shrewsbury, 13 April, 1760, and at ten years of age was sent to Sedgley Park School. His early inclination to the ecclesiastical state, united with his talents and proficiency in every branch of elementary knowledge, soon recommended him to his superiors as a fit subject to be sent to the English college at Rome, where, during a residence of ten years, he finished his humanity studies with great applause, and prosecuted those of philosophy and divinity. He returned to England 1785, and afterwards became president at Sedgley Park. In 1795 he was appointed chaplain and private secretary to Dr. Charles Berington, vicar-apostolic of the midland district. Subsequently he settled in Lichfield, where he erected a new Catholic chapel in 1803. He was created D.D. by Pope Gregory XVI. in 1841. At Lichfield he spent the remainder of his long and laborious life, dying there 21 Dec., 1851. During his residence in Rome, and for upwards of forty years of his after life, he was preparing materials for a continuation of Dodd's 'Church History of England.' His collections formed upwards of 50 volumes in folio and quarto. These were afterwards handed over to the Rev. M. A. Tierney. Dr. Kirk also copied and prepared for publication the papers of Sir Ralph Sadler, which appeared in 1809 in 3 large quarto volumes, with a biographical sketch by Sir Walter Scott. In conjunction with the Rev. Joseph Berington he composed a well-known controversial work, entitled 'The Faith of Catholics confirmed by Scripture and attested by the Fathers of the Five First Centuries.' In 1815 he published 'Roman Catholic Principles in reference to God and the King; first published in the year 1680; to which is prefixed an Inquiry respecting the Editions and the Author of that valuable Tract.' He ascribes its authorship, with great probability, to James Corker the Benedictine.

KIRKES, WILLIAM SENHOUSE, M.D., one of the physicians to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, wrote 'A Handbook of Physiology.' Died 8 Dec., 1864.

KIRKLAND, THOMAS, M.D., a physician and writer on subjects connected with his profession, died at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, 17 Jan., 1798, aged 77.

KIRKPATRICK, WILLIAM, an English major-general, was born 1760, and died 22 March, 1812, in Bengal, where he had spent the greater part of his life in the service of the East India Company. He was reputed an accomplished orientalist, and published Biographies of Persian Poets in the 'New Asiatic Miscellany,' Calcutta, 1789; 'An Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul,' 4to., Lond., 1811; and a Selection of the Letters of the Sultan Tippoo-Saib, 4to., 1811.

KIRNBERGER, JOHN PHILIP, a musical composer, born at Saalfeld, in Thuringia, 1721; died 27 July, 1783.

KIRSTENIUS, GEORGE, professor of medicine at Stettin, in Pomerania, was born there 20 Jan., 1613, and died 4 March, 1660.

KIRSTENIUS, PETER, a physician, born at Breslau, in Silesia, on Christmas day, 1577. After studying at Leipsic and Jena, he applied himself to the Arabic language; and having taken his doctor's degree at Basle, went on his travels, which he extended as far as Asia. On the invitation of the Chancellor Oxenstiern, he settled at Upsal, where he became professor of physic, and died 8 April, 1640. He published—Grammatica Arabica; Tria specimena characterum Arabicorum; Decas Sacra Canticorum et Carminum Arabicorum, &c.; Vitæ quatuor Evangelistarum ex codice MS. Arabice; Liber Secundus canonis Avicennæ; Liber de vero usu et abusu Medicinæ; Notæ in Evangelium S. Matthæi ex collatione textuum Arabicorum, Syriacorum, Ægyptiacorum, Græcorum, et Latinorum.

KIRWAN, RICHARD, LL.D., was born near Galway 1734. He was originally intended for a profession, and was accordingly sent to St. Omer to be educated, but on the death of his elder brother he succeeded to the family estates, and thenceforth abandoning all professional ideas, he applied himself to those philosophical pursuits for which he was so singularly gifted. He died at Dublin 1 June, 1812. Dr. Kirwan published the following learned works: 'Elements of Mineralogy,' Lond., 2 vols. 8vo., 1784; 'Geological Essays,' Lond., 8vo., 1799; 'Essay on the Analysis of Mineral Waters,' Lond., 8vo., 1799; 'Logic, or an Essay on the Elements, Principles, and different Modes of Reasoning,' Lond., 2 vols. 8vo., 1807; 'Metaphysical Essays, containing the principles and fundamental objects of that science,' Lond., 8vo., 1809; 'An Essay on Phlogiston and the Constitution of Acids,' 8vo.; 'An Essay on the temperature of different Latitudes,' 8vo.; and numerous papers in the transactions of the various learned societies of which he was a member.

KIRWAN, WALTER BLAKE, an Irish divine, was born at Galway about 1754. He was educated in the English college at St. Omer, and next at Louvain, where he entered into priest's orders, and became professor of philosophy. In 1778 he was appointed chaplain to the Neapolitan embassy at London, but in 1787 he conformed to the state church in Dublin, where his popularity as a preacher was uncommonly great. In 1788 he was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Dublin, and the living of St. Nicholas, but resigned the former in 1800, on being promoted to the deanery of Killala. Died 27 Oct., 1805. A volume of his sermons, published at London 1814, for the benefit of his family, does not appear to have added much to his fame.

KITCHIN, ANTHONY, originally a Benedictine monk, was consecrated bishop of Llandaff 1545. He was the only prelate who was in office at the death of Mary who took the oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth. He was in the commission for the consecration of Parker as archbishop of Canterbury, but refused to act. Died 31 Oct., 1565, aged about 90.—*Athen. Cantab.*

KITCHINER, WILLIAM, M.D., a miscellaneous writer, born in London about 1775; died 26 Feb., 1827. Among his publications are 'The Cook's

'Oracle;' 'Observations on Telescopes;' 'Art of prolonging Life;' 'Traveller's Oracle;' 'Health without Physic;' and 'Rural Rambles.'

KITTO, JOHN, D.D., author of many popular works connected with biblical literature, was born at Plymouth 4 Dec., 1804, being the son of a jobbing mason. His school education was very slight, but between his eighth and eleventh years he was placed for short and interrupted periods at four different schools, where he was taught nothing more than reading, writing, and the imperfect use of figures. As early as his twelfth year he began to attend upon his father at his work, and while thus occupied in 1817 he fell from the roof of a house, receiving considerable bodily injury, and being wholly deprived of the sense of hearing. The love of reading, which he had already acquired, now became the solace of his loneliness and the foundation of his attainments. A highly-interesting account of his studies is given in a book entitled 'The Lost Senses.' In 1819, his parents being unable to maintain or to find suitable employment for him, placed him in the workhouse, whence he was removed in 1821, to become an apprentice to a shoemaker, who proved such a tyrant that the poor boy made an appeal to the magistrates, his written statement being characterised by striking propriety of sentiment and diction. The indentures were cancelled, and he was sent back to the workhouse. In 1823, his talents and capabilities being better understood, he was enabled, by the kindness of two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to publish a small volume of 'Letters and Essays,' and was placed in a position less unfavourable to self-improvement. The next ten years of his life appear to have been spent abroad. In attendance on Sir John M'Niel he journeyed over a large part of Europe and Asia, and acquired that familiarity with the scenery and customs of the East which he afterwards turned to such account in his literary productions. Returning to this country in 1833, he attracted attention by a series of papers in the Penny Magazine, under the title of 'The Deaf Traveller;' and having married, he commenced a career of literary activity, which was continued without interruption till within a few months of his death. That event occurred at Cannstatt, near Stuttgard, 25 Nov., 1854. His best-known works are 'The Pictorial Bible;' 'The Bible History of the Holy Land;' 'Physical Geography and Natural History;' 'Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature;' 'Ancient Jerusalem;' 'Modern Jerusalem;' 'Physical Geography of the Holy Land;' 'The Court of Persia viewed in connection with Scriptural Usages;' 'Daily Bible Illustrations;' 'History of Palestine;' and 'Scripture Lands.' In 1848 he commenced a periodical work entitled 'The Journal of Sacred Literature,' and in 1853 another called 'Sunday Reading for Christian Families.'

KLAPROTH, MARTIN HENRY VON, professor of chemistry at Berlin, died there 1 Jan., 1817, at a very advanced age, having been a distinguished writer on that science above forty years. He was the discoverer of uranium, the zirconia, and mellitic acid. He also made interesting experiments on copal, and completed the discovery of tellurium and titanium. His son, *Henry Julius von Klaproth*, a distinguished traveller and orientalist, was born at Berlin 11 Oct., 1783, and died at Paris 20 Aug., 1835, leaving 'Travels in the Caucasus and Georgia;' 'Asia Polyglotta;' and other learned works.

KLÉBER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a famous general, was born at Strasburg about 1754. He was originally an architect, but left that business for the Austrian service, in which he rose to the rank of lieutenant. On leaving the army he became superintendent of the public works in Upper Alsace; but when the French Revolution broke out he entered into it with ardour, and was engaged in several battles. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and was left by him to command there on his departure, after which Kléber took Cairo, and formed an alliance with Murat Bey, but was assassinated by an Arab 14 June, 1800.

KLEIN, JAMES THEODORE, a Prussian naturalist, born at Königsberg 1685; died at Danzig 27 Feb., 1759. His principal works are 'Naturalis Dispositio Echinodermatum;' and 'Historia Piscium.'

KLEIST, EWALD CHRISTIAN VON, a German poet, was born at Zoeblin, in Pomerania, 3 March, 1715. After studying at Königsberg he entered into the Danish service, and next into that of Prussia, where he rose to the rank of major, but was unfortunately killed at the battle of Kunnersdorff 12 Aug., 1759. His principal poem, entitled 'Spring,' which was published first in 1749, has been compared to the Seasons of Thomson. Kleist also wrote idylls, moral treatises, and a military romance called 'Cissides.'

KLEIST, HENRY VON, a German dramatic poet, born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder 1776; died by his own hand at Potsdam 21 Nov., 1811.

KLENZE, LEO VON, an architect of Munich, born 1784; died 26 Jan., 1864.

KLOCKER, DAVID, an historical painter, born 1620 at Hamburg; died 1698 at Stockholm, where he was liberally patronised by the king.

KLOPSTOCK, FREDERIC THEOPHILUS, was born at Quedlinburg 2 July, 1724. After a liberal education at his native place, he was sent to study theology at Jena, where he wrote a great part of his 'Messiah,' which he published in 1747, at Leipsic. Though this poem was censured by some, it was admired by more; and Bodmer, with the Swiss in general, were loud in its praises. Klopstock was invited into that country, from whence he was called to Copenhagen by the most flattering promises, which were amply fulfilled. In 1771 he went to reside at Hamburg, as Danish legate, and counsellor of the margrave of Baden, who allowed him a pension. He died there 14 March, 1803. The character of Klopstock as a writer is that of a poet of fervid imagination; but though rich in imagery, and lofty in sentiment, he is frequently obscure, perplexed, and turgid. His wife was an amiable and very ingenious woman. She corresponded in English with Richardson, the novelist.

KLOSE, F. J., a musician and composer, was a native of London, where he died 8 March, 1830.

KLOTZ, CHRISTIAN ADOLPHUS, a German numismatist, philologist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, born at Bischofswerda, Saxony, 13 Nov., 1738. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Göttingen, but resigned that post on accepting a similar situation at Halle, with the rank of aulic counsellor. Died 31 Dec., 1771.

KLUIT, ADRIAN, a Dutch historian and publicist, born at Dort 9 Feb., 1735; died at Leyden 12 Jan., 1807.

KNAPTON, GEORGE, an English portrait painter in crayons, was the scholar of Richardson, and surveyor and keeper of the king's pictures. He died at Kensington 1778, aged 80.

KNELLER, Sir GODFREY, was born at Lübeck about 1648. He was intended for the army, but his genius for painting being discovered, he was placed under Bol, at Amsterdam, after which he received instructions from Rembrandt. In 1672 he went to Italy, and while at Venice painted the portraits of some families of distinction. From thence he came to England by the way of Hamburg, and was employed to paint a portrait of Charles II., at the same time with Lely, who candidly bestowed praise upon his performance. This success fixed Kneller at the English court, where he painted seven sovereigns, besides three foreign ones. His principal patron was William III., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and engaged him to paint the Hampton Court beauties. His pencil was also employed on several of the pictures of the admirals in that palace, and the Kit-Kat Club. George I. created him a baronet. He was a man of wit, but excessively vain, as appeared in his gift of five hundred pounds to Pope to write an extravagant epitaph for his monument in Westminster Abbey. He died very rich 27 Oct., 1723.

KNIGHT, EDWARD, a comic actor, born at Birmingham 1774. After achieving success at York, he came to the metropolis, where he quickly became a favourite with the public. Died in London 21 Feb., 1826.

KNIGHT, GAWIN, M.D., F.R.S., was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1739, and that of bachelor of physic in 1742. He practised in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. Falling into great distress, he made his case known to Dr. Fothergill, who went into his closet, and then returned with a cheque upon his banker for a thousand guineas, which he put into his friend's hand, and told him to go home and set his heart at rest. Dr. Knight published 'An Attempt to demonstrate that all the Phenomena in Nature may be explained by Attraction and Repulsion,' 1748. Died 1772.

KNIGHT, HENRY GALLY, an English gentleman, born in Yorkshire 2 Dec., 1786. He travelled much in early life; was afterwards for many years a member of parliament; and died in London 9 Feb., 1846. He published an account of his travels, and some poems, which have fallen into oblivion; but his memory will be kept alive by his admirable works on architectural history. These are: 'Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily,' 1830; 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, from the time of Constantine to the XV. century,' 2 vols., 1833-4; 'Architectural Tour in Normandy, with Remarks on Norman Architecture in England,' 1836, and again 1841. A sequel to the latter work was published 1838, under the title of 'Normans in Sicily.'

KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE, was born in Shropshire 1750. In his youth he was of so delicate a frame that his father would not suffer him to go to any public school, nor allow him to study the classics. On the death of this eccentric parent, which event happened when the son was in his fourteenth year, he went to school and made rapid progress in the Latin language. To the Greek he paid little attention till he was eighteen, and then he studied it assiduously. He spent several years in Italy, where he made a large collection of bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings. On his return to England he was elected M.P. for Ludlow, but he did not distinguish himself as a senator. He was, however, placed on the committee for superintending the execution of the public monuments. Mr. Knight had a fine taste for the arts, but some of his works met with severe censure on account of the pruriency displayed in them, particularly in his 'Account of the Remains of the Worship of Priapus, lately existing in the Kingdom of Naples: to which is added a Discourse on the Worship of Priapus, and its connection with the Mystic Theology of the Ancients,' 1786. This work was printed only for private circulation. In 1791 the author published 'An Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet,' in 1794; 'The Landscape, a didactic poem;' and in the year following 'A Review of the Landscape;' also 'An Essay on the Picturesque, with Practical Remarks on Rural Ornament.' His next performance was 'The Progress of Civil Society,' a poem (1796), which was castigated in the reviews with great asperity. In 1805 appeared his 'Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste;' and in 1806 'A Monody on the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.' After this he published his 'Prologomena to Homer, with a Defence of the use of the Digamma,' and lastly, a poem called 'Alfred.' Died 28 April, 1824. He bequeathed his large collection of coins, medals, gems, bronzes, and drawings, with 30,000*l.* to the British Museum.

KNIGHT, SAMUEL, D.D., was a native of London. He received his education at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1707 he obtained the vicarage of Chippenham, and the rectory of Borough Green, Cambridgeshire; after which he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Ely. In 1717 he was presented to the rectory of Bluntesham, Huntingdonshire; and in 1735 made archdeacon of Berks. Died 10 Dec., 1746, aged 71. Dr. Knight published the lives of Erasmus and Dean Colet.

KNIGHT, THOMAS ANDREW, F.R.S., a gentleman well known by his researches into vegetable physiology, was born near Hereford 10 Oct., 1758, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. It was about 1795 that he began to be publicly known as a vegetable physiologist. In that year he laid before the Royal Society his celebrated paper upon the inheritance of disease among fruit trees, and the propagation of debility by grafting. This was followed by accounts of experimental researches into vegetable fecundation, the ascent and descent of sap in trees, the phenomena of germination, the influence of light upon leaves, and a great variety of similar subjects. Mr. Knight succeeded Sir Joseph Banks as president of the Horticultural Society of London; and died 11 May, 1838. His separate publications are 'A Treatise on the Culture of the Pear and Apple, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry,' 1797, fourth edition, 1814; 'Pomona Herefordiensis, or Natural History of the old Cider and Perry Fruits of the County of Hereford,' 1811. His 'Physiological and Horticultural Papers' were published in 1841 with his Life prefixed.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM, a native of Arlington, Sussex, received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1582-3; M.A. 1586). He was instituted to the rectory of Barley, Herts, 1598, but before the close of that year exchanged it for

the rectory of Little Gransden, Cambs. He was author of 'A Concordance Axiomatical containing a survey of theological propositions with the reasons and uses in holy scripture,' folio, London, 1610.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 16.

KNIGHTBRIDGE, JOHN, D.D., founder of a professorship of casuistical divinity at Cambridge, died about 1681.

KNIGHTON, HENRY, an English historian, was a canon regular of Leicester Abbey, in the reign of Richard II., of whose deposition he wrote an account; also a chronicle from the Conquest to 1395.

KNIGHTON, Sir WILLIAM, M.D., an English baronet and physician, died in London 11 Oct., 1836, aged 59.

KNOLLES, RICHARD, an English writer, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Oxford, where he became fellow of Lincoln College. After this he was appointed master of the Free School at Sandwich, in Kent, and died there 1610. His principal work is 'The General History of the Turks,' folio, 1610; and continued afterwards by several hands. Dr. Johnson has bestowed high praise upon this history. Knolles also translated Bodin's Treatise of a Commonwealth; and wrote 'The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Emperors.'

KNOLLIS, or KNOWLES, Sir FRANCIS, a statesman, was born at Grays, in Oxfordshire. He became a zealous advocate of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI., on whose death he went to Germany. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was made vice-chamberlain of the royal household. Afterwards he was appointed treasurer, and knight of the Garter. He died in the summer of 1596. Sir Francis wrote 'A Treatise against the Papal Usurpation;' and a 'General Survey of the Isle of Wyght.'

KNOLLYS, WILLIAM, a British general, and governor of Limerick, died at Paris 20 March, 1834. At one time he was styled *Earl of Banbury*, and in 1808 prosecuted the family claim to the title, which, however, was decided against him in the House of Lords.

KNORR VON ROSENROTH, CHRISTIAN, a learned German baron, born 1636. He became chancellor to the count palatine of Sulzbach; and distinguished himself by a curious work, entitled 'Kabbala denudata, seu doctrina Hebræorum transcendentalis, et Metaphysica atque Theologica.' Died 4 May, 1689.

KNOTT, EDWARD, a Jesuit, whose real name was *Matthias Wilson*, and who also at times assumed that of *Nicholas Smith*, was born at Pegsworth, near Morpeth, in Northumberland, 1580. He taught divinity in the English College at Rome, after which he was appointed provincial of his order in England; where he died 4 Jan., 1655-6, and was buried at St. Pancras. He had a controversy with Dr. Potter, provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and lastly with Chillingworth, against whom he wrote forcibly in his 'Infidelity unmasked,' printed at Ghent 1652. He was also the author of 'Monita utilissima pro Patribus Missionariis Anglicanis.'

KNOWLES, JAMES SHERIDAN, was born at Cork 1784. When only twelve years old his mind began to display its inherent inclination for the drama, and he composed a play for a company of juvenile performers of which he was the leader. At fourteen he wrote the pleasing ballad of 'The Welsh Harper.' When he attained the age of seventeen, a commission was procured for him, but he soon quitted the army, and appeared on the stage at Dublin, Waterford, Swansea, and other places. He next started a school in Belfast, and it was during his residence there that his first dramatic efforts were submitted to the public. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic approbation with which they were received. The titles of his plays are subjoined:—'Brian Boroimhe;' 'Caius Gracchus;' 'Virginius;' 'William Tell;' 'The Beggar of Bethnal Green;' 'The Hunchback;' 'The Wife;' 'The Daughter;' 'The Love Chase;' 'Woman's Wit;' 'The Maid of Mariendorpt;' 'Love;' 'Old Maids;' 'John of Procida;' 'The Rose of Arragon;' and 'The Secretary.' Under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Knowles was allowed a pension of 200*l.* a-year. He resided for a considerable time in Scotland. During the latter years of his life he gave up writing for the stage and turned his attention to theology and preaching. He entertained a great fear and horror of the Catholic Church, and published 'The Rock of Rome,' and 'The Idol Demolished by its own Priest,' the latter being in reply to a book by H. E. Cardinal Wiseman, archbishop of Westminster. Mr. Knowles died at Torquay 30 Nov., 1862.

KNOWLES, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Ely 1723. He took his degrees at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow. He was also lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, prebendary of Ely, rector of Ickworth and Chedburgh, and vicar of Winston, in the county of Suffolk. Died 6 Oct., 1802. His principal works are Twelve Sermons on the Divine Existence and Attributes; Observations on the Tithe Bill; Primitive Christianity in favour of the Trinity; Observations on the Divine Mission of Moses; Advice to a Young Clergyman; Lectures on Passion Week.

KNOWLTON, THOMAS, an English botanist, who was gardener to Dr. Sherard, and afterwards to the earl of Burlington, at Lanesborough, Yorkshire; died 1782, aged 90. He discovered that singular production, the globe 'conferva,' or moor balls (*Conferva Ægagropila*, Linn.), which he first found in Wallengfen Mere. Extracts from some of his letters are printed in the Philosophical Transactions.

KNOX, JOHN, was born 1505, at Gifford, in the county of East Lothian. He received his education at the school of Haddington, and next at St. Andrew's, where he entered into the priesthood; but on embracing the principles of the Reformation he renounced the idea of rising in the church, and became tutor to some young gentlemen, whom he carefully brought up in Protestant principles, for which his life was sought by Cardinal Beton, and his successor, Archbishop Hamilton. Notwithstanding this, Knox went on propagating the new doctrines, and in 1547 appeared publicly as a preacher; but St. Andrew's being taken the same year by the French, he was carried off with the garrison. In 1549 he recovered his liberty, and landed in England, where he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. On the accession of Queen Mary, he went to Geneva, and next to Frankfort, where he took part with the English exiles who opposed the use of the liturgy; but the other side prevailing, Knox returned to Geneva, and soon after went to Scotland. While engaged in the ministry, he received an invitation to return to Geneva, with which he complied; and in his absence the bishops passed sentence of death upon

him for heresy; against which he published 'An Appellation.' In 1558 he printed 'The first Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regimen of Women,' intended as an attack upon Mary, queen of England, and his own sovereign; but it had afterwards the effect of provoking Queen Elizabeth and her ministers against the author. The year following he returned to his native country, where his presence animated the populace to acts of dreadful outrage; and they overturned the altars, defaced the pictures, broke in pieces the images, and even razed the finest works of architecture to the ground. Knox enjoyed this storm, and he insulted the queen to her face, solely on account of her religion. In 1567 he preached the sermon at the coronation of her son, and another at the opening of the parliament; but these labours broke his constitution, and he died 24 Nov., 1572. Besides what we have noticed, he wrote several religious pieces, and 'The History of the Reformation in Scotland.'

KNOX, JOHN, a bookseller of London, who wrote a Systematic View of Scotland, and planned a herring-fishery and settlement on the north-east coast of that country. Born 1720; died 1 Aug., 1791.

KNOX, ROBERT, an English seaman in the East India service, born about 1641. He went to sea with his father, who commanded a ship trading to the East; but in 1660 she was wrecked on the coast of Ceylon, where our author remained in captivity nearly twenty years, and then escaped to the Dutch settlement; from whence he obtained a passage to Batavia, and next to England. In 1681 he published 'An Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon.' He was cousin to the historian John Strype.

KNOX, VICESIMUS, D.D., was born 8 Dec., 1752. His father, the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, or, as he spelt the name 'Knock,' was master of the school at Tunbridge, but the son was brought up at that of Merchant Taylors', from whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the mastership of the school at Tunbridge, which he conducted with reputation thirty-three years, and then resigned it to his son. He accepted a doctor's degree from some obscure college in America. His church preferments were the united rectories of Rumwell and Ramsden, Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne, Kent. After his retirement from the school he fixed his residence in London, where he died 6 Sept., 1821. Dr. Knox was an impassioned and flowery preacher, which caused him to be much sought after, for the purpose of recommending charitable institutions from the pulpit. His works, original and compiled, are numerous. The former are 'Essays, Moral and Literary,' 3 vols.; 'Liberal Education,' 2 vols.; 'Winter Evenings,' 3 vols.; 'Personal Nobility, or Letters to a young Nobleman on his Studies;' 'Sermons on Faith, Hope, and Charity;' 'Christian Philosophy,' 2 vols.; 'Considerations on the Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper;' and a pamphlet 'On Classical Education.' His compilations, under the titles of 'Elegant Extracts,' and 'Domestic Divinity,' are well known.

KNUPFER, NICHOLAS, a painter of Leipsic, born 1603; died 1660.

KNUTZEN, MARTIN, professor of philosophy, was born at Konigsberg 14 Dec., 1713, and died there 29 Jan., 1751. His principal works are Systema Causarum efficientium; Elementa Philosophicæ Rationalis, Methodo Mathematico demonstrata; Theoremata de Parabolis infinitis.

KNUTZEN, MATTHIAS, an atheist of Holstein, who first broached his impious tenets at Konigsberg 1673. His followers were called conscienciaries, because they would allow of no other divinity than what existed in a man's own mind. They denied a future state, and maintained that civil government was useless.

KOCH, CHRISTOPHE GUILLAUME DE, a French publicist, born at Bouxviller (Bas-Rhin) 9 May, 1737. He studied jurisprudence under Schoepflin, whom he succeeded (1771) as chief of the political school founded by that learned professor at Strasburg. In 1789 he was sent to Paris by the Protestants of Alsace to defend their civil and religious rights. Afterwards he was elected a deputy in the Legislative Assembly, and his opposition to the Jacobin party led to his being committed to prison, but he was liberated on the fall of Robespierre. Eventually he was made rector of the university of Strasburg; and died 25 Oct., 1813. His chief works are—A View of the Revolutions of Europe; Genealogical View of the Sovereign Houses of Europe; History of Treaties of Peace; and 'Sanctio Pragmatica Germanorum illustrata.'

KOEHLER, JOHN DAVID, an industrious German writer, born near Leipsic 18 Jan., 1684; died 10 March, 1755. He was for many years professor of history at Göttingen, and wrote 104 works, chiefly on antiquarian subjects.

KOENIG, EMMANUEL, a Swiss physician, born at Basle 1658; died 1731.

KOENIG, GEORGE MATTHIAS, a learned professor at Altdorf, author of a biographical dictionary entitled 'Bibliotheca Vetus et Nova,' was born 1616; and died 29 Dec., 1699.

KOENIG, HEINRICH, a German poet and novelist, was born at Fulda 19 March, 1790, and, thanks to the discernment of his schoolmaster, was saved from apprenticeship to a tailor, and sent to the Jesuits' Lyceum. For many years he contributed to the 'Cologne Gazette,' his best productions being personal reminiscences, tales in which his friends often recognized real personages, and historical or biographical romances, among which were William Shakspere, the Noble Bride, the Waldenses, the Clubbists of Mentz, and King Jerome's Carnival. He died 23 Sept., 1869, at Wiesbaden.

KOENIG, JOHN GERARD, a botanist and physician, born in Courland 1728. He studied under Linnæus, after which he travelled to Iceland, and next to India, where he died 31 July, 1785. His letters to Linnæus have been printed; and his botanical manuscripts were purchased by Sir Joseph Banks.

KOENIG, SAMUEL, a mathematician, born at Budingen, in Germany, 1712. He became professor of philosophy and the law of nature at Franeker, from whence he removed to the Hague, where he was appointed librarian to the prince and princess of Orange. Died 21 Aug., 1757. He was a member of the academy of Berlin; but was expelled for an attack upon the character of Maupertuis, the president. His brother, *Daniel Kœnig*, was murdered at the age of 22 by the populace of Franeker, who, hearing him speak French, concluded that he was a spy, and fell upon him with such savage fury, that he died of his wounds some time after. He translated Arbuthnot's Tables of Ancient Coins into Latin.

KOERTEN BLOCK. *See* BLOCK.

KOETS, ROELOF, a portrait painter, born 16 Jan., 1655, at Zwoll, where he died 25 June, 1725.

KOLBEN, PETER, a traveller, born at Dorflas, in the principality of Bayreuth, 1674; died 31 Dec., 1726. His 'Present State of the Cape of Good Hope' was translated into English by Medley, and printed at London, 2 vols., 1731.

KOLLAR, JOHN, a Hungarian poet, born at Moschowze 29 July, 1793; died 29 Jan., 1852, at Vienna, where he was professor of archæology.

KOLLMAN, AUGUSTUS FREDERIC CHARLES, a musical composer, born near Hanover 1756. He came to London 1782, on being appointed organist and schoolmaster at the Royal German Chapel at St. James's Palace. Died Nov., 1824.

KÖNIG. *See* KOENIG.

KOORNHERT, THEODORE, a Dutch heretic, was a native of Amsterdam, but settled as an engraver at Haarlem, of which city he eventually became secretary. He pretended that all the various Christian communions wanted reformation; and that it was not necessary to be a member of any visible Church to be a true Christian. His works occupy three folio volumes. Born 1522; died 29 Oct., 1590.

KORTHOLT, CHRISTIAN, a Lutheran divine, born at Burg, in the island of Femeren, 15 Jan., 1633. He was appointed Greek professor at Kostock 1662; and in 1665 was invited to the theological chair at Kiel, of which university he was afterwards vice-chancellor. Died 31 March, 1694. His works in Latin and German are numerous and esteemed by the learned. They include a treatise on the Persecutions of the Primitive Church; and another on the three great Impostors, Edward Herbert, Thomas Hobbes, and Benedict de Spinoza.

KORTHOLT, CHRISTIAN, grandson of the preceding, professor of divinity at Göttingen, where he died 1751, aged 42. He published a short account in Latin of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and some theological works.

KOSCIUSKO, THADDEUS, a Polish general, was born of a respectable family 28 Oct., 1746, and educated at the military school of Warsaw; after which he went to France, and next to America, where he served as aide-de-camp to Washington. On his return home he was made major-general, and distinguished himself greatly in the war of 1792, but without effect. Two years afterwards the Poles again took up arms, and were headed by Kosciusko; but all his exertions were fruitless, and he was made prisoner by the Russians, who treated him with great respect; and the Emperor Paul, gave him an estate. Kosciusko now visited America the second time; and in 1798 returned to Europe, and settled in France, where Bonaparte endeavoured in vain to tempt him into his service. He died at Soleure, in Switzerland, 15 Oct., 1817.

KOSTER. *See* COSTER.

KOTTER, CHRISTOPHER, a Protestant fanatic and pseudo-prophet of Sprottau, in Silesia, was born 1585, and died 1647. His predictions were published by Comenius, in a book entitled 'Lux e Tenebris.'

KOTZEBUE, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK FERDINAND VON, was born at Weimar 30 May, 1761. At the age of 16 he was sent to the college of Jena, and from thence to Duisburg, where he organized a company of juvenile performers. In 1779 he returned to Jena, to study the law, instead of which most of his time was devoted to the playhouse. In 1781 he became secretary to General Bauer, whom he accompanied to St. Petersburg, where he produced a tragedy, called 'Demetrius, Czar of Muscovy.' Here he married a Russian lady, and was appointed president of the civil government at Revel. After this he wrote a number of dramas; some of which obtained great popularity on the Continent and in England. In 1789 he lost his wife, on which he went to Paris, and next to Vienna, where he became superintendent of the imperial theatre; but resigned that place, and returned to Russia. He had scarcely entered that country before he was arrested by the orders of Paul, and sent to Siberia, but did not remain long in exile; and, on his arrival at St. Petersburg, was taken into the emperor's favour. In 1813 he was appointed consul-general at Königsberg; but the climate disagreeing with him, he resigned the situation, and went to Manheim, where he was assassinated 23 March, 1819, by a fanatical student of Jena, named Sand, who then stabbed himself, but recovered from his wound, and was beheaded. The works of Kotzebue are too numerous to be specified.

KRABTREE. *See* CRABTREE.

KRANTZ, ALBERT, was born at Hamburg about 1450. He became professor at Rostock, and rector of the university there; but was afterwards appointed dean of the cathedral of his native city, where he died 7 Dec., 1517. He wrote an Ecclesiastical History of Saxony; a History of the Saxons; another of the Vandals; a Chronicle of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and a treatise on the Mass.

KROMAYER, JOHN, a German divine and ecclesiastical historian, born at Cobelen (Misnia) 1576; died at Weimar 1643. His nephew, *Jerome Kromayer*, born at Zeitz 1610, became professor at Leipsic, and died 1670, leaving numerous theological works in Latin.

KRÜDENER, JULIE DE WIETINGHOFF, Baroness VON, an enthusiast, born at Riga, 21 Nov., 1764, being the daughter of count de Wietinghoff, governor of that place. At an early age she became the wife of baron von Krüdener, who was appointed ambassador from the empress of Russia at the court of Berlin, and afterwards at Venice, where the secretary of legation fell in love with her and committed suicide; on which subject she wrote a romance, called by her Christian name, 'Valerie.' At the commencement of the revolution she resided in the south of France, but afterwards returned to Germany; and in 1806 she appeared in the character of a prophetess, avowing that she had a mission to establish the reign of Christ upon earth. When Napoleon fell she followed the Emperor Alexander to Paris, and declared that he was the appointed regenerator of the world. Her predictions made a great noise; and when the allied sovereigns left Paris she went to Switzerland, where she preached the advent of the millennium, and thousands came from the mountains to attend on her mission. At length the states interfered, the multitude was dispersed, and Madame Krüdener, after making a convert of Benjamin Constant, went to the Crimea, where she died at Karasubassar 25 Dec., 1824.

KRUMMACHER, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, a German poet and divine, born at Westphalia 13 July, 1768 · died at Bremen 14 April, 1845. He is principally known by his 'Parables in Verse.' His son,

Dr. Frederick William Krummacher, died at Potsdam 10 Dec., 1868. He was the most distinguished clerical member of the religious party called 'Pietists,' and became court preacher in the reign of the late king of Prussia, being warmly supported by his Majesty in his schemes for extending Protestant principles. He wrote a great number of religious books, many of which have been translated into English, such as 'Elijah the Tishbite;' 'Elisha;' and 'Blind Bartimeus.'

KRUMMACHER, GODFREY DANIEL, a German divine, brother of Frederick Adolphus Krummacher, was born 1 April, 1774, and died at Elberfeld 30 January, 1837. He was a prominent man among the 'Pietist' sect, and published several volumes of sermons.

KUGLER, FRANCIS THEODORE, a German writer on art, born at Stettin 19 Jan., 1808; died 18 March, 1858.

KUHLMANN, QUIRINUS, a famous visionary and prophet, born at Breslau 1651; was burnt at Moscow 3 Oct., 1689.

KUHN, JOACHIM, a German critic, born at Gripswalde (Pomerania) 1647; died 11 Dec., 1697. He held for many years the professorship of Greek and Hebrew at Strasburg; and published editions of Pausanias, Diogenes Laertius, and other classical authors.

KUNCKEL, JOHN, a chemist, born in the duchy of Schleswig 1630; died at Stockholm March, 1703. He discovered the phosphorus which is called after him; and made many other improvements in chemistry.

KUSTER, LUDOLPH, a learned critic, born Feb., 1670, at Blomberg, in Westphalia. He came to England 1699, and during his residence at Cambridge finished his edition of Suidas, which was published in 1705, at the press of that university, where he received the degree of doctor of laws. He then returned to Prussia, to take upon him a professorship in the college of Joachim; but he afterwards resigned it, and went to Amsterdam, where he published his 'Aristophanes,' 1710. The same year came out his edition of Mill's Greek Testament, with emendations. From Holland he removed to Antwerp, and there abjured the Protestant religion; after which he obtained a pension from the king of France. Died 12 Oct., 1716. His other works are—Historia Critica Homeri; Bibliotheca Librorum collecta à L. Neocoro; Jamblichi de Vita Pythagoræ, Græce et Latine, cum nova versione, &c.; Diatriba Anti-Gronoviana; De Musæo Alexandrino Diatriba; Picturæ Antiquæ Sepulcri Nasoniorum; De vero usu Verborum Medicorum apud Græcos, &c.

KUYP. *See* CUYP.

KYD, THOMAS, an English dramatist, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth. Three of his pieces are printed in Dodsley's 'Old Plays.'

KYDERMYNSTER. *See* KIDDERMINSTER.

KYLE, JAMES, D.D., a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Edinburgh 22 Sept., 1788. At the age of eleven, or thereabouts, he was sent to the college at Aquhorties, on the banks of the Don, and in 1812 was ordained priest. Except for a period of two or three years that he spent as a priest in Glasgow, Dr. Kyle, until he was raised to the mitre, continued to reside at Aquhorties as one of the professors there. He was nominated the first vicar apostolic of the newly-created northern district of Scotland Feb., 1827; and on 28 Sept., in the following year, was consecrated bishop of Germanica, in Syria (*in partibus infidelium*). Died 23 Feb., 1869.

KYNASTON. *See* KINASTON.

KYRLE, JOHN, a benevolent Englishman, was a native of Ross, Herefordshire. Though he had only an estate of £500 a year, he expended large sums on charitable objects in the course of his life, and built a church, though in the latter undertaking he was aided by subscriptions from other persons. He is highly eulogised by Pope, who emphatically calls him the 'Man of Ross.' Died 7 Nov., 1724, aged 90.

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LAAR, PETER VAN, an eminent Dutch painter, though properly of the Italian school, was born at Laeren, near Narden, 1613. While in Italy he obtained the nickname of *Bamboccio*, on account of his personal deformity, though some think it arose from the branch of painting in which he excelled, consisting chiefly of the sports of the populace, and scenes of vulgar life, commonly termed by the Italians 'Bambocciate.' He left Italy 1639, and resided some years at Amsterdam and Haerlem, where his pictures were held in great esteem. He drowned himself in a fit of melancholy 1673 or 1675. His elder brother, *Rowland van Laar*, who died at Genoa 1640, aged 29, painted in the same manner, and with little inferiority.

LABADIE, JEAN, a French enthusiast, born at Bourg, in Guienne, 13 Feb., 1610; died at Altona 13 Feb., 1674. He was originally a Jesuit, but quitted the order and set up a religion of his own, making many converts in Holland, particularly among the women. His numerous works have justly been allowed to fall into oblivion.

LABAT, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Dominican friar, born at Paris 1663; died there 6 Jan., 1738. He was for a long time employed as a missionary in South America, and on his return published accounts of his travels, besides editing the works of several other travellers.

LABBE, PHILIPPE, a celebrated Jesuit, born at Bourges 10 July, 1607. He taught ethics, philosophy, and moral theology with reputation in his native city, and then at Paris, where he died 25 March, 1667. He published numerous bulky historical compilations, the best known of which is his new 'Collection of the Councils,' 17 vols. folio, 1672.

LABÉ, LOUISE, a poetess, called 'the beautiful rope-maker,' because she married a rich ropemaker, who left her his property. She was born at Lyons 1526, and died March, 1566. The best edition of her poems is that published at Lyons 1824.

LABERIUS, DECIMUS, a Roman knight and poet, died B.C. 46.

LABLACHE, LOUIS, a famous vocalist, the greatest *basso* who has ever adorned the Italian opera, was born 6 Dec., 1794, at Naples, where he died 23 Jan., 1858. He made his first appearance on the London stage 1834, and from that time was a great favourite with the English public.

LABORDE. *See* BORDE.

LABORDE, ALEXANDRE LOUIS JOSEPH, Comte DE, a French politician and writer, born at Paris 15 Sept., 1774; died 24 Oct., 1842. He was a liberal deputy under the Restoration; aide-de-camp to the king after 1830; and a member of

the Academy of Inscriptions. He published—'Voyage pittoresque et historique en Espagne;' 'Voyage pittoresque en Autriche,' &c.

LABORDE, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Comte de, a French archæologist and traveller, son of the preceding, was born at Paris 12 June, 1807. He was for many years conservator of the museum of antiquities in the Louvre, and in 1856 was appointed director-general of the archives of the empire. Died March, 1869. His works are—'Voyage de l'Arabie Petrée;' 'Voyage en Orient;' 'Histoire de la Gravure en manière noire, et de son application à l'Imprimerie;' 'Recherches sur la découverte de l'Imprimerie;' 'Le Procès de Guttemburg à Strasbourg;' 'Commentaire Géographique sur l'Exode et les Nombres;' 'Lettres sur les Bibliotheques;' 'Catalogue Raisonné des Émaux;' 'Catalogue des Artistes des Pays Bas;' 'Les Ducs de Bourgogne;' and 'La Renaissance des Arts à la Cour de France.'

LA BOURDONNAIS, Bertrand François Mahé de, a French statesman and naval commander, born at St. Malo 1699. Being constituted director-general (1735) of the isles of France and Bourbon, he made the former the most flourishing of all the French colonies. In 1746 he took Madras from the English, and forced them to raise the siege of Pondicherry. But differences which arose between him and Dupleix obliged him to return to Europe, and on his arrival in France he was arrested and thrown into the Bastille. On his liberation three years afterwards he was a ruined man. Died 9 Sept., 1753.

LABOUREUR, Jean le, a French historical writer, born at Montmorency 1623. He followed the court as gentleman-in-waiting, and attended the maréchal de Guébriant on his embassy to Poland (1644), of which journey he published an account. Afterwards taking orders, he became prior of Juigné, king's almoner, and commander of the order of St. Michael. Died June, 1675. He published several important works, including a History of the Maréchal de Guébriant; Memoirs of Michael de Castelnau; a translation of a history of Charles VI.; and a Treatise on Heraldry. His brother, *Louis le Laboureur* (born about 1615; died 1679), was author of several paltry pieces in French verse.

LABROSSE. *See* Brosse.

LABROUSSE, Clotilde Suzanne Courcelles de, a French visionary, born at Vauxain (Périgord) 8 May, 1747; died at Paris 1821. Her 'Prophecies' concerning the French revolution were published 1790.

LA BRUYÈRE, Jean de la. *See* Bruyère.

LACARRY, Gille, a French Jesuit and historian, born in the diocese of Castres 1605; died at Clermont-Ferrand 25 July, 1684.

LACÉPÈDE, Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville, Comte de, a French naturalist, born at Agen 26 Dec., 1756. Prior to the Revolution he was a colonel in the Austrian service. Subsequently he was elected a deputy in the legislative assembly (1792); became senator and grand chancellor of the legion of honour 1803; and a peer of France under the Restoration. He was the disciple and friend of Buffon, who selected him to continue his 'Natural History.' His chief works are an 'Essay on Electricity;' 'A Poetical History of Music;' and 'Natural History of oviparous Quadrupeds'—of Reptiles—of Fishes—and of Cetacea. Died 6 Oct., 1825.

LA CHAPELLE, Jean de, a French writer, born at Bourges 1655. He was secretary to the prince of Conti, and a member of the French Academy. He wrote several plays, the Life of the Prince of Conti, and other works. Died 29 May, 1723.

LACHMANN, Charles, a celebrated German philologist, born at Brunswick 4 March, 1793; died 13 March, 1851, at Berlin, where he was professor and a member of the academy.

LACKINGTON, James, born at Wellington, Somersetshire, 31 Aug., 1746, established himself in business as a bookseller in Finsbury Square, London; and died 22 Nov., 1815. He published Memoirs of the first forty-five years of his Life, 1791; and 'Confessions,' 1802, to which he added two letters on the bad consequences of having daughters educated at boarding-schools.

LACLOS, Pierre Ambroise François Choderlos de, a French general and littérateur, born at Amiens 1741; died 5 Nov., 1803. His principal work is a licentious novel, entitled, 'Les Liaisons Dangereuses.'

LACOMBE, François, called *Lacombe d'Avignon*, was born 1733, and at the time of his decease, in 1795, was commissary of police at Montpellier. He published the Select Letters of Christina of Sweden; an apocryphal collection of the Secret Letters of the same sovereign; a Dictionary of Old French; 'Observations on London and its Environs;' and several translations from the English.

LACOMBE, Jacques, a French compiler of works on history and chronology, born at Paris 1724; died 16 July, 1811. His brother, *Honoré Lacombe de Prezel*, born 1715, published 'Dictionnaire du Citoyen;' 'Dictionnaire de Jurisprudence;' and other compilations of a similar kind.

LACORDAIRE, Jean Baptiste Henri, a famous French preacher, born 12 March, 1802, at Recey-sur-Ource (Côte-d'Or), being the son of a physician. He was brought up to the legal profession, and actually practised for a short time at the Paris bar, but at the age of twenty-two, having determined to embrace the ecclesiastical state, he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, and was ordained priest 1827. Soon afterwards he associated himself with the Abbé Lamennais, and co-operated with him in the editorship of the 'Avenir,' a religious and political journal, which was condemned by the Holy See. In 1835 he commenced in the cathedral of Notre Dame, at Paris, a series of 'Conferences,' in quite a new style, which attracted immense congregations, and led to some extraordinary conversions. He next conceived the idea of restoring in France the order of Dominican Friars, or Friars Preachers, and with that object in view went in 1839 to Rome, where he assumed, in the convent of the Minerva, the religious habit and the name of St. Dominic. In 1841 he again made his appearance in the pulpit of Notre Dame, where he resumed his 'Conferences' with even greater success than before, and he also preached to admiring audiences in several of the great towns of France. In 1848 he was elected a representative in the National Assembly, but soon quitted that scene of tumult. He was appointed provincial of his order in France in 1850, but declined to be re-elected on the expiration of his period of office in 1854, when he took the direction of the college of Sorèze. He was admitted into the French Academy 1860; and

died at Sorèze 22 Nov., 1861. Father Lacordaire was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant orators of his time. His discourses, suited to the tastes of his hearers and the exigencies of the age, produced an astonishing effect, but they were more remarkable for imagination, fervour, and oratorical action than for close reasoning and the connection of ideas. In religion his desire was to reconcile Catholicism with what is termed modern progress and civilisation. Besides his 'Conferences,' which have been presented to the public in an English dress, he composed some remarkable funeral orations, and a Life of St. Dominic. His 'Complete Works' were published at Paris in 6 vols. 8vo.

LACRETELLE, Pierre Louis, a French jurist and author, born at Metz 1751; died at Paris 5 Sept., 1824.

LACROIX, Louis Antoine Nicolle de, a French abbé, author of a popular book on Modern Geography, was born 1704 at Paris, where he died 14 Sept., 1760.

LA CROZE, Mathurie Veyssière, a French Benedictine monk, born 1661. He renounced his order and his faith, and became a Protestant 1696. The king of Prussia made him his librarian, and professor of philosophy at Berlin, where he died 21 May, 1739. He compiled an Armenian Dictionary, and several other learned works.

LACRUZ Y CANO, Ramon de, a Spanish dramatist, born at Madrid 12 May, 1728; died 4 Nov., 1795.

LACTANTIUS, Lucius Cœlius Firmianus, an ecclesiastical author at the beginning of the fourth century, was probably a native of Africa. He studied rhetoric under Arnobius, and professed that science in Africa and at Nicomedia with such reputation that the Emperor Constantine appointed him preceptor to his son Crispus. He left several works written in very good Latin. The principal is entitled 'Divine Institutions,' in which he undertakes to prove the truth of Christianity. His complete works were published at Paris by Langlet, 2 vols., 1748.

LACY, John, a dramatic writer, was born near Doncaster, and bred a dancing-master; which employment he quitted for the army, and lastly he took to the stage; in which line he acquired such celebrity as a comic performer, that Charles II. had his portrait painted in three different characters. He wrote these comedies—'The Dumb Lady;' 'Sir Hercules Buffoon;' 'Old Troop;' 'Sawney the Scot.' Died 17 Sept., 1681. He was of the same family as William Lacy the Jesuit.

LACY, William, a native of Scarborough, received his education at Oxford, but afterwards studied at the English college in Rome, and in 1611 was admitted a professed member of the Society of Jesus at Nancy. After being for a time one of the professors at St. Omer, he was sent upon the English mission, and settling at Oxford, died there 17 July, 1673, aged 89. He was author of 'The Judgment of an University man concerning Mr. William Chillingworth, his late Pamphlet in answer to Charity Maintained,' 4to., 1639.

LADVOCAT, Jean Baptiste, a French abbe, born at Vaucouleurs (Meuse), 3 Jan., 1709. He took his doctor's degree in divinity 1738, after which he was made royal professor of theology, but resigned that office on being appointed librarian to the Sorbonne. He was also professor of Hebrew, and it was by his advice that the duke of Orleans revived the seminary of the Holy Family for students of divinity. He died at Paris 29 Dec., 1765. The work by which he is most widely known is his biographical dictionary, entitled 'Dictionnaire historique portatif des grands hommes,' 2 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1752; 3 vols. 8vo., 1777; and again (with additions) 5 vols. 8vo., 1821-24. This useful work, which is to a great extent an abridgment of Moreri, has been translated into Italian, German, and English. (*See* Collignon.) Ladvocat's other publications are a Hebrew Grammar; Tractatus de Consiliis; Lettres sur l'Autorité des Textes originaux de l'Écriture Sainte; Jugemens sur quelques nouvelles Traductions de l'Écriture Sainte, d'après le Texte Hebreu. He was the correspondent of Dr. Kennicott, whose great work he zealously promoted, and collated many MSS. for him in the Royal Library. He also assisted in the 'Dictionnaire Géographique' of the abbé de Vosgiens.

LADVOCAT, Louis François, a philosophical writer, and dean of the chamber of accounts at Paris, where he died 8 Feb., 1735, aged 91. He wrote 'Entretien sur un nouveau système de morale et de physique;' and 'Nouveau système de philosophie.'

LAENNEC, René Théodore Hyacinthe, a French physician, the discoverer of mediate auscultation, and the inventor of the stethoscope, was born 17 Feb., 1781, at Quimper (Brittany), where he died 13 August, 1826.

LAET, John de, an historical and geographical writer, was a native of Antwerp, and died there 1649.

LÆVINUS TORRENTIUS. *See* Torrentius

LAFAYETTE. *See* Fayette.

LAFAYETTE, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de, a French general and statesman, born at the castle of Chavagnac, in Auvergne, 6 Sept., 1757. At sixteen years of age he married Madame de Noailles, and four years later embarked on board a frigate fitted out at his own expense to assist the Americans in their revolt against Great Britain. After taking part in the engagements at Brandywine and Monmouth, he returned to France (1779) for reinforcements. The next year he was placed in command of Washington's army, and in 1781 entrusted with the defence of Virginia against Lord Cornwallis. In conjunction with Washington and Rochambeau he contributed to the operations which resulted in the capitulation of the English general at York Town. He then returned to France, intending to take back fresh reinforcements to America, but the peace of 1783 rendered it unnecessary for him to do so. In 1787 he was elected a member of the Assembly of Notables, and in 1789 returned as a deputy to the National Assembly, where he warmly advocated revolutionary principles, being the first to propose that a declaration should be made of the 'rights of man.' On 15 July, 1789, he was appointed commander of the National Guard, and in that capacity protected the royal family on the 5th and 6th of October in that year, and on 17 July, 1791, he forcibly dispersed the people assembled in the Champ de Mars. In 1792 he commanded with success one of the armies destined to repel foreign invasion; but he soon lost his popularity, and was outlawed by the Jacobin party. He now endeavoured to seek refuge in a neutral country; but in his flight was arrested by the Austrians, and confined in the fortress of Olmütz, where he remained a prisoner

till 1797, when he was set at liberty by virtue of a special clause in the treaty of Campo-Formio. Under the Consulate and the Empire he took no part in public affairs, and under the Restoration he zealously opposed the elder branch of the Bourbons. In 1825 he paid a visit to the United States, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. After the revolution of 1830, he was again constituted chief of the National Guard, and during his continuance in that office he contributed very largely to the maintenance of order and the establishment of the new dynasty. When Casimir Périer came into power (1831) Lafayette again joined the ranks of the opposition, and continued to vote with them till his death, which occurred at Paris 19 May, 1834. His 'Memoirs' were published in 8 vols. 8vo., 1837-40.

LAFFITE, JACQUES, a French politician and financier, born at Bayonne 1767. He was appointed governor of the bank of France 1816, but three years afterwards was deprived of that situation. He played a leading part in the revolution of 1830, from which date he was president of the chamber of deputies, minister of finances, and president of the council. Died 27 May, 1844. He wrote a number of works on financial subjects.

LAFITAU, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, a French Jesuit, was a native of Bordeaux, where he died 1755, after having been engaged for several years as a missionary among the Iroquois Indians. His book on the 'Customs of the American Savages, compared with those of the early ages,' displays great ingenuity and knowledge of antiquity. He also published a History of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in the New World.

LAFITAU, PIERRE FRANÇOIS, brother of the above, was born at Bordeaux 1685, and entered the Society of Jesus, which he quitted on being consecrated (1719) bishop of Sisteron, where he died 3 April, 1764. He wrote some treatises on the bull 'Unigenitus;' History of Clement XI., &c.

LAFONT, JOSEPH DE, a French dramatist, born at Paris 1686; died at Passy 1725.

LAFONTAINE, JEAN DE, a French poet, born at Chateau Thierry 8 July, 1621. He was educated in the congregation of the Oratory, which society he quitted to become an assistant in the office of his father, who was superintendent of the watercourses and forests. But having no turn for business, he applied himself to the study of the poets. At the desire of his parents he married, but on going to Paris, where he procured a pension, he forgot his wife, and never went into the country, except when he stood in need of money. Madame de la Sabliere, a lady of fortune, took him into her house, where he resided till her death. He was extremely simple in his manners, and so unmindful of everything as to appear almost idiotic. He died 13 April, 1695. His tales and fables are very popular, but the former are too licentious. The best edition of his complete works is that of Paris, 6 vols. 8vo., 1826.

LAFONTAINE, HENRY JULIUS AUGUSTUS, a German novelist, born at Brunswick 6 Feb., 1756, or 1750; died 20 April, 1831.

LA FORCE, JACQUES NOMPAR DE CAUMONT, DUC DE, marshal of France, was born 1558. He was a child, in bed with his father and elder brother, when they were murdered in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped. He signalised himself greatly under Henry IV., and afterwards joined the Protestants against Louis XIII. However, he soon made his submission to the king, and was appointed marshal of France, lieutenant-general of the army, and created a duke. He took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignano 1630. Died 10 May, 1652.

LA FOSSE, ANTOINE DE, nephew of Charles, was born at Paris 1658. He became lord of Aubigny, and was successively secretary to the marquis de Crequi and the duc d'Aumont. When the former nobleman was killed at the battle of Luzara, La Fosse was employed to carry his heart to Paris, on which affecting occasion he wrote some verses. His tragedies of 'Polixene,' 'Manlius,' and 'Theseus,' maintained their position on the French stage till the Revolution; and all his dramas abound with passages which would not disgrace the finest tragic writers of France. Died 2 Nov., 1708.

LA FOSSE, CHARLES DE, a painter, born at Paris 1640; died 1716. He resided for a time in London, where he decorated Montagu House.

LAGALLA, JULIUS CÆSAR, a learned physician and writer, born at Padulla (Naples) 1576.; died at Rome 15 March, 1624.

LAGARAYE, CLAUDE TOUSSAINT MAROT DE, a French philanthropist and writer, born at Rennes 1675; died 2 July, 1755.

LAGERLOEF, PETER, a learned Swede, who was professor of eloquence at Upsal, and wrote the Ancient and Modern History of the Northern Parts of Europe. Born 1648; died 7 Jan., 1699.

LAGNY, THOMAS FANTET DE, a French mathematician, one of the keepers of the royal library at Paris, was born at Lyons 1660, and died 12 April, 1734.

LAGOMARSINI, JEROME, a Jesuit and classical scholar, born at Genoa 1698; died at Rome 18 May, 1773.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH DE CHANCEL DE, a poet, was born in 1676 in Perigord. He wrote a comedy at nine years old, and a tragedy at sixteen; but the work which made him known was a satire, entitled 'Philippics,' against Philip duke of Orleans. For this he was seized, and ordered to be imprisoned in the Isle of St. Margaret, from whence he made his escape, and got to Sardinia, and afterwards to Holland. He died 26 Dec., 1758. His works make 5 vols. 12mo.

LAGRANGE, JOSEPH LOUIS, a mathematician, was born at Turin 25 Jan., 1736. At the age of sixteen he became a teacher in the royal school of artillery, where he formed an association, which afterwards rose to the rank of an academy of sciences. Here he made many important discoveries, particularly in calculating the motion of fluids, and the theory of vibrations. He communicated to the society a number of papers, and some to the academy of Paris, of which he was chosen a foreign member. In 1766 he removed to Berlin, where he was appointed director of the academy, the transactions of which body contain a number of his memoirs. In 1787 he settled at Paris, and became successively professor of the Normal School and Polytechnic School. Died 10 April, 1813. His separate works are 'Mecanique Analytique;' 'Fonctions Analytiques;' Leçons sur le calcule; Traité de resolution numerique des Equations.

LAGRIVE, JEAN, a French ecclesiastic and topographer, born 1689; died 18 April, 1757.

LAGUERRE, Louis, a French painter, born 1663. In 1683 he came to England, and was much employed in painting ceilings, halls, and staircases in the houses of the nobility and gentry. He died in Drury Lane Theatre 1721.

LAGUNA, Andrew, a Spanish physician and writer, born at Segovia 1499; died 1560.

LA HARPE, John François de, a French writer, born at Paris 20 Nov., 1739. His father was an officer in the army, but died in poor circumstances; in consequence of which the son was taken into the college of Harcourt by the president, M. Asselin. Unfortunately, however, he lost the favour of his patron by a satire, of which he was suspected to be the author. After a confinement of some time he was set at liberty, but the disgrace made a strong impression on his mind. In 1763 he wrote his tragedy of 'Warwick,' which met with great success. This was followed by 'Timoleon,' and 'Pharamond,' which had less popularity. But his 'Eloges,' particularly that on Henry IV., were much admired. In 1766 he produced the tragedy of 'Gustavus Vasa;' but neither this nor his subsequent pieces equalled his Warwick, except his 'Philoctetes,' a translation from Sophocles. He was much in favour with Voltaire, and wrote his éloge. In 1779 he undertook an abridgment of Prevost's History of Voyages; and the same year he published his poem entitled 'Tangu et Felime.' But his greatest work is the 'Lyceum, or Course of Literature,' 12 vols. M. de la Harpe took an active part in the Revolution, and, in 1793, was thrown into prison, where he was brought to a belief of Christianity by the bishop of St. Brieux, who happened to be his fellow-prisoner. On recovering his liberty, he devoted his pen to loyalty and religion. Died 11 Feb., 1803. Besides the above works, he published Melanges Litteraires; a translation of Suetonius; a translation of the Lusiad of Camöens; Correspondence addressé à Paul I. empereur de Russe, 4 vols.; Commentaire des tragedies de Racine, 7 vols.; Refutation de l'Esprit de Helvetius; and a translation of the Psalms.

LA HIRE, Philippe de, was the son of *Laurent de La Hire*, a celebrated painter, who died in 1656. Philippe was born at Paris 1640, and became so distinguished by his knowledge of mathematics, that Colbert employed him and Picard in making the observations for constructing a new map of France. He was also engaged by the Academy of Sciences, of which society he was a member, in taking the levels for the aqueducts proposed to be made by Louis XIV. Died 21 April, 1718. His works are Nouvelle methode en Geometrie, pour les sections des superficies coniques et cylindriques; De la Cycloide; Nouveaux Elemens des sections Coniques; La Gnomonique: Sectiones Conicæ; Tabulæ Astronomicæ; Veterum mathematicorum opera Græcè et Latinè. His son, *Philippe*, was bred a physician, but applied himself chiefly to landscape painting. He died at the age of 42, in 1719.

LAINEZ, Alexandre, a French poet, born at Chimai about 1650; died at Paris 18 April, 1710.

LAINEZ, James. *See* Laynez.

LAING, Major Alexander Gordon, an African traveller, born at Edinburgh 27 Dec., 1793, was assassinated near Timbuctoo, while on an expedition to explore the course of the Niger, Sept., 1826. He published an account of his 'Travels in the Timmanee, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries, in Western Africa,' 1825.

LAING, Malcolm, an historian, born 1762, at Stryndzia, in Orkney, and educated at Kirkwall; whence he removed to Edinburgh; after which he studied the law, and was called to the bar, but had little practice. On the death of Dr. Henry he was employed to complete an unfinished volume of that writer's History of England; in which he gave little satisfaction to the public. After this he published 'A History of Scotland,' 4 vols., remarkable only for its partiality and attack upon the character of the unfortunate Mary. During the Foxite administration, to which he was attached, he was elected into parliament for the county of Orkney. His last literary undertaking was an edition of Ossian's, or Macpherson's poems, the authority of which he endeavoured to demolish by a preliminary dissertation. Died 1818.

LAIRE, François Xavier, a French Minim friar and bibliographer, was born in Franche-Comté 10 Nov., 1738, and died 27 March, 1801. He was librarian first to cardinal de Brienne and afterwards to the town of Auxerre. His works include a catalogue of the books printed by the Alduses; and an Index of Books from the invention of printing to the year 1500.

LAIRESSE, Gerard de, an historical and portrait painter, born at Liege 1640; died at Amsterdam 28 July, 1711. An English translation by W. M. Craig of his 'Treatise on the Art of Painting in all its Branches' was published at London in 2 vols. 4to., 1817.

LAITHWAITE, or SCOTT, Thomas, a distinguished English Jesuit, was a native of Lancashire, and died 10 June, 1655, aged 76.

LAKE, Arthur, an English prelate, was born at Southampton about 1550, and educated at Winchester School; whence he was sent to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. On taking orders he became fellow of Winchester College; in 1603 he was made master of the hospital of St. Cross; in 1605 archdeacon of Surrey; in 1608 dean of Worcester; and in 1616 bishop of Bath and Wells. He died 4 May, 1626; and after his death were published several volumes of his sermons and meditations.

LALANDE, Jacques de, an eminent lawyer of Orleans, born 2 Dec., 1622; died 5 Feb., 1703.

LALANDE, Joseph Jerome Lefrançais de, a celebrated French astronomer, born at Bourg-en-Bresse 11 July, 1732. He was intended for the law, but relinquished that pursuit to study mathematics; and so great was his progress that, at the age of eighteen, he was deputed by the Academy of Sciences to go to Berlin, to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. In 1759 he published an edition of Halley's Tables; and the year following he began the 'Connoissance des Temps.' In 1764 appeared his 'Traité Astronomique;' and his reputation being now established, he was employed on the Encyclopédie. He was also appointed professor of astronomy in the college of France; and it is only to be lamented that with so much science he should have taken a decided part in the sanguinary revolution, and more so that he should have avowed atheistical sentiments. He died 4 April, 1807. Besides the works already mentioned, he published 'Voyage d'Italie;' Traité des Canaux; Bibliographie Astronomique; Abrégé de Navigation; and an edition of Montucla's History of Mathematics.

LALANDE, Michel Richard de, a musician

and composer, born at Paris 15 Dec., 1657; died 18 Jan., 1726.

LALLI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet and jurist, born 1572, at Norcia, in Umbria, where he died 3 Feb., 1637.

LALLY, THOMAS ARTHUR, Count DE, baron of Tullendally, or Tolendal, in Ireland, was descended from an Irish family, and born at Romans, in Dauphiné, 1702. He entered the military service of France, and distinguished himself so gallantly at the battle of Fontenoy, as to be appointed brigadier-general. In 1756 he was made governor of Pondicherry, where he suffered some severe defeats, and was compelled to surrender that capital of the French settlements in India; for which public clamour ran so high against him, that he was beheaded by an iniquitous sentence 9 May, 1766. His son, *M. Lally de Tollendal*, obtained, in 1783, the restoration of the estates of his father, and a reversal of all the proceedings.

LAMANON, ROBERT DE PAUL, Chevalier DE, a French naturalist, born at Salon, in Provence, 1752, was murdered in one of the islands of the Southern Archipelago 10 Dec., 1787. Many of his papers are in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences; besides which he wrote 'A Theory of the Earth.'

LAMARCK, JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET, Chevalier DE, a celebrated French botanist and zoologist, born at Bazantin (Somme) 1 April, 1744; died 8 Dec., 1826.

LAMB, CHARLES, an essayist and poet, born in London 10 Feb., 1775. In his eighteenth year he was sent to Christ's Hospital, where he acquired a taste for general literature, and a fitness for the pursuits of commercial life. He continued there till 1789, about which time he obtained a situation as clerk in the India House, where he continued till 1825, and then retired on a handsome annuity on the superannuated list. He died at Edmonton, Middlesex, 27 Dec., 1834. His first literary venture was a small volume of poems (1797), written conjointly with Coleridge and Lloyd. This was followed by 'John Woodvil, a tragedy,' 1802; but Lamb's fame rests mainly on his prose works, especially his charming 'Essays of Elia.' There have been several editions of his works, which, however, do not include his 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakespeare.' In collaboration with his sister he wrote 'Tales from Shakespeare,' and some other works.

LAMB, EDWARD BUCKTON, an English architect, who died in London 30 Aug., 1869, aged 63.

LAMB, Sir JAMES BLAND, was born at Gibraltar 1752, being the son of George Burges, comptroller-general of the customs in Scotland. He was educated at Edinburgh and at Westminster School, whence he removed to University College, Oxford. In 1777 he was called to the bar, and in 1787 was returned to Parliament for Helston, in Cornwall, being in 1789 appointed an under-secretary of state. Soon after the commencement of the French revolution he established 'The Sun,' an evening newspaper, to which he contributed, under the signature of 'Alfred,' several letters, which in 1792 were collected into a volume. In 1795 he was created a baronet, and appointed for life knight-marshal of the king's household. He assumed the name of Lamb by royal sign-manual 1821; and died 1824. His works are 'Heroic Epistles from Serjeant Bradshaw in the Shades to John Dunning, Esq.;' 'Considerations on the Law of Insolvency;' 'Address to the Country Gentlemen of England and Wales on County Courts;' 'The Birth and Triumph of Love,' a poem; 'Richard the First,' an heroic poem; 'The Exodiad,' written in collaboration with Cumberland; 'Riches, or the Wife and Brother,' a comedy, altered from Massinger; and 'Reasons for a new Translation of the Bible.'

LAMBARDE, WILLIAM, a lawyer and antiquary, born in London 18 Oct., 1536. He was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and became possessed of the manor of Greenwich, where he founded a hospital for the poor. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Kent, and in 1592 a master in Chancery. In 1597 he was made keeper of the rolls, and, in 1600, keeper of the records in the Tower. Died 19 Aug., 1601. He wrote Archaionomia, sive de priscis Anglorum legibus, 4to.; 'A Perambulation of Kent,' the earliest of our county histories, first published 1576; Eirenarcha, or the Office of the Justices of Peace; The Duties of Constables; Archeion, or a Discourse upon the High Courts of Justice in England. This was posthumous; as also was the 'Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum.'

LAMBECIUS, PETER, was born at Hamburg 1628. In 1652 he was appointed professor of history in his native city, and in 1660 rector of the college there. The ill-temper of his wife, who was old, and whom he had only married for her money, induced him to run away from Hamburg; and going to Rome he openly embraced the Catholic religion. He was afterwards librarian, counsellor, and historiographer to the emperor; and died at Vienna 1680. His principal works are 'Lucubrationes Gelianarum Podromus;' 'Origines Hamburgenses;' 'Animadversiones ad Codini Origines Constantinopolitanas;' a Catalogue of the MSS. in the Emperor's Library; and 'Podromus Historiæ Litterariæ.'

LAMBERT (ST.), bishop of Maestricht, was born in that city about 640; and was murdered at Liege on 17 Sept., about the year 708.

LAMBERT OF ASCHAFFENBURG, in Franconia, a Benedictine monk, who in 1058 made a journey to Jerusalem, and on his return to Europe composed a chronicle from Adam in 1077; the greater part of it, however, is a history of Germany. It was printed at Basle 1660.

LAMBERT, ANNE THÉRÈSE DE MARGUENAT DE COURCELLES, marchioness DE, a French authoress, born 1647, at Paris, where she died 12 July, 1733. She is principally known by her 'Advice of a Mother to her Son and Daughter.'

LAMBERT, AYLMER BOURKE, F.R.S., F.S.A., an English botanist, born 2 Feb., 1761; died at Kew 10 Jan., 1842.

LAMBERT, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French literary compiler, was a native of Dôle; and died 14 April, 1765.

LAMBERT, FRANÇOIS, a Franciscan friar, born at Avignon 1487. He was one of the first Frenchmen who left the cloister to embrace the Lutheran religion. Retiring to Wittemberg, he married. He was much esteemed by Luther, and was one of the principal divines employed by the landgrave of Hesse to introduce Lutheranism into his dominions. Lambert preached in Switzerland and Germany as Luther's disciple; was appointed professor of divinity at

Marburg 1527; and died 18 April, 1530. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, and several polemical treatises.

LAMBERT, GEORGE, a landscape painter and engraver, born in Kent 1710; died in London 1 Feb., 1765.

LAMBERT, JOHN, major-general in the Parliament army, in the reign of Charles I. He distinguished himself at the battles of Naseby and Fife, and assisted Cromwell in his advancement to the Protectorate, but opposed his taking the title of king. For this Cromwell deprived him of his commission, but from prudential motives granted him a pension of 2000*l.* a-year. Being now divested of all employment, he withdrew to Wimbledon House in a situation of mind but ill calculated to enjoy the tranquillity of domestic retirement. On the death of the Protector he joined Fleetwood, Desborough, and others, in restoring the members of the Long Parliament, who had been dismissed, for which he was appointed one of the council of state, and colonel of a regiment of horse. The parliament, however, growing jealous of his influence in the army, directed him to resign his commission; but this he absolutely refused, and marching up to London, dislodged the members by force in October, 1659. He was then appointed major-general of the army, and sent to command the forces in the north; but General Monk having defeated him, and restored the parliament, he was deserted by his army, submitted, and was committed prisoner to the Tower. At the Restoration he was tried and condemned, but received a pardon, and died in exile at Guernsey March, 1694.

LAMBERT, JOHN HENRY, a mathematician and man of universal learning, was born at Mühlhausen, in Alsace, 29 Aug., 1728. He was brought up a tailor, but attained such a knowledge of the sciences as qualified him to become tutor to the sons of Baron Salis, president of the Swiss confederacy. He went with his pupils to Göttingen, next to Utrecht, and afterwards to Paris; in all which places he made friends. In 1759 he published his treatise on Perspective, and the next year his 'Photometry;' which procured him admission into the Bavarian academy; besides which he was a member of that at Berlin, where he died 25 Sept., 1777. Besides a prodigious number of memoirs and dissertations on all kinds of subjects, Lambert wrote many separate works. The most important of these are 'Photometria, sive de gradibus luminis, colorum, et umbræ;' 'Novum Organon, or New Key to the Sciences;' and 'Pyrometrie.'

LAMBERT, MARK. *See* BARKWORTH.

LAMBIN, DENIS, a critic, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer about 1516. He became professor of eloquence and Greek literature in the college of France, and published editions of several classical authors. Died Sept., 1572.

LAMBINET, PIERRE, a French ecclesiastic and bibliographer, born at Tourne, near Mézières, 1742; died at Paris 10 Dec., 1813. His principal work is 'Researches concerning the Origin of Printing, and more particularly the earliest printing establishments in Belgium.'

LAMBORN, PETER SPENDELOW, an engraver. He resided at Cambridge, where he died 6 Nov., 1774.

LAMBTON, earl of Durham. *See* DURHAM.

LAMBTON, Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM, an English officer, who was engaged for upwards of twenty years in conducting the grand trigonometrical survey of India. Died 20 Jan., 1823.

LAMENNAIS, FELICITÉ ROBERT DE, a French abbé, born at St. Malo 1782; died 27 Jan., 1854. After being ordained priest (1816) he rendered himself conspicuous by his opposition to Gallican principles, and between 1817 and 1823 he brought out in 4 vols. his 'Essay on Indifference in Matters of Religion,' an eloquent but paradoxical work, which, while it created a profound sensation in France, was received in some quarters with very harsh criticisms, to which Lamennais replied in a 'Defence' of his essay. In his 'Religion considered in the Political and Civil Order,' he violently assailed the celebrated declaration made by the French bishops in 1682; and he continued his attacks in his treatise 'Of the progress of the Revolution and the War against the Church,' which was censured by the archbishop of Paris. In 1830, however, he became a convert to the democratic cause, and started a journal called the 'Avenir,' with the professed object of regenerating the church by rendering Catholicism subservient to the enfranchisement of the people. He also advocated the complete separation of the spiritual from the temporal power of the pope. These exaggerated doctrines were condemned by the Holy Father himself in an encyclical (1832). This proceeding deeply wounded the self-love of Lamennais, who, repudiating all his former beliefs and opinions, published 'The Words of a Believer,' 'Modern Slavery,' and a number of other works, in which he attacked religion and monarchy with the utmost virulence. Died 27 Jan., 1854.

LAMENNAIS, JEAN MARIE ROBERT DE, brother of the above, was born 1778, and entering the priesthood, led a most exemplary and holy life. He founded at Ploërmel the congregation of the Brothers of St. Joseph, and wrote several works, the most important of which were undertaken in conjunction with his brother before his apostacy. Died 1860.

LAMI, BERNARD, a priest of the oratory, born at Mans 1640. He became a teacher of philosophy at Saumur and Angers, till he was deprived for being a Cartesian, and banished to Grenoble; where Cardinal le Camus appointed him professor of divinity. He died at Rouen 29 Jan., 1715. His works are 'Les Elemens de Geometrie, et de Mathematiques;' 'Traité de Perspective,' which has been translated into English; 'Entretiens sur les Sciences;' 'Apparatus Biblicus,' of which we have also a translation; 'De Tabernaculo fœderis, de sancta Civitate Jerusalem, et de Templo ejus;' 'Demonstration, ou preuves evidentes de la Verité et de la Sainteté de la Morale Chretienne;' 'Harmonia sive Concordia Evangelii;' A System of Rhetoric; Reflexions sur l'Art Poetique, &c.

LAMI, FRANCIS, a French Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Montereau, near Chartres, 1636; and died 4 April, 1711. He wrote a book on Self-knowledge; some esteemed works in defence of Christianity against Spinoza, &c.

LAMI, JOHN BAPTIST, professor of ecclesiastical history at Florence, and librarian of that city, wrote, among other esteemed works, 'De recta Patrum Nicenorum fide Dissertatio' (1730), in which he contended, in opposition to Leclerc and others, that the Nicene Creed concerning the Trinity was identical with the belief of the primi-

tive Christians. He also edited the works of Meursius. Born 1697; died 6 Feb., 1770.

LA MOTHE LE VAYER, FRANÇOIS DE, a sceptical philosopher, born at Paris 1588. He relinquished the law for literary pursuits, and in 1639 was admitted a member of the French academy. In 1647 he was appointed preceptor to the duke of Anjou; and he also obtained the titles of historiographer of France and counsellor of state. He died 1672. His works have been published in 2 vols. fol., and 14 vols. 8vo.

LAMOTTE, ANTOINE HOUDART DE, a French poet, born at Paris 1672. He was bred to the law, which he abandoned for dramatic composition. In 1710 he obtained admission into the academy, at which time he was nearly blind, and before his death he lost his sight entirely. He produced several tragedies and comedies, some of which were very successful, particularly that entitled 'Inez de Castro.' In 1714 he published a translation of the Iliad, and had a controversy respecting Homer with Madame Dacier. In 1719 appeared his 'Fables,' besides which he wrote a number of odes, eclogues, and other pieces. Died 26 Dec., 1731. An edition of his works was printed in 1754, in 11 vols. 8vo.

LAMOTTE, GUILLAUME, a French surgeon and accoucheur, flourished about 1720.

LAMOTTE FOUQUÉ, CAROLINE, baroness DE, a German writer, was a native of Saxony, and died 21 July, 1831. She composed a great many romances, tales, and letters on the education of women.

LAMOTTE FOUQUÉ, FREDERICK HENRY CHARLES, baron DE, a German author, husband of the preceding, was born at Brandenburg 1777, and died 23 Jan., 1843. Of his numerous works the most popular are the tales of 'Peter Schlemihl,' and 'Undine.'

LAMOUROUX, JEAN VINCENT FÉLIX, a French naturalist, born at Agen 3 May, 1779, was professor of natural history at Caen from 1809 till his death, which occurred 26 March, 1825, leaving several esteemed works.

LAMPE, FREDERICK ADOLPHUS, a Protestant divine, born at Dethmold, Westphalia, 19 Feb., 1683. He became rector of the university of Bremen, where he died 3 Dec., 1729. His principal works are: De Cymbalis Veterum; Synopsis of Sacred and Ecclesiastical History; and a Commentary on St. John's Gospel.

LAMPE, JOHN FREDERICK, a musical composer, was a native of Saxony. He came to England about 1726, and set to music many operas and dramatic pieces, including 'Amelia,' 'The Dragon of Wantley,' and 'Pyramus and Thisbe.' He likewise published 'A Plain and Compendious Method of teaching Thorough-base,' 1737, a work of great merit; and 'The Art of Music,' 1740. In 1748 he settled in Dublin, but in 1750 removed to Edinburgh, where he died 25 July, 1751.

LAMPILLAS, FRANCIS XAVIER, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Jaen 1739, became professor of polite literature at Seville, but on the suppression of his order retired to Genoa, where he died 1798. In his 'Saggio Storico' he triumphantly vindicated the literature of Spain against Bettinelli and Tiraboschi, who had spoken of it in unfavourable terms.

LAMPLUGH, THOMAS, an English prelate, born in Yorkshire 1615, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, of which he became fellow in 1642. He complied with the Presbyterians in the time of the civil war, but conformed at the Restoration, and became D.D., principal of St. Alban Hall, and vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. In 1672 he was made dean of Rochester, and in 1676 bishop of Exeter. When the prince of Orange landed the bishop made a speech to the clergy and gentry, encouraging them to be loyal to King James, who bestowed upon him the archbishopric of York 1688. Notwithstanding this, he took the oaths to William and Mary. Died 5 May, 1691.

LAMPRIDIUS, BENEDICT, a Latin poet, was a native of Cremona, and died at Mantua 1540.

LANA TERZI, FRANCIS, an Italian Jesuit and mathematician, born 13 Dec., 1631, at Brescia, where he died 26 Feb., 1687. He published a work entitled 'Magisterium Naturæ et Artis,' 1684, which is said by the detractors of Montgolfier to contain the earliest hint of the principles of aerostatic machines, to be conducted by gas.

LANCASTER, Sir JAMES, an English navigator. He sailed to the coast of America 1591, and afterwards doubled the Cape of Good Hope on a voyage to the East Indies, where he touched at Ceylon and Pulo Penang; but a mutinous spirit breaking out among his crew, he returned to England 1594. The same year he went out again from Dartmouth, and after taking several prizes, made himself master of the town of Pernambuco, on the coast of Brazil, where he gained considerable plunder. In 1600 Lancaster commanded an armament fitted out for the East Indies, where he settled a treaty of commerce with the sovereign of Achen, and opened a friendly intercourse with the king of Bantam. He returned to England in 1603. Lancaster, who received the honour of knighthood in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, died about 1620.

LANCASTER, JOSEPH, is known by the method of mutual instruction which bears his name, although he was not the inventor of it. He was born in London 1771, and was for some time a member of the Society of Friends, which he quitted in order to devote himself exclusively to the education of children. Having become acquainted with the method of teaching which had been introduced into this country from India by Dr. Bell, he promoted it with great zeal, and his schools for a time met with signal success, though they were afterwards comparatively deserted, in consequence of the exertions of Dr. Bell, who was backed by the powerful influence of the Anglican clergy. After being several times imprisoned for debt, Lancaster left the country, and died in indigence at New York 24 Oct., 1838. His treatise on 'Improvements in Education' was published at London 1805.

LANCASTER, NATHANIEL, D.D., a native of Cheshire, was educated at Cambridge, and became rector of Stamford Rivers, Essex, where he died 20 June, 1775. He wrote an 'Essay on Delicacy,' 1748; and a poem entitled 'The Old Serpent, or Methodism Triumphant.'

LANCE, GEORGE, a celebrated flower and fruit painter, was born at Little Easton, Essex, 1802, and died at New Brighton, Cheshire, 18 June, 1864.

LANCELOT, CLAUDE, was born at Paris 1616. He taught the belles lettres in the school of Port Royal, and had a share in the education of the Prince of Conti; but being removed from that employment he took the habit of St. Benedict, in the abbey of

St. Cyran. Afterwards he was banished to Lower Brittany, where he died 15 April, 1695. He wrote 'Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre la langue Latine;' 'Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre le Grec.' These are called the Port Royal grammars, and have been translated into English. His other works are 'The Garden of Greek Roots, or Primitives of the Greek Tongue;' An Italian Grammar; A Spanish Grammar; Dissertations, Remarks, and Sacred Chronology; The General and Rational Grammar; Delectus Epigrammatum; La Vie de M. de St. Cyran; Relation du voyage d'Alet.

LANCISI, JOHN MARIA, a Roman physician and medical writer, born 1654; died 21 Jan., 1720.

LANCRET, NICOLAS, a French painter, born 1690 at Paris, where he died 14 Sept., 1743.

LANCRINCK, PROSPER HENRY, a landscape painter, born at Antwerp about 1628. He spent the greater part of his life in England, and died Aug., 1692.

LANDELLS, EBENEZER, a wood-engraver, was a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he was a pupil of the celebrated Bewick. He came to London about 1830, and became connected with the leading illustrated periodicals of the day. In 1841 he was one of the originators of 'Punch.' The next year he was commissioned by the proprietors of the 'Illustrated London News' to sketch and engrave the scenes and incidents of the Queen's visit to Scotland, and his success on this occasion led to his being subsequently engaged to illustrate for that journal several royal visits to various parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent. He was also the originator of the 'Illuminated Magazine,' and one of the proprietors of the 'Ladies' Newspaper.' He died at Brompton 1 Sept., 1860, aged 51.

LANDEN, JOHN, F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Peakirk, Northamptonshire, Jan., 1719. He became an early contributor to the 'Lady's Diary;' and, in 1754, communicated to the Philosophical Transactions 'An Investigation of Theorems which suggest several peculiar properties of the Circle.' In 1755 he published a volume of 'Mathematical Lucubrations.' After this he was appointed agent to Earl Fitzwilliam. In 1764 appeared his 'Residual Analysis,' but he never completed the work. In 1766 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, whose volumes he enriched with many valuable papers. Died 15 Jan., 1790. Besides the works already noticed, he published Mathematical Memoirs; and three tracts on the 'Summation of Converging Series.'

LANDER, RICHARD, an English traveller, born at Truro, Cornwall, 8 Feb., 1804. He commenced life as a servant, in which capacity he accompanied some of his masters to the West Indies, and to several countries on the continent of Europe. Inspired with a desire to explore the interior of Africa, he volunteered to accompany Capt. Clapperton on his second expedition, and he remained with that gentleman till his death, which occurred at Socatoo in April, 1827. Lander then made his way back to England, where he published 'Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa,' 2 vols., 1830. He then undertook, under the auspices of the government, another expedition to Africa, in company with his brother John. They arrived at Cape Castle 22 Feb., 1830, reached Boossà, on the west bank of the Niger, June 17, and thence ascended the river a distance of about a hundred miles to Yaooria, the extreme point of the expedition, where they arrived June 27. Returning to Boossà on Aug. 2, they there embarked in canoes on the Niger to descend the stream, in perfect uncertainty as to where it might take them. After undergoing great hardships, and being taken prisoners at Eboe, they eventually found their way back to England, and arrived at Portsmouth 9 June, 1831. An account of their adventures was published under the title of 'Journal of an Expedition to explore the Course and Termination of the Niger, by Richard and John Lander,' 1832. Several merchants of Liverpool having formed themselves into a company, projected an expedition, to be placed under the direction of Richard Lander, for the purpose of ascending the Niger and establishing a trade with the natives of Central Africa. The expedition, consisting of two steamers and a sailing brig, sailed 25 July, 1832, and reached Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 7. After tracing the winding of the Niger for a considerable part of its course, Lander was wounded in the thigh by a musket-shot, in a conflict with the savages on the banks of the Brass river, in consequence of which he died at Fernando Po 7 Feb., 1834. An account of his last expedition was published in 2 vols., 1835, under the title of 'Narrative of an Expedition into the interior of Africa by the River Niger, in the steam-vessels Quorra and Alburkah, in 1832, 1833, and 1834, by MacGregor Laird and R. A. K. Oldfield, surviving officers of the Expedition.'

LANDINO, CHRISTOPHER, one of the leading members of the Platonic academy at Florence, was a native of that city. He was tutor to Lorenzo and Julian de Medici, and wrote commentaries on Virgil, Horace, and Dante; an Italian translation of Pliny's Natural History; Latin poems, &c. Born 1424; died 1504.

LANDO was elected pope 5 Dec., 914, and died 26 April, 915.

LANDON, LETITIA ELIZABETH, a poet and romancist, born in London 1802, being the daughter of an army-agent. At an early age she evinced a talent for poetry, and contributed to the periodicals of the day, and in particular to the 'Annuals,' numerous pieces signed with her initials 'L. E. L.' Her principal poems are the 'Improvisatrice;' 'The Troubadour;' the 'Golden Violet;' the 'Venetian Bracelet;' 'The Zenana;' and the 'Vow of the Peacock.' She also wrote in prose several novels, 'Ethel Churchill;' 'Francesca Carrara;' 'Lady Anne Granard;' 'Romance and Reality;' and 'Duty and Inclination;' which met with a flattering reception. On 7 June, 1838, she was married to Mr. George Maclean, and proceeded shortly afterwards to Cape Coast Castle, South Africa, of which settlement her husband was governor. She had not been long, however, in her new residence when she died 15 Oct., 1838, in consequence of taking an overdose of prussic acid, which she had been in the habit of using as a remedy for spasmodic affections to which she had been subject.

LANDOR, ROBERT EYRES, younger brother of Walter Savage Landor, received his education at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A. 1801; M.A. 1804), and after taking orders, held for some time the appointment of chaplain-in-ordinary to the prince regent. He was subsequently collated to the rectory of Birlingham, Worcestershire, where he died 26 Jan., 1869, aged 87. He wrote 'The Count Arezzi,' a tragedy, 1824; 'The Impious Feast,' a

poem, 1828; 'The Earl of Brecon, a tragedy, Faith's Fraud, a tragedy, and The Ferryman, a drama, 1841; and 'The Fountain of Arethusa,' 2 vols., 1848.

LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE, was born 30 Jan., 1775, at Ipsley Court, in the county of Warwick, where his father, Mr. Walter Landor, possessed a considerable estate. He was sent first to Rugby School, and afterwards to Trinity College, Oxford; but his conduct at both places was insubordinate, and he never took a degree. From his earliest years, indeed, he had exhibited a strange intractableness of temper; and he now refused to enter the army, to study the law, or to take any step which his friends urged upon him. He showed, however, that he possessed great abilities, and in his twentieth year published 'A Collection of Poems,' 1795, which was followed by 'Gebir,' 1798, and 'Poems from the Arabic and Persian,' 1800. His principles, both in religion and politics, being founded on an almost exclusive study of classical models, had scant regard for creeds or kings. They were widely different from those of his family; and his relations with his family became thereby so unpleasant that he quitted England and travelled on the Continent for some years. When the Spaniards rose in arms, in 1808, Mr. Landor, who had by that time inherited the family estate, embraced their cause with ardour, and received a colonel's commission, though he never distinguished himself in the field. In 1814, on the restoration of Ferdinand VII., he quitted the Peninsula, and passed the remainder of his protracted life in literary pursuits. In 1811 he married a lady of German parentage, by whom he had a family, but the union was not a happy one. His ideas of domestic life appear to have been formed rather on the classic model; and at length a separation ensued, whereupon Mr. Landor returned to England after an absence of several years. He was an intimate friend of Southey, though he retained and even exaggerated all the wild notions that the latter had abandoned—a circumstance which was not overlooked by Lord Byron, who reproached the laureate for his intimacy with an avowed republican and but half-concealed pagan. Thenceforth Landor was at daggers drawn with Byron, as indeed he was with many people, his temper being fierce and irritable, and never kept under any sort of control. In 1824-8 was published the first series of his 'Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen,' of which a Second Series appeared in 1829. These supposed dialogues, on which Landor's fame as a writer must rest, admirably illustrate the peculiarities of the different interlocutors and the periods in which they lived, and abound also in paradoxical and original opinions. His principal other works are, 'Simonidea, a poem,' 1806; 'Commentary on Memoirs of Mr. Fox,' 1812 (suppressed); 'Idyllia Heroica decem,' 1820; 'Gebir, Count Julian, and other Poems,' 1835; 'Pericles and Aspasia,' 1836; 'A Satire on Satirists, and Admonition to Detractors,' 1836; 'Pentameron and Pentalogia,' 1837; 'Andrea of Hungary and Giovanna of Naples,' two dramas, 1839; 'Poemata et Inscriptiones,' 1847; 'Hellenics,' 1847, 'Popery, British and Foreign,' 1853; 'Citation and Examination of Shakspeare,' 1853; 'The Last Fruit off an Old Tree,' 1853; 'Letters of an American,' 1854; and 'Dry Sticks Fagoted,' 1857. The last-named work contained some gross and filthy attacks upon a lady residing at Bath, where Landor had been living for some time. The lady sought reparation in a court of law, and obtained a verdict of £1000 against Landor, who, to avoid payment, fled to Florence, and there died 17 Sept., 1864. It only remains to add that Landor was a frequent contributor to the 'Examiner' newspaper; that his works appeared in a collected form in 1846, and again in 1853; and that a biography of him by John Forster was published in 1869.

LANDSEER, JOHN, F.S.A., an engraver and antiquary, born at Lincoln, 1761. He became a pupil of William Byrne, the celebrated landscape engraver. His earliest productions of importance were the vignettes, after the designs of Loutherbourg, for Macklin's Bible and Bowyer's History of England, working in conjunction with the eminent artists Bromley, Heath, and Skelton. In 1806 he appeared as a lecturer on the art of engraving before the Royal Institution, where he maintained that engraving was 'a species of sculpture, performed by incision,' and this doctrine he supported with learning, spirit, and ingenuity. In the same year he was elected an associate engraver of the Royal Academy; and he also held, for some time, the appointment of engraver to King George III. In 1809 he had a correspondence with the Academy on the question of admitting engravers to the rank and title of Royal Academicians; but his proposals were rejected. This failure increased the ill-feeling which the engravers entertained on the subject; but a still more lamentable result was the distaste acquired by Landseer for his profession, and the perversion of a mind eminently qualified for success in art into less congenial channels. He now commenced artistic critic in a short-lived periodical, entitled 'The Review of the Fine Arts,' and another publication called 'The Probe,' in which the artists were treated to more caustic criticism than was agreeable to their sensitive temperament. The titles of the more important of his other publications are, 'Sabæan Researches, in a Series of Essays; including the substance of Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, on the engraved Hieroglyphics of Chaldæa, Egypt, and Canaan,' 1823; 'Descriptive Catalogue of Fifty of the Earliest Pictures in the National Gallery,' 1834; and 'Antiquities of Dacca,' twenty plates, from drawings by Sir C. D'Oyly. Mr. Landseer died 29 Feb., 1852.

LANDUS, BASSIANUS, an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Piacenza, where he was assassinated 1562.

LANE, Sir RICHARD, LL.D, an English judge, was a native of Northamptonshire. He studied in the Middle Temple, was called to the bar, and in 1640 was counsel for the earl of Strafford. In 1643 he was made chief baron of the Exchequer by Charles I., who also conferred on him the honour of knighthood. About the same time he was created LL.D. by the university of Oxford. He was one of the commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge, and had the great seal delivered to him on the death of Edward Lord Littleton. He died in Jersey 1650 or 1651. His reports in the Exchequer were printed in 1657.

LANFRANC, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia 1005. He became a professor of law at Avranches, and next took the vows in the Abbey of Bec, of which house he was chosen prior

1044. Here he established a seminary, which rose to such eminence as excited the envy of Berengarius, of Tours, who attacked Lanfranc on the subject of the Eucharist. In 1062 he was made abbat of St. Stephen's at Caen, and when the duke of Normandy obtained the English crown, he procured Lanfranc to be elected archbishop of Canterbury, the claims of which see he asserted against the archbishop of York. He died 28 May, 1089. He rebuilt the cathedral of Canterbury, and founded the hospitals of Harbledown and St. John, at Canterbury. His works were published in 1648, folio.

LANFRANC, an eminent surgeon, was a native of Milan, and died in France, about 1300. His 'Chirurgia Magna et Parva' was first printed 1490.

LANFRANCO, Giovanni, a painter, born at Parma 1581. He entered the service of Count Schotte, who, perceiving his genius for drawing, placed him under Agostino Caracci, on whose death he went to Rome, where he was employed by Annibale in the church of St. Jago. His principal excellence lay in fresco-painting on a large scale. In conjunction with Badalocchi he etched the prints from Raphael's pictures of the History of the Bible. Died 1647.

LANG, John Michael, a Protestant divine, born 9 March, 1664, at Ezelwangen, in the duchy of Salzburg. He was some time theological professor at Altorf, and died at Prentzlow 20 June, 1731. He wrote 'Philologia Barbaro-Græca;' 'Dissertationes Botanico-Theologicæ;' and several treatises on the Mahommedan religion.

LANGALLERIE, Philippe de Gentils de la Jonchat, Marquis de, first baron of Saintonge, was born 1656. He distinguished himself in thirty-two campaigns in the French service, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1704. On some disgust he went to Vienna, and was made a general of cavalry; but soon quitted the Imperial service for that of Poland, which he also left, and retired to Frankfort; from whence he removed to Berlin, and next to the Hague, where he entered into a negotiation with the Turkish ambassador, of which the emperor being apprised he caused him to be arrested at Stade in 1716, and conducted to Vienna, where he died 20 June, 1717. In 1753 appeared his 'Memoirs,' said to be written by him in prison; but it is a mere romance.

LANGBAINE, Gerard, D.D., was born at Bartonkirke, Westmoreland, about 1608. He became a servitor in Queen's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1646. He was at this time keeper of the archives, and provost of his college, which places he held till his death 10 Feb., 1657-8. He endowed a free school at his native place, and published an edition of Longinus; Brief Discourse relating to the Times of Edward VI.; Episcopal Inheritance; A Review of the Covenant; The Foundation of the University of Oxford; The Foundation of the University of Cambridge, &c.

LANGBAINE, Gerard, son of the preceding, was born at Oxford 15 July, 1656, and educated at University College. He was appointed esquire beadle of law, and died 23 June, 1692. He wrote 'An Account of the English Dramatic Poets,' 8vo., Oxford, 1691. The copy of this work in the British Museum, with Oldys's MS. notes, is well known to every student of dramatic history.

LANGDALE, Charles, an English Catholic gentleman, third son of the sixteenth Lord Stourton, was born 1787. After the passing of the Relief Act he represented Beverley in the House of Commons for a short time, and sat for Knaresborough 1837-41. Throughout his life he took a leading part in matters relating to the interests of Roman Catholics; and he exerted himself in an especial manner to promote the education of poor children belonging to that community. He died in London 1 Dec., 1868. Mr. Langdale published 'Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert; with an Account of her Marriage with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.,' 1856.

LANGDALE, Henry Bickersteth, Lord, the brother of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, who has been already noticed in this work, was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 18 June, 1783. He served an apprenticeship to his father, who was a surgeon and apothecary, after which he travelled on the continent as medical attendant to the earl of Oxford, whose daughter he subsequently married. He graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, 1808, was called to the bar 1811, distinguished himself by his assiduous attention to professional duties, and rose to eminence in the equity courts, to which he confined his practice. In 1836 he was appointed master of the rolls, in succession to Lord Cottenham, and at the same time was created Lord Langdale, and sworn of the privy council. He held his judicial office until a short time before his death, which occurred at Tunbridge Wells 18 April, 1851.

LANGEBECK, James, a learned Dane, who became keeper of the national archives and a councillor of state. His most important works are, a History of the Mines of Norway; and 'Scriptores Rerum Danicarum Medii Ævi.' Born 1710; died 16 Aug., 1774.

LANGHAM, Simon de, Cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Langham, co. Rutland. He became a monk, and afterwards abbat of St. Peter's, Westminster. In 1360 Edward III. made him lord high treasurer; next year he was chosen bishop of London; but the see of Ely being offered him at the same time, he preferred the latter. In 1364 he was appointed chancellor, and in 1366 promoted to the see of Canterbury; in which station he distinguished himself by his zeal against Wickliffe. In 1368 he was made a cardinal, which gave so much offence to the king, that he seized the temporalities of his see. Langham, upon this, went to the papal court at Avignon, where he was amply remunerated, and much employed in diplomatic affairs. He died abroad 22 July, 1376, and his body being brought to England, was interred in Westminster Abbey, to which he had been a munificent benefactor.

LANGHANS, Charles Gothard, a Prussian architect, born at Landhuter, in Silesia, 1733; died 1 Oct., 1808. He was appointed director of the royal buildings at Berlin, which city he adorned with several handsome structures.

LANGHORNE, Daniel, B.D., was born in London, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree 1657. In 1663 he obtained a fellowship in Corpus Christi College, and in 1664 took his degree of B.D. In 1670 he was presented to the living of Layston, in Hertfordshire, where he died 1681. His works are, 'Elenchus Antiquitatum Albionensium;' and 'Chronicon Regum Anglorum.'

LANGHORNE, John, D.D., an English divine,

was born at Kirkby Steven, Westmoreland, in March, 1735. He was educated at Appleby School, after which he became a tutor in a private family. His next occupation was that of usher in the school of Wakefield, and while there he was admitted into orders. In 1759 he went to reside with Mr. Cracroft, of Hackthorn, Lincolnshire, as tutor to his sons; and the year following he entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He now published several pieces, particularly 'Letters on Religious Retirement;' a novel, called 'Solyman and Almena;' and another, more popular, entitled 'Letters between Theodosius and Constantia.' In 1764 he obtained the curacy of St. John's, Clerkenwell, and soon after was appointed assistant-preacher at Lincoln's Inn. Having published a poem entitled 'Genius and Valour,' in which he defended Scotland from the scurrility thrown out by Churchill in his 'Prophecy of Famine,' he was complimented with the degree of D.D. by the university of Edinburgh. In 1767 he married Miss Cracroft, and at the same time was presented to the rectory of Blagdon, Somersetshire; but the next year he lost his wife in childbed; and it is not a little remarkable that his second lady died in the same manner. In 1770 Dr. Langhorne and his brother published their translation of Plutarch. In 1771 appeared our author's 'Fables of Flora.' In 1777 he was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Wells; and the same year printed his poem of 'The Country Justice.' Died 1 April, 1779. Dr. Langhorne printed two volumes of sermons, and in 1804 his son published his father's poems, in two volumes, with a biographical memoir. *William Langhorne*, the doctor's brother, born 1721, was presented (1754) to the rectory of Hakinge, and the perpetual curacy of Folkstone, where he died 17 Feb., 1772. He wrote 'Job,' a poem; a paraphrase of part of Isaiah, and had a principal share in the translation of Plutarch.

LANGIUS or LANGE, JOHN, a physician and medical writer, born at Löwenberg, in Silesia, 1485; died June, 1565, at Heidelberg, where he was principal physician to the elector palatine.

LANGIUS, JOSEPH, a classical editor and mathematician, who was professor at Friburg about 1610.

LANGIUS, RODOLPH, a learned man of the fifteenth century, who was provost of the cathedral of Munster. He contributed much to the restoration of classical purity in the teaching of the schools, particularly at Munster. He died 1519, aged 80. His Latin poems were printed 1486.

LANGLAND. *See* LONGLAND.

LANGLÈS, LOUIS MATHIEU, a French orientalist, born at Péronne 23 Aug., 1763. Appointed professor of Persian and Malay, and keeper of the oriental MSS. in Paris, he devoted his laborious career to popularising the study of the Eastern languages, and employed his vast philological erudition in solving many knotty problems concerning the history, geography, and statistics of the different countries of Asia. A long list of his publications may be seen in Querard's 'France littéraire.' Died 28 July, 1824.

LANGLEY, BATTY, an English architect, who published many useful, practical books, such as the Builder's Jewel, the Builder's Price-Book; also 'Gothic Architecture Improved,' 1742; 'Pomona, or the Fruit Garden Illustrated,' &c. Died 1751.

LANGRISH, BROWNE, M.D., an English physician, who was a fellow of the Royal Society, and distinguished himself as an able physiologist. He died in London 29 Nov., 1759. His works are, A new Essay on Muscular Motion, 1733; Modern Theory of Physic, 1738; Physical Experiments on Brutes, 1745; Croonian Lectures on Muscular Motion, 1747; A treatise on the Small Pox, 1758.

LANGTOFT, PETER, an English historian, was so named from Langtoft, in Yorkshire. He was a canon of the order of St. Augustine, at Bridlington, and died at the beginning of the reign of Edward II. He translated from the Latin into French verse Boscam's Life of Thomas à Becket, and compiled in the same language a metrical Chronicle of England; printed by Hearne in 1725, 2 vols.

LANGTON, STEPHEN, Cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, is said by Prince to have been a native of Devonshire, though it is more probable that he was born in Lincolnshire. He was educated at Paris, of which university he became chancellor. On going to Rome 1207, he was made a cardinal by Pope Innocent III., who also compelled the monks of Canterbury to elect him to the vacant archbishopric. This so greatly incensed King John that he took possession of the cathedral, banished the monks, and threatened the pope; who, in return, laid the kingdom under an interdict. John at last submitted, and in 1213 Langton took possession of his see, which he filled in a different manner from what the Pope expected, by joining the barons, and assisting them in procuring the Great Charter. He acted with the same firmness in the reign of Henry III., and died 9 July, 1228, leaving many works, several of which have been printed.

LANGUET, HUBERT, a statesman, born at Viteaux 1518. He studied the law, and took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Padua; after which he went to Wittemberg, where he embraced the Protestant religion. He then entered into the service of the elector of Saxony, who made him minister of state. He was at Paris at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, on which occasion he saved the life of Wechelius the printer. Being suspected of Zuinglianism, he retired from the elector's service, and went into that of the prince of Orange. He died at Antwerp 20 Sept., 1581. He wrote, a History of the Siege of Gotha, in Latin; Latin Letters to Sir Philip Sydney, translated into English by Pears 1845; Epist. ad principem suum Augustum Saxonicæ ducem; Epist. ad Joachim Camerarium, &c.; Hist. descriptio susceptæ à Cæsarea majestate executionis Augusto Saxoniæ duce contra S. Romani imp. rebelles; Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos.

LANGUET DE GERGY, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, a pious ecclesiastic, born at Dijon 1675. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, and in 1714 vicar of St. Sulpice, which church he rebuilt on a large and magnificent scale, by subscriptions. He also founded the asylum of the Infant Jesus, consisting of two divisions; the first composed of thirty-five reduced ladies, and the next of four hundred poor women and children, who were all employed in various works for the general support. This institution was afterwards enlarged. Languet's other charities were also very extensive. Died 11 Oct., 1750.

LANGUET DE GERGY, JEAN JOSEPH, brother of the preceding, was born at Dijon 1677; became bishop of Soissons (1715) and afterwards of Sens

(1730); and died 11 May, 1753. He distinguished himself by his writings in defence of the bull 'Unigenitus.'

LANIERE, NICHOLAS, an Italian painter and musician, who came to England in the reign of James I. He drew portraits, and also employed himself in etching; but his principal excellence lay in musical composition; and his cantata of 'Hero and Leander' was much celebrated. Died Nov., 1646, aged 78.

LANINI, BERNARDINO, a painter, of Vercelli, died about 1578.

LA NOUE, and LANOVIUS. *See* NOUE.

LANSBERG, PHILIP, a Protestant minister and writer on mathematics, astronomy, and sacred chronology, was born in Zealand 1561, and died at Middleburg 1632.

LANSDOWNE, GEORGE GRANVILLE LORD, was the grandson of Sir Bevil Greenville, and born 1667. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created master of arts at the age of thirteen. He lived a retired life till the accession of Queen Anne, when he was elected into parliament. In 1710 he was appointed secretary at war and on 1 Jan., 1711-12, advanced to the peerage. In 1712 he was sworn of the privy council, and soon after made treasurer to the queen; from which office he was removed in the next reign, and sent to the Tower, as being attached to the house of Stuart; but was soon released. Died 30 Jan., 1734-5. His poetical and prose works were published in 2 vols. 4to., 1732.

LANSDOWNE, HENRY PETTY FITZMAURICE, MARQUIS OF, son of the first marquis, was born in London 2 July, 1780, and educated at Westminster School, at Edinburgh, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. At the age of 22 he was returned to parliament for the borough of Calne, but it was not till 1806 that Lord Henry Petty fully discovered to the House of Commons those talents which made him the worthy opponent of Mr. Pitt. This was in the debate concerning the conduct of Lord Melville as treasurer of the navy. Mr. Pitt on this occasion interposed his shield before his colleague, in spite of which Lord Henry Petty prosecuted his attack with energy until he had fixed upon the treasurer the charge of peculation and corruption. In the ministry familiarly known as 'All the Talents' he became the chancellor of the Exchequer, and at the same time was returned to parliament for the university of Cambridge in the place of Mr. Pitt. The ministry, after being in office little more than a year, were totally defeated on the Catholic Relief Bill. Lord Henry Petty lost with office what he valued far more—his seat for Cambridge University. He sat for a few months as member for Camelford, but in Nov., 1809, he was transferred to the House of Peers, the marquisate of Lansdowne devolving upon him by the death of his half-brother. In 1826, when Mr. Canning took office on moderate liberal principles, Lord Lansdowne responded to his call and became home secretary. Under Mr. Canning's successor, Lord Goderich, he held the seals of the foreign department; but the short duration of the ministry did not give him time to develop his capacity in the wide range of foreign politics. After remaining in opposition to the duke of Wellington from 1829 to 1831, Lord Lansdowne took office under Earl Grey as lord president of the council, in which position his judgment and experience were of great service to his party, and he aided in carrying the Reform Bill through each of its successive stages. On the accession of Sir Robert Peel he became the recognised leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, a position in which his manly courtesy, his dignity, and his generous disposition conciliated the respect and esteem of his opponents. During Lord John Russell's tenure of office he held the presidency of the council, and went into opposition with him on the advent of Lord Derby; yet he refused the reins of government, and suffered them to pass into the hands of Lord Aberdeen in December, 1852, though requested by the queen herself to undertake the premiership. He consented, however, to hold a seat in the cabinet without office. In the latter part of his life the influence of Lord Lansdowne upon his party was conservative in its bearing. For fifty years the advocate of liberal measures, he was satisfied with the progress that had been made, and he had no wish to endanger the cause of good government by countenancing crude and ill-considered projects and sweeping changes. Died 31 Jan., 1863.

LANSDOWNE, WILLIAM PETTY, first MARQUIS OF, was born 1737. He succeeded his father as earl of Shelburne 1761, and, in 1765, married the daughter of Earl Granville, by whom he became possessed of Lansdowne Hill, near Bath. By this lady, who died 1771, he had a son, who succeeded him, but died without issue. He married, secondly, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, by whom he had Lord Henry Petty, the subsequent possessor of the title. In 1763 Lord Shelburne was placed at the head of the board of trade, which he soon quitted to join Lord Chatham, with whom he came into power, in 1766; but on the change of ministry, in 1768, he became a zealous oppositionist, and so continued till 1782, when he was appointed secretary of state for the foreign department. When the marquis of Rockingham died, his lordship became the head of the ministry, but was forced to yield to the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox; after which he was created marquis of Lansdowne. Died 7 May, 1805. His collection of manuscripts is in the British Museum.

LANTIER, ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS DE, a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born 1 Oct., 1734, at Marseilles, where he died 31 Jan., 1826.

LANZI, LOUIS, an Italian antiquary, born in 1732, near Macerata. He became a member of the order of Jesus, and, on the suppression of the society, was appointed sub-director of the gallery at Florence. He published a guide to that gallery in 1782; which was followed by an 'Essay on the Tuscan Language,' 3 vols.; but his greatest work is 'A History of Painting in Italy,' which has been translated into English by Thomas Roscoe, 6 vols., 1828. His other publications are, 'Dissertations on the Etruscan Vases;' and a translation of 'Hesiod.' He died at Florence 31 March, 1810.

LANZONI, JOSEPH, a physician, born at Ferrara 26 Oct., 1663. He became professor of philosophy and medicine in the college of his native city, where he died Feb., 1730. His works were published at Lausanne, 3 vols., 1738.

LAPARELLI, FRANCIS, an Italian architect, born at Cortona 1521; died 1570.

LAPIDE, CORNELIUS À, the Latinized name of *Cornelius Van den Steen*, called by the French *Corneille de la Pierre*, one of the most renowned of all the commentators on Scripture. He was born in the diocese of Liege 1566, and having entered

the Society of Jesus, soon distinguished himself by his progress in the study of the languages, of the belles lettres, and, above all, of the Sacred Scripture. Having made himself master of the Hebrew and Greek languages and the other helps to the study of the Bible, he devoted all his energies to that study for a period of forty years. He has left us the fruit of his meditations in ten folio volumes, in which he has explained the entire scripture of the Old and New Testament except the Psalms and Job. He was employed for a long time in teaching the Scripture, first at Louvain and afterwards at Rome, where he died 12 March, 1657. The best edition of his Commentary is that of Antwerp, printed in 1681. The exposition of the Pentateuch and that on the Epistles of St. Paul are the most esteemed parts of the work; but the entire work was received with the highest approval by Catholics, who still regard the author as one of their greatest scriptural scholars.—*Dixon.*

LAPLACE, Pierre Simon, a French mathematician of the highest celebrity, was born 22 March, 1749, at Beaumont-en-Auge, being the son of a farmer. After teaching mathematics in his native town, he removed in 1768 to Paris, where, through the influence of D'Alembert, he obtained a chair of mathematics at the military school. He first attracted the attention of the scientific world by a paper communicated in 1772 to the Memoirs of the Academy of Turin, on the integration of equations of finite differences, and from this period his reputation increased until he was placed by universal assent in the foremost rank among mathematicians. In politics he was less successful. Appointed by Bonaparte to the post of minister of the interior in 1799, he proved so incapable that he was removed at the end of six weeks to the presidency of the Sénat Conservateur. He was also created a count by the emperor, but notwithstanding this he voted for his deposition in 1814. He was advanced to the dignity of a marquis immediately after the restoration of Louis XVIII.; and died 5 March, 1827. His principal works are, 'Théorie du Mouvement et de la Figure Elliptique des Planètes;' 'Théorie des Attractions des Sphéroïdes et de la Figure des Planètes;' 'Exposition du Système du Monde;' 'Traité de Mécanique Céleste;' 'Théorie Analytique des Probabilités;' and 'Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilités.'

LAPO, Arnolfo Di, a famous architect, born 1232; died at Florence 1300. He built the cathedral at Florence and other great works.

LARCHER, Pierre Henri, a learned Hellenist, born at Dijon 12 Oct., 1726. He studied in the college of Laon, at Paris; and, in 1750, published his translation of the Electra of Euripides, which met with indifferent success. In 1758 appeared his translation of 'Chereas and Callirrhoe,' from the Greek; after which he had a violent quarrel with Voltaire, who was, however, the aggressor. Larcher now undertook a translation of Herodotus, which did not come out till 1786. The best edition is in nine volumes octavo. His other works are 'Memoire sur Venus;' and a translation of Xenophon. Died 22 Dec., 1812.

LARDNER, Dionysius, LL.D., a popular writer on scientific subjects, was the son of a Dublin solicitor. After receiving such education as was to be had in Irish schools at the beginning of the present century, he was placed in his father's office. Evincing, however, a very decided distaste for the profession, he was entered at Trinity College, Dublin, and devoted himself to scientific studies. He soon showed that he had now chosen the right path in life, and he rapidly gained an extraordinary number of prizes. In 1817 he obtained the degree of B.A., and for ten years remained at the university, publishing at first various treatises on mathematics, including the differential and integral calculus, and subsequently on the steam-engine. For this he obtained a gold medal from the Royal Dublin Society, and his reputation being now in a great measure established, he began to contribute to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia and the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, writing elaborate articles on pure mathematics as well as on the applied sciences. In 1827, on the establishment of the London University, Dr. Lardner accepted the chair of natural philosophy, and removing to London he set on foot a scheme for a 'Cabinet Encyclopædia,' which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men. In 1840 he went to the United States and delivered, with much success, a series of lectures, which he afterwards published. After devoting much time to 'Railway Economy,' and writing a good deal on this and other subjects, Dr. Lardner started his last important work, the 'Museum of Science and Art,' which contains many of the best popular treatises on science which have ever been written. He died at Paris 29 April, 1859, aged 66.

LARDNER, Nathaniel, D.D., a dissenting minister, born at Hawkhurst, Kent, 6 June, 1684. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, after which he resided with Lady Treby, as her chaplain, and tutor to her son, whom he accompanied on his travels. In 1723 he was engaged with other ministers in a lecture at the Old Jewry; and, in 1727, he published the first part of 'The Credibility of the Gospel History.' In 1729 he became minister of a congregation in Crutched Friars. Though his income was small, he continued his great work at his own expense; and he also published 'A Vindication of the Miracles against Woolston;' a 'Letter on the Logos;' and several sermons. The university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity; but his literary labours were not sufficiently appreciated in his life-time, as he sold the copyright of his 'Credibility' for one hundred and fifty pounds. He died at Hawkhurst 24 July, 1768. His works were collected into eleven volumes 8vo., 1788, with a life of the author by Dr. Kippis.

LARGILLIÈRE, Nicolas, a portrait painter, born 1656, at Paris, where he died 20 March, 1746. He resided several years in England, and was much employed by Charles II. and James II.

LARIVE, Jean Mauduit de, a French tragedian, born at La Rochelle 6 Dec. 1744; died 30 April, 1827.

LARIVEY, Pierre de, a French dramatist, was a native of Troyes, and died about 1612.

LAROCHEFOUCAULD. *See* Rochefoucauld.

LARREY, Dominique Jean Baron, a celebrated French army surgeon, born at Beaudeau, near Bagnères de Bigorre, 1766; died at Paris 25 July, 1841. He was the inventor of a system of 'ambulances volantes,' which enabled the surgeons to follow all the movements of their respective corps and to tend the wounded the moment they fell. Napoleon, who used to call him 'the virtuous Larrey,' bestowed many honours upon him, and remembered him in his will.

LARREY, Isaac de, an historian, born at Montivilliers, in France, 7 Sept., 1638, of Protestant parents. He was bred to the law; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes he went to Holland, where he was made historiographer to the states-general; afterwards he removed to Berlin, and obtained a pension. He died 17 March, 1719. His works are, The History of Augustus; History of Eleanor, wife of Henry II.; History of England, 4 vols.; History of the Seven Sages of Greece; History of France under Louis XIV.

LARROQUE, Daniel de, son of Mathieu de Larroque (hereafter noticed), was born at Vitré about 1660, and educated for the Protestant ministry. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, however, he fled to this country, and afterwards visited Copenhagen and Amsterdam. In 1690 he returned to France, where he was reconciled to the Catholic religion. A satire which he wrote on Louis XIV., on account of the famine of 1693, led to his imprisonment for five years; but on his release he obtained a situation under government. Died at Paris 5 Sept., 1731. His most important works are, The True Motives of the Conversion of De Rancy, abbat of La Trappe; Life of Mezeray, a satirical romance; Life of Mahomet, translated from the English of Prideaux; and a translation of Echard's Roman History.

LARROQUE, Mathieu de, a Protestant minister, born at Leirac (Guienne), 1619. After officiating as pastor of Vitré, in Brittany, for twenty-seven years, he removed to Rouen, where he died 31 Jan., 1684. He was a man of profound erudition, and left numerous controversial works, among which we may mention, A History of the Eucharist; and a Reply to Bossuet's book on Communion under both kinds.

LASALLE, Antoine Charles Louis Collinet de, one of Napoleon's generals, was born at Metz 10 May, 1775, and fell at the battle of Wagram 6 July, 1809.

LASCARIS, Andrew John, a learned Greek, was a descendant of the imperial family at Constantinople. On the fall of that city he settled at Padua. Lorenzo de' Medici sent him to Greece to procure manuscripts, in which employment he was very successful. In 1494 he went to France, where he was patronized by Louis XII., who appointed him his ambassador to Venice. In 1513 he went to Rome, and persuaded Leo X. to found the Greek college, of which Lascaris became the principal, and also the superintendent of the Greek press. In 1518 he returned to France, and was employed by Francis I. in forming the royal library. He died at Rome in 1535. Lascaris published the Greek Anthologia, fol., 1494; four of the tragedies of Euripides; the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; and Scholia on Homer and Sophocles. He also translated Polybius into Latin; and wrote epigrams in Greek and Latin, printed at Paris, in 1527, 4to.

LASCARIS, Constantine, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Constantinople; but when that city was taken by the Turks (1454) he went to Milan, where he instructed the daughter of the grand duke in the Greek language. From thence he removed to Rome, and next to Naples, in which city he opened a school for Greek and rhetoric. Lastly, he settled at Messina, where he died about 1500. His Greek grammar was printed at Milan, 1476; and again by Aldus, 1495.

LAS CASAS, Bartholomew de. *See* Casas.

LAS CASAS, Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonne Marin Joseph, Marquis de, a French historian, one of the companions of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, was born at the castle of Las Casas (Languedoc) 1766. After having gone into exile he returned to France after the 18th Brumaire; was made imperial chamberlain, and held several important administrative offices. In 1814 he refused to declare the forfeiture of the emperor, whom he accompanied to St. Helena, where his conversations with the illustrious prisoner led to his afterwards publishing the 'Mémorial de Sainte-Hélène,' 1822-3. In 1816 he was compelled to quit St. Helena, and for eight months he was kept a prisoner by the English at the Cape of Good Hope. After 1830 he sat several times in the chamber of deputies, always voting with the extreme left. Died 15 May, 1842. Las Casas published under the assumed name of *Le Sage* an 'Historical and Geographical Atlas,' which met with much success.

LASCY, Pierre de, a field marshal in the service of Russia, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, 1678. After serving in France, Austria, and Poland, he entered the service of Peter the Great, who made him governor-general of Livonia. Died 1751. His son, *Joseph François Maurice*, count *De Lascy* (born at St. Petersburg 1725; died at Vienna 30 Nov., 1801), became a general in the Austrian service, and distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War.

LASENA, Peter, an Italian jurist and critic, born at Naples 1590; died at Rome 3 Sept., 1636.

LASSALA, Manuel, a Spanish Jesuit, born 1729, at Valencia; died 1798, at Bologna. He wrote some esteemed works, both in verse and prose, in Spanish, Italian, Latin, and Hebrew. His principal pieces in his native tongue are an Essay on General History; and an Account of the Castilian Poets.

LASSELS, Richard, an English priest and traveller, born at Brokenborough, Yorkshire, in or about 1603. He was admitted a student of the English college at Douay 1623, and ordained priest 1632. Afterwards being engaged as tutor to several persons of distinction he made with them, at different times, three journeys into Flanders, six into France, five into Italy, and one through Holland and Germany. He died at Montpellier Sept., 1668. His work entitled 'The Voyage of Italy' was published after his death by S. Wilson, 8vo., Paris, 1670, and reprinted 1698 in a wretchedly debased and altered form. Mr. Lassels also wrote 'A Method to hear Mass,' originally published 1686, and reprinted by Dr. Thomas Doyle, and edition, 1864; A Treatise of the Invocation of Saints; and an Apology for Catholics. There is an unpublished MS. by him in the British Museum (Addit. 4217), entitled 'An Account of the Journey of Lady Catherine Whetenhall from Brussells to Italy in 1650.'

LASSO, Orlando di, a famous musical composer, born at Mons 1520; died at Munich 14 June, 1594.

LASSONE, Joseph Marie François de, a French physician and chemist, born at Carpentras 1717; died at Paris 8 Oct., 1788.

LATHAM, John, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., an ornithologist, was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Eltham, Kent, where he was born 27 June, 1740. He was for many years a country practitioner, first

at Dartford, in his native county, and afterwards at Romsey, Hampshire. He obtained his doctor's degree from a foreign university, and died at Winchester 11 Feb., 1837. Dr. Latham was the author of 'A General Synopsis of Birds,' 6 vols. 4to., 1781-5, with a Supplement in two vols., 1787-1801; 'Index Ornithologicus,' 2 vols., 1790; and 'Supplementum Indicis Ornithologici' (called the Second Supplement), 1802. A new edition of the whole, enlarged and rearranged, with a general index, appeared at Winchester, 1821-8, 4to., 11 vols. in 10, with coloured plates.

LATHAM, JOHN, M.D., was born at Gansworth, Cheshire, 29 Dec., 1761, and educated at Manchester School, whence he removed to Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1782; M.A. 1784; M.B. 1786; M.D. 1788). He was originally intended for holy orders, but ultimately determined to devote himself to the study of medicine. In Manchester, and afterwards in London, he obtained a high reputation and extensive practice, and filled the office of president of the College of Physicians. He was likewise physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. He retired from practice 1829, and spent the remainder of his days at Bradwall, in his native county, where he died 20 April, 1843. His works are, 'A Plan for a charitable Institution to be established on the Sea Coast,' 1791; 'On Rheumatism and Gout,' 1796; 'Facts and Opinions concerning Diabetes,' 1811; several papers on practical subjects in 'Medical Transactions.'

LATHBURY, THOMAS, born 1798, and educated at Oxford, became incumbent of the parish of SS. Simon and Jude, Bristol, 1848. He was author of 'History of Convocation;' 'History of the English Episcopacy from 1640 to 1662;' 'History of the Nonjurors;' 'Memoirs of Ernest the Pious;' 'History of the Book of Common Prayer and other Books of Authority;' and many other works in theology and general literature. Died 11 Feb., 1865.

LATIMER, HUGH, was the son of a yeoman at Thurcaston, Leicestershire, where he was born 1490 or 1491. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the university of Cambridge, being elected a fellow of Clare Hall in Feb., 1509-10, and graduating B.A. 1510-11; M.A. 1514. Having taken orders, he was in 1523 appointed one of the university preachers, and in 1524 he proceeded B.D., on which occasion he delivered an oration against Melancthon and his opinions. At this period he was a fervent and zealous son of the Church, and wholly opposed to the Lutheran doctrines, but shortly afterwards his religious opinions underwent a complete change, in consequence of his attendance on the divinity lectures of George Stafford, and his conversations with Thomas Bilney. He now became noted as a popular preacher, and by his coarse abuse of the Church and her doctrines, not unnaturally made many enemies. However, he ingratiated himself with King Henry VIII. by giving an opinion in favour of the divorce, and that monarch conferred upon him the rectory of West Kington, Wiltshire. Subsequently, by the influence of Anne Boleyn and Thomas Cromwell, he was elevated to the see of Worcester (1535). While holding this dignity he was ordered to preach the sermon at the execution of Friar Forest, who had been condemned to death for denying the royal supremacy, and there is extant a letter from Latimer to Cromwell in which he refers in terms of unpardonable flippancy to the odious task imposed upon him. After the passing of the act of the Six Articles he resigned his see and retired into the country, but coming to London for medical advice in 1546, he was committed to the Tower for having been in communication with Dr. Crome. On the death of King Henry he was released, and he then went to reside with Archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth. He assisted that prelate in the revision of the homilies, and became a frequent preacher at court, and in the city and provinces, but declined to be reinstated in the see of Worcester, or to accept any other bishopric. He was, however, in the commissions for reforming the ecclesiastical laws and suppressing heresies, and, to his disgrace, he took part in the scandalous proceedings against Joan Bocher, who was burnt for holding that our Saviour was not incarnate of the Blessed Virgin. Shortly after the accession of Queen Mary the tables were turned, and Latimer was consigned to the fate which he had been so eager to bring upon others. Being committed to the Tower in Sept., 1553, he remained in confinement there till the following March, when he and his fellow-prisoners, Archbishop Cranmer and Bishop Ridley, were removed to Oxford. After being convicted of heresy, he was handed over to the secular power and burnt, together with Ridley, 16 Oct., 1555, at a place then called Canditch, situate near the front of Balliol College, and not far from Bocardo, the common gaol of the city of Oxford. He met his fate with great fortitude, saying to his fellow-sufferer, 'Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man: we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out.' Latimer was a man of little learning, and endeavoured to make up for his deficiency in this respect by coarseness and scurrility. His complete works were edited by the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, for the Parker Society, 2 vols. 8vo., 1844-45.—*Athen. Cantab.*

LATIMER, WILLIAM, a classical scholar of eminence, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1489, he became fellow of All Souls. He went to Padua for instruction in Greek, and on his return was appointed tutor to Reginald Pole, by whose interest he obtained some ecclesiastical preferments. He also taught Erasmus the Greek language, and assisted him in his edition of the New Testament. He died about Sept., 1545, and was buried in his parish church of Saintbury, Gloucestershire. There are only some of his letters extant.

LATINI, BRUNETTO, was born at Florence, which country he left when his party of the Guelphs were defeated by the Ghibelins. He then went to France, but after residing there some years returned to Italy, and died in his native city 1294. He compiled a body of science, under the title of 'Tresor,' and another called 'Tesoretto,' somewhat similar to our Cyclopædias. He was the tutor of Dante.

LATINUS, LATINIUS, a learned priest, born at Viterbo about 1513; died at Rome 21 Jan., 1593, leaving 'Epistolæ;' 'Bibliotheca Sacra et Profana,' &c.

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, THÉOPHILE MALO CORRET DE, a celebrated soldier and philologist, called 'the first grenadier of France,' was born at Carhaix 1743. Entering the army early in life, he served in the war with Spain, and having attained

the rank of captain, made the campaign of 1792 with the army of the Alps. His corps of grenadiers, called the 'Infernal Column,' was for a long time the terror of the enemy. As modest as he was courageous, he refused to accept the rank of general. After the peace he retired to Carhaix, and busied himself with literary researches; but he generously left his books to join the army again as a substitute for the son of one of his friends who had been drawn in the conscription; and was killed at Neuburg 27 June, 1800. He wrote 'Origines Gauloises,' and other philological works.

LATREILLE, Pierre André, a French naturalist, born at Brives 29 Nov., 1762; died at Paris 6 Feb., 1833. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor at the Museum of Natural History. His works are very numerous.

LAUD, William, was the son of a clothier at Reading, and was born there 7 Oct., 1573. From the free school of his native place he went to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1604 he took his degree of B.D., but gave offence to the Calvinists by his open avowal of the Arminian tenets. His first preferment was the vicarage of Stanford, Northamptonshire, soon after which he was presented to the living of North Kilworth, Leicestershire, but exchanged it for West Tilbury, Essex. He now took his doctor's degree, and became chaplain to Bishop Neile, of Rochester, who gave him the rectory of Cuckstone, which he resigned for that of Norton. In 1611 he was chosen president of his college; and in 1614 made prebend of Lincoln, to which was added the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. In 1616 he was advanced to the deanery of Gloucester, and soon after he accompanied the king to Scotland. In 1621 he was installed prebendary of Westminster, and the same year consecrated bishop of St. David's, on which he resigned his headship, though he might have held it according to the statutes. In 1622 he had a conference with Fisher, the Jesuit, in the presence of the marquis of Buckingham and his mother. The particulars of this disputation were published by both parties. In 1626 he was translated to Bath and Wells, and in 1628 to London. In 1630 he was chosen chancellor of Oxford, and no man ever filled that situation more advantageously to the university or the general interests of learning, of which his buildings and endowments there are lasting memorials. In 1633 he was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury, and the same year chosen chancellor of the university of Dublin. The zeal which he displayed for conformity to the Church, and his endeavours to introduce the Liturgy into Scotland, created him numerous enemies. At the commencement of the Long Parliament, therefore, he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower. After lying there three years, he was brought to his trial before the Lords, by whom he was acquitted, which so provoked the faction in the Lower House, that they carried an ordinance declaring him guilty of treason, which they compelled the Peers to pass, and the archbishop was accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill, 10 Jan., 1644-5. His 'Theological Works' were published at Oxford, 6 vols. 8vo., 1847-9.

LAUDER, James Eckford, a painter, born at Silvermills, near Edinburgh, 1812; died at Edinburgh 29 March, 1869. He was a member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

LAUDER, Robert Scott, brother of the preceding, and, like him, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, attained great distinction as a painter. He was born at Silvermills 1803, and died 21 April, 1869.

LAUDER, Sir Thomas Dick, son of Sir Andrew Lauder, Bart., of Fountainhall, Haddingtonshire, was born 1784, and succeeded to the title 1820. In 1839 he was appointed secretary to the Board of Scottish Manufactures, which was soon afterwards amalgamated with the Fishery Board; and he became, in addition, secretary to the Board of British White Herring Fishery. He ably discharged the duties of his secretaryship till within a short time of his death, which took place 29 May, 1848. Sir Thomas was a respectable writer, and contributed a good deal to 'Blackwood' and other magazines. Of his separate publications the most important are 'Lochander, a romance,' 1825; 'The Wolf of Badenoch, a historical romance of the fourteenth century,' 1827; 'Account of the Great Moray Floods of 1829;' 'Highland Rambles and Legends,' 1837; 'Legends and Tales of the Highlands,' 1841; 'Tour round the Coast of Scotland,' 1842; and editions of Gilpin's Forest Scenery and Price's Essays on the Picturesque.

LAUDER, William, a native of Scotland, who was educated at Edinburgh, where he taught the Latin class with reputation in 1734; but failing in his expectations of a professorship, he removed to London, after publishing an edition of 'Johnston's Psalms.' In 1747 he began an attack upon the literary character of Milton, in the 'Gentleman's Magazine;' and in 1751 published a pamphlet entitled 'An Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost.' Lauder's forgeries, after imposing upon Dr. Johnson, were exposed by Dr. Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, which drew from the fabricator an acknowledgment of his guilt. Yet after this he returned to the charge in a tract with this title, 'The Grand Impostor detected, or Milton convicted of Forgery against Charles I.' Lauder died at Barbadoes about 1771.

LAUDERDALE, James Maitland, eighth earl of, was born at Hatton, in Mid Lothian, 26 Jan., 1759, and studied at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paris. In 1780 he was elected M.P. for Newport, in Cornwall, and in 1784 for Malmesbury, being, during the time he sat in the Lower House, a steady supporter of the principles of Mr. Fox. He succeeded his father 1789, and, at the general election in the ensuing year, was chosen a representative peer for Scotland. In the House of Lords he was a frequent speaker, and distinguished himself by his extreme opinions, and his active opposition to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, the Sedition Bill, and other measures of the administration. On the formation of the Grenville administration, in Feb., 1806, he was created a baron of the United Kingdom, and sworn of the Privy Council. In July the same year he was appointed keeper of the great seal of Scotland, and shortly afterwards sent to France, with full powers to conclude peace. An account of the negotiations will be found in the 'London Gazette' of 21 Oct., 1806. His lordship only held office till the change of administration in March, 1807; and the last ten years of his life he spent in retirement, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Died 13 Sept., 1839. His lordship was the author of 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and

Causes of its Increase,' 1804, which was translated into French; and of other works on financial subjects.—*Anderson.*

LAUDERDALE, JOHN MAITLAND, DUKE OF, was born at Lethington, in Scotland, 24 May, 1616, being eldest son of the first earl of Lauderdale, to whose title he succeeded 1645. In early life he was an earnest adherent of the Covenanters, who employed him on several occasions to treat with Charles I.; but he eventually changed sides, and became an enthusiastic supporter of the royalist cause. He formed one of Charles II.'s court at the Hague, and was with that monarch at the battle of Worcester, when he was taken prisoner. Set at liberty at the Restoration, he was appointed principal secretary of state in Scotland, and was afterwards also made one of the extraordinary lords of Session, president of the Council, first commissioner of the Treasury, one of the lords of the king's bedchamber, and governor of Edinburgh Castle. Having undertaken to force episcopacy on the Scotch nation, and to make the king's authority absolute and arbitrary, he stretched the power of the crown to every kind of excess, and assumed to himself a sort of lawless administration. He went so far, indeed, as to name the privy councillors, to place and remove the lords of the Session and Exchequer, to grant gifts and pensions, to levy and disband forces, to appoint general officers, and to transact all matters belonging to the prerogative. He was, besides, one of the five lords who had the management of affairs in England, and were called the 'Cabal.' In 1672 he was created marquis of March, duke of Lauderdale, and K.G.; but these honours did not protect him from the indignation of the House of Commons, by whom, the next year, he was voted a 'grievance, and not fit to be trusted or employed in any office or place of trust.' And though his Majesty thought proper to create him baron of Petersham and earl of Guilford in the English peerage (1674), the House of Commons, the next year, presented an address to the king to remove him from all his employments and from his Majesty's presence and counsels for ever. This was followed by other addresses of the same kind, the result being that he was deprived of all his offices except that of extraordinary lord of Session, which had been granted to him for life. He died at Tunbridge Wells, 24 Aug., 1682, leaving a character which no historian has been hardy enough to vindicate.

LAUDERDALE, RICHARD MAITLAND, fourth EARL OF, went to France at the Revolution, and joined the court of James II. at St. Germains; but, although a Catholic, he disapproved the violent measures of the abdicated king, and was consequently not admitted to any share in his confidence. He died at Paris 1695. His translation of Virgil was printed in 2 vols., 1737. Dryden, who saw the MS., adopted many of the lines into his own translation.

LAUDOHN, GIDEON ERNEST, a celebrated Austrian general, born at Tootzen 1716; died 14 July, 1790.

LAUNAY, FRANÇOIS DE, a French jurist, professor of law in the university of Paris, was born at Angers, 12 Aug., 1612, and died 9 July, 1693.

LAUNAY, PIERRE DE, a French Protestant writer, born at Blois 1573; died 27 June, 1661.

LAUNOY, JEAN DE, a celebrated doctor of the Sorbonne, was born 21 Dec., 1603, at Valdéric, in the diocese of Coutances, and died at Paris 10 March, 1678, leaving a great number of theological works, which were published in a collected form by Granet, 10 vols. folio, 1721-33.

LAURAGUAIS, LOUIS LÉON FÉLICITÉ BRANCAS, duc DE, was born 3 July, 1733, at Paris, where he died 9 Oct., 1824. He was remarkable for his extensive scientific attainments, and especially for his knowledge of chemistry. He made some important discoveries respecting the nature and qualities of the diamond, and suggested several improvements in the manufacture of porcelain.

LAURENCE GIUSTINIANI (ST.), the first patriarch of Venice, was born there 1 July, 1381, and died 8 Jan., 1455, leaving several works on religious subjects.

LAURENCE O'TOOLE (ST.). Born of a noble Irish family, he devoted himself to the priesthood, and, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, was appointed abbat of Glendalough. He was consecrated archbishop of Dublin, and died 14 Nov., 1180. In 1218 he was canonized by Pope Honorius III. His life, published by Surius, is said to have been written by Ralph of Bristol, bishop of Kildare about the commencement of the thirteenth century.

LAURENCE, FRENCH, D.C.L. *See* LAWRENCE.

LAURENCE, RICHARD, the last Protestant archbishop of Cashel, was the brother of Dr. French Lawrence. He was born at Bath 1760, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, though he subsequently removed to University College. He was appointed regius professor of Hebrew, and a canon of Christ Church, 1814; was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel 1822; and died 28 Dec., 1838. As a theologian he was greatly esteemed by the members of his communion. His principal publications are, 'An Attempt to illustrate those Articles of the Church of England which the Calvinists improperly consider Calvinistical, in eight Sermons, at Bampton's Lecture,' 1805; 'Dissertation on the Logos of St. John,' 1808; 'Critical Reflections upon some important Misrepresentations in the Unitarian version of the New Testament,' 1811; 'Remarks upon the systematical Classification of MSS. adopted by Griesbach in his edition of the Greek Testament,' 1814; 'The Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration contrasted with the Tenets of Calvin,' 1815; 'The Doctrine of the Church of England upon the Efficacy of Baptism, vindicated from Misrepresentation,' 1818; 'Tracts, theological and critical,' 1819; 'Authentic Documents relative to the Predestinarian Controversy in the Time of Queen Mary, published from a MS. in the Bodleian Library,' 1819; 'Ascensio Isaiæ Vatis, Opusculum pseudographum, multis abhinc Seculis, ut videtur, deperditum, nunc autem apud Æthiopas compertum, et cum Versione Latina Anglicanaque publici juris factum,' 1819; 'Remarks on the Critical Principles adopted by Writers who have recommended a new Translation of the Bible,' 1820; Reply to Prof. Samuel Lee's Strictures on the preceding work, 1821; 'The Book of Enoch the Prophet; an apocryphal production, supposed to have been lost for ages, but discovered at the close of the last century in Abyssinia, now first published from an Ethiopic MS. in the Bodleian Library,' 1821, again 1838.

LAURENS, HENRY, an American merchant and statesman, born at Charleston, South Carolina, 1724; died there 8 Dec., 1792.

LAURENSON, JOHN, a Jesuit, born at Chippen

Hill, near Witham, Essex, 6 Jan., 1760; died at Bury St. Edmunds, 19 Sept., 1834. He translated from French into English Huby's 'Considerations on the Law of God;' the Père d'Orleans' 'Life of St. Stanislaus Kostka;' and Grou's 'Christian sanctified by the Lord's Prayer.'

LAURENT, PETER JOSEPH, an engineer and mechanician, born in Flanders in 1715. He is said to have constructed some hydraulic machines when he was not more than ten years of age; and at twenty-one he was made superintendent of several public works, among which was the direction of the canals in the Netherlands. He also projected the junction of the Somme and the Scheldt, for which he was honoured with the order of St. Michael. Died 1773.

LAURI, FILIPPO, a painter, born 1623, at Rome, where he died 1694.

LAURIÈRE, EUSÈBE JACOB DE, a French advocate and legal writer, born at Paris 31 July, 1659; died 9 Jan., 1728.

LAURISTON, JACQUES ALEXANDRE BERNARD LAW, marquis DE, a marshal of France and diplomatist, born at Pondicherry, in the East Indies, 1 Feb., 1768; died at Paris 11 June, 1828. He was the grand-nephew of John Law, the celebrated projector.

LA VALETTE, ANTOINE MARIE CHAMANS, comte DE, a French officer, born at Paris 1769. At the breaking-out of the Revolution he became an officer of the National Guard, in which capacity he was one of the last defenders of the king, on 10 Aug., 1792. Entering the Republican army, he distinguished himself on the Rhine and in La Vendée, and gained the confidence of Napoleon, who appointed him his adjutant and private secretary. He accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, and became more nearly allied to him by marrying a niece of Josephine. After the 18th Brumaire he was made postmaster-general and advanced to the dignity of a count. In 1814 he lost his office, but regained it after the return of Napoleon from Elba. After the restoration of Louis XVIII. he was arrested for having aided the emperor, and condemned to death. He escaped by the aid of his wife and daughter and three English gentlemen, and went to Munich, where he was kindly received by the king. Madame La Valette, after the escape was discovered, was kept for some time imprisoned, and became insane; but she survived till June, 1855. In 1822 La Valette was pardoned, and returned to France, where he lived in obscurity. He died at Paris, 15 Feb., 1830. His 'Memoires et Souvenirs,' containing an interesting account of his escape, was published the following year. Napoleon I. bequeathed 300,000 francs to La Valette, of which 60,000 were paid to him. In 1855 Napoleon III. caused the remainder to be paid to his heirs.

LAVARDIN. *See* BEAUMANOIR.

LAVATER, JOHN CASPAR, a Swiss divine and writer on physiognomy, born at Zürich 15 Nov., 1741. He became pastor of the Orphan's Church at Zurich, and afterwards of St. Peter's, the principal church in that city. His death occurred 2 Jan., 1801, in consequence of a wound he received in 1799, when the French troops, under Massena, took Zurich by storm. Lavater was a man of brilliant talents, which were, however, mingled with much mystic enthusiasm. Of his best-known work, the 'Essays on Physiognomy,' there are several English translations. He also wrote Poems; Secret Journal of a Self-Observer; Fraternal Letters; Letters supposed to have been written by St. Paul before his Conversion; and Aphorisms on Man.

LAVATER, LOUIS, a Protestant divine, born 11 March, 1527, at Kiburg, in the canton of Zurich. He became canon and pastor of Zurich, where he died 15 July, 1586, leaving a Sacramentarian History; a Life of Bullinger; a treatise 'Of Ghostes and Spirites,' translated into English 1572; and other works. His exposition of the Book of Ruth was 'translated by Ephraim Pagett, a Childe of eleuen Yeares of Age,' and published at London 1586.

LAVINGTON, GEORGE, an English prelate, born 1683, at Mildenhall, in Wilts. He was educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to a fellowship at New College, Oxford, where he took his degree of bachelor of civil law 1713. In 1717 he was presented to the living of Hayford Warren, Oxfordshire, after which he was made prebendary of Worcester; and in 1732 canon residentiary of St. Paul's. In this year he took his doctor's degree, and obtained successively the rectories of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Michael Bassishaw. In 1747 he was advanced to the bishopric of Exeter, where he died 13 Sept., 1762. Besides some sermons, he published a work entitled 'The Enthusiasm of the Methodists and Papists compared,' which involved him in a controversy with Whitefield and Wesley.

LAVOISIER, ANTOINE LAURENT, an eminent chemist, born at Paris 16 Aug., 1743. As early as 1764, when the French government proposed a prize question respecting the best mode of lighting the streets, he wrote a dissertation on the subject, which obtained a gold medal from the king; and two years afterwards he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, the Memoirs of which society he continued to enrich with numerous papers. In 1774 he published 'Experiments on the gaseous fluids;' after which he turned his attention to the calcination of metals, and printed the result of his observations. In 1789 appeared his 'Traité Elementaire de Chimie;' and he was employed in the application of his scientific acquirements, to the most important purposes, when the Revolution put a stop, not only to his pursuits, but to his life, for he suffered on the scaffold 8 May, 1794.

LAW, EDMUND, a learned bishop, born at Cartmel, Lancashire, 1703. He was educated at Kendal, from whence he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1723, and soon after was elected fellow of Christ's College. In 1727 he proceeded to the degree of master of arts, and in 1732 published a translation of Archbishop King's 'Origin of Evil,' with notes. He also, while at college, conducted a new edition of Stephens's Latin Thesaurus through the press. In 1737 he was presented to the rectory of Graystock, Cumberland. In 1743 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, which he resigned in 1756, on being chosen master of Peterhouse. About 1760 he was made librarian of the university, and some years afterwards was promoted to the archdeaconry of Stafford, and to a prebend in Lincoln Cathedral. In 1768 he was advanced to the bishopric of Carlisle, where he died 14 Aug., 1787. He was the author of Considerations on the Theory of Religion; An Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c. He also published an edition of Locke's works. Two of his sons came to be bishops, and one a judge.

LAW, Edward, Lord Ellenborough. *See* Ellenborough.

LAW, John, of Lauriston, a famous financial projector, was born at Edinburgh April, 1671. On the death of his father, who was a goldsmith, he came into possession of an estate called Lauriston; and in 1694 visited London, where he fought a duel, and killed his antagonist, for which he was sent to prison, but effected his escape, and returned to Scotland. He next went to Holland, and from thence to Paris, where, in 1716, he opened a bank, which being dissolved by an arrêt, and a new one erected called the Royal Bank, Law was named the director. After this he erected a company, to which was granted a tract of land on the Mississippi, whence the scheme obtained that name. An immense number of notes was issued, for which people were eager to dispose of their real property; and thousands were thereby brought to ruin. At the same period a similar scheme was set on foot in England by the directors of the South Sea Bubble, which resulted in the ruin of hundreds of speculators. In 1720 Law was made comptroller of the finances; but the same year the bubble burst, and he escaped to Brussels, next to England, and lastly to Venice, where he died 21 March, 1729.

LAW, William, a mystic divine, born at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, 1686. He was of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree, in 1712; but on refusing the oaths at the accession of George I., he was obliged to leave the university. After officiating as a curate in London, he became tutor to Mr. Gibbon, of Putney, father of the historian; and such was the regard in which he was held, that Mrs. Hester Gibbon, his pupil's sister, and Mrs. Hutcheson, a widow lady, formed a united establishment at King's Cliffe, of which Mr. Law was the spiritual director. At this place he founded an almshouse and a school. He died 9 April, 1761. His principal works are, A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life; Three letters to the bishop of Bangor; Treatise on Christian Perfection; Remarks on the Fable of the Bees; The Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments; The Case of Reason; Answer to Dr. Trappe, on being righteous overmuch; On Regeneration; Answer to Hoadly on the Sacrament; The Spirit of Prayer; The Spirit of Love. Latterly he fell into the notions of Behmen, whose works he published.

LAWES, Henry, a musician, was born about 1600, at Salisbury, of which cathedral his father was vicar-choral. In 1625 he became a gentleman of the chapel royal; and was much employed in composing airs and songs for masques, particularly that of Comus, by Milton. He died 21 Oct., 1662. His brother, *William*, was also a composer, and a gentleman of the chapel royal. He was killed at the siege of Chester 1645.

LAWLESS, Matthew James, an English artist, died in London 6 Aug., 1864, aged 27. He painted in oil cabinet pictures full of character and marked by extraordinary correctness of costume. He also contributed numerous sketches to 'Once a Week,' 'London Society,' and other periodicals.

LAWLESS, Valentine Browne, Lord Cloncurry. *See* Cloncurry.

LAWRENCE, Andrew, an able English engraver, born in Westminster 1708; died in Paris July, 1747.

LAWRENCE, French, D.C.L., a civilian, was a native of Bristol, and received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became a member of the college of advocates, and rose to eminence as a civilian. In 1797 he was appointed regius professor of civil law at Oxford; and having for many years enjoyed the friendship of Burke, he obtained, through his means, the patronage of Earl Fitzwilliam, and thereby a seat in the House of Commons. Died 27 Feb., 1809. He was one of the executors of Mr. Burke, and the joint editor of his works. His own productions are some of the 'Probationary Odes,' written in conjunction with Richardson; some of the Annual Registers; and 'Critical Remarks on detached passages of the New Testament, particularly the Revelation of St. John,' 8vo., Oxford, 1810. His Correspondence with Burke was published at London 1827. He was brother of the archbishop of Cashel. *See* Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Sir Henry Montgomery, was born at Mattura, in Ceylon, 28 June, 1806, being a younger son of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Lawrence, who fought with honour in India against Tippoo Saib. He studied at the military college at Addiscombe, obtained a cadetship in the Bengal artillery (1821), served in the Affghan campaign in 1843, and the same year, having then attained the rank of major, was appointed British resident at Catmandoo. He distinguished himself in the Sutlej campaigns, was made a military companion of the Bath, and from 1846 to 1849 was agent for the governor-general on the north-west frontier, and resident at Lahore, where his services won for him the civil decoration of K.C.B. He was next appointed chief of the board of administration in the Punjaub, and received the commission of colonel and the honorary appointment of aide-de-camp to the queen. From 1852 to 1857, he was agent of the governor-general in Rajpootana. Although ill-health demanded his return to England, he consented, at the request of the Indian government, to assume the chief commissionership of Oude, and arrived at Lucknow in March, just before the commencement of the mutiny. When the first disturbances occurred he demanded and obtained full powers as chief military commander in Oude, receiving at the same time a commission as brigadier-general; and the memorable defence of the residency was made under his direction up to the time of his death. He was mortally wounded by a shell 2 July, 1857, and died on the 4th of that month. Sir Henry was the author of 'Adventures of an Officer in Runjeet Singh's Service,' and of various military and political essays, published in a collected form 1859.

LAWRENCE, Stringer, an English general in the service of the East India Company, born 1697; died 10 Jan., 1775. His services were acknowledged by the Company, who erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

LAWRENCE, Thomas, M.D., was born in Westminster 25 May, 1711. He took his degree of doctor at Trinity College, Oxford, 1740; and the same year was chosen anatomical reader to the university. In 1744 he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, for whose edition of the works of Harvey he wrote the biographical memoir, and received a compliment of one hundred guineas. In 1767 he became president of the college, and was re-elected for the seven following years. Died 6 June, 1783. Besides the Life of Harvey, he wrote 'De Hydrope;' and 'De Natura Musculorum

Prælectiones tres.' One of his sons was Sir Soulden Lawrence, judge of the King's Bench.

LAWRENCE, Sir THOMAS, the eminent portrait painter, was born 13 April, 1769, at Bristol. His father kept an inn in that city, but shortly after the birth of the future artist he removed to Devizes. At a very early age young Lawrence showed that he possessed extraordinary abilities, which are thus alluded to in Mr. Barrington's 'Miscellanies,' published in 1781:—'This boy is now [Feb., 1780] nearly ten years and a half old, but at the age of nine, without the most distant instruction from any one, he was capable of copying historical pictures in a masterly style, and also succeeded amazingly in compositions of his own, particularly that of Peter denying Christ. In about seven minutes he scarcely ever failed of drawing a strong likeness of any person present, which had generally much freedom and grace if the subject permitted. He is likewise an excellent reader of blank verse, and will immediately convince any one that he both understands and feels the striking passages of Milton and Shakspere.' Failing in business at Devizes, his father removed to Bath, where the precocious son was placed as a pupil with William Hoare, the father of the well-known Prince Hoare. Under so accomplished an instructor he made rapid progress, and the family were at this period maintained by the sale of his drawings. Before he attained his seventeenth year the family removed to London. His first appearance as an exhibitor at Somerset House was in 1787, and he rapidly became the fashionable portrait painter of the day, a pre-eminence which he maintained for upwards of forty years. In 1791 he was chosen a 'supplemental associate' of the Royal Academy, his age not permitting him to become a candidate for associate membership. This, it may be observed, is the only instance in which such an exceptional honour has been conferred. In 1792 he was appointed by George III. to succeed Sir Joshua Reynolds as his principal painter in ordinary. The peace of 1814 was an auspicious era for Lawrence, who received a magnificent commission from the king to paint the portraits of the allied sovereigns, their ministers, and the exalted personages of Europe, including Pope Pius VII., Metternich, Blucher, Platoff, and Cardinal Gonsalvi. For this purpose he visited Paris, Vienna, Rome, and the other principal cities of the continent, and painted a series of portraits which is now deposited in the Waterloo Hall at Windsor. He was knighted in 1815, and in 1820 was elected president of the Royal Academy on the death of Benjamin West. In 1826 he paid a second visit to Paris to paint the portrait of Charles X., who rewarded him with the cross of the legion of honour. He died at his house in Russell Square, London, 7 Jan., 1830. The characteristics of his style are brilliancy of colour and a delicate mode of conveying a faithful resemblance with a beautiful sense of grace and effect. He charged high for his portraits, but, notwithstanding his immense receipts, died comparatively poor in consequence of his profuse expenditure and extravagant style of living. His Life and Correspondence by D. E. Williams was published in 1831, and a collection of engravings from fifty of his choicest works, with biographical and critical notices, in 1845.

LAWSON, Sir JOHN, a brave English admiral, was a native of Hull, and rose from the lowest

station to the command of a ship. He served the parliament with great fidelity, but co-operated with Monk in effecting the Restoration, for which he received the thanks of both Houses. He afterwards served under James duke of York as rear-admiral, and was killed in the engagement with the Dutch fleet 1665.

LAX, WILLIAM, Lowndean professor of astronomy and geometry at Cambridge, died at St. Ibbs near Hitchin, Herts, of which parish he was vicar, 29 Oct., 1836, aged 75.

LAYNEZ, JAMES, the second general of the Jesuits, was born at Almacario, in the diocese of Siguenza, in Spain, 1512. He was one of the earliest companions of St. Ignatius of Loyola, after whose death he succeeded to the generalship of the Society 1558. He appeared with great distinction at the Council of Trent and the Colloquy of Poissy; was much esteemed for his prudence, learning, and piety; refused a cardinal's hat; and died at Rome 19 Jan., 1565, leaving several theological works in Latin. Father Theophilus Raynaud attributes to him also the 'Declarations on the Constitutions of the Jesuits;' while others assert that Laynez drew up the 'Constitutions' themselves, but this is an error which can be refuted by the most incontestable dates and facts. What some writers say concerning the changes introduced by Laynez into the institute of the Jesuits is equally fabulous.

LAZIUS, WOLFGANG, a physician and historian, born 1514, at Vienna, where he died 19 June, 1565.

LEACH, HUMPHREY, a native of Allerton, Shropshire, received his education at Brasenose College, Oxford, and taking orders, obtained preferment in the Established Church; but having determined to profess the Catholic religion, he repaired to Rome, and was admitted into the Society of Jesus. In due time he was sent back on the mission and stationed in Cheshire, till his death, which occurred 8 June, 1629, at the age of 56. He published 'The Triumph of Truth,' 8vo., Douay, 1609, with an appendix, concerning his conversion to the Catholic faith. There also goes under his name 'Dutifull Considerations addressed to King James concerning his premonitory Epistle to Christian Princes,' 4to., St. Omer, 1609, but Father Persons had the chief hand in its composition.

LEAKE, JOHN, M.D., was a native of Ainstable, Cumberland. He became a surgeon in London, and afterwards a licentiate of the college of physicians; but devoted himself to obstetric practice. He purchased the ground for the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and then gave it to the governors. His principal work, 'Medical Instructions towards the prevention and cure of various Diseases incident to Women,' was translated into French and German. Died 8 Aug., 1792.

LEAKE, Sir JOHN, son of Richard Leake, mentioned below, was born at Rotherhithe 1656. He served with his father, and at the Revolution obtained the command of a ship of seventy guns. In 1692 he was at the battle off La Hogue; and in 1701 was made first captain of the 'Britannia' under the earl of Pembroke, lord high admiral of England. The year following he expelled the French from Newfoundland, and on his return was made rear-admiral of the blue in 1703. In 1704 he assisted Admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar, for which he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1705 he saved that fortress from the con-

bined attacks of France and Spain. The same year he was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona, and in 1706 he so seasonably relieved that place that King Philip was obliged to raise the siege. This was followed by the reduction of Carthagena, Alicant, and Majorca. On the death of Sir Cloudesly Shovel, he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet. In 1708 he conveyed the queen of Spain to her consort King Charles, after which he reduced the islands of Sardinia and Minorca. Having thus terminated the campaign he returned to England, and was chosen M.P. for Rochester. On the death of Queen Anne he lost his places, after which he led a retired life. Died 1 Aug., 1720.

LEAKE, RICHARD, a naval officer, born at Harwich 1629. He displayed uncommon courage in the Dutch war after the Restoration, and subsequently was appointed master-gunner of England, and storekeeper of the ordnance. He contrived the method of firing a mortar by the blast of a piece. Died 1686.

LEAKE, STEPHEN MARTIN, F.S.A., was born 170-, being the son of Captain Martin, who married a sister of Admiral Leake, which gallant officer bequeathed his property to the captain, and the son, out of gratitude, assumed the name of Leake. On the revival of the order of the Bath he was made one of the esquires of the deputy earl marshal; in 1727 Lancaster herald; in 1729 Norroy; in 1741 Clarenceux; and in 1754 Garter king at arms. Died 24 March, 1773. His works are Reasons for granting Commissions to the Provincial Kings at Arms to visit their Provinces; Nummi Brit. Historia, or a Historical Account of English Money; The Life of Admiral Sir John Leake; The Statutes of the Order of the Garter.

LEAKE, WILLIAM MARTIN, F.R.S., served for some years in the Royal Artillery, and retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel 1823. Having been employed during the early part of his career on special service in the east, he travelled over the whole of Greece and Asia Minor, and gave to the public the results of his labours in the following works: 'Researches in Greece, containing Remarks on the languages spoken in Greece at the present day,' 1814; 'The Topography of Athens,' 1821; second edition, enlarged, 2 vols., 1841; 'Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor,' 1824; 'Historical Outline of the Greek Revolution,' 1826; 'Travels in the Morea,' 3 vols., 1830; 'Travels in Northern Greece,' 1835-41; 'Peloponnesiaca: a Supplement to Travels in the Morea,' 1846; 'Numismata Hellenica,' 1854, with appendix, 1859. In the compilation of the last-named valuable work he was assisted by his wife, formerly Mrs. W. Marsden, *née* Wilkins. Col. Leake, who was an earnest advocate of the freedom and independence of Greece, died at Brighton 10 Jan., 1860.

LEAKEY, JAMES, painter, died at Exeter 16 Feb., 1865, aged 90.

LEANDER A S. MARTINO. *See* JONES, JOHN.

LEAPOR, MARY, was born 1722, at Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, where her father was gardener to Judge Blencowe. She died at Brackley 12 Nov., 1746. After her death, two volumes of her poems were published by subscription.

LE BAS, Rev. CHARLES WEBB, died at Brighton 25 Jan., 1861, æt. 82. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourth wrangler in 1800, having previously obtained a Craven scholarship. He studied originally for the bar, but finding that his deafness would prove an insuperable obstacle to his success in the legal profession, he took orders. He was prebendary of Lincoln, and held the professorship of mathematics at the East India College, Haileybury, of which establishment he was subsequently elected principal. He wrote the lives of Bishop Middleton, Wickliffe, Cranmer, Jewel, and Laud, besides numerous sermons, and articles in the 'British Critic.'

LE BAS, JEAN PHILIPPE, a French engraver, born at Paris 1707; died 14 April, 1783.

LEBEUF, JEAN, born 1687, at Auxerre, associate of the Academy of Belles Lettres and Inscriptions, honorary canon of the cathedral of Auxerre, died 10 April, 1760. He was author of 'L'Histoire d'Auxerre,' 2 vols. 4to.; 'Traité du Chant ecclésiastique,' 8vo., 1741; 'Recueil de Dissertations sur l'Histoire de France,' 3 vols. 12mo.; and 'L'Histoire du Diocèse de Paris,' 15 vols. 12mo. These works are written in a heavy style: but they contain much information.

LE BLANC, JEAN BERNARD, was born at Dijon 3 Dec., 1707. He became an abbé, and was distinguished as a man of letters. He died 1781. His principal work is entitled 'Letters on the English Nation,' of which there is a translation. He also wrote a tragedy called 'Abensaide.'

LEBLANC, MARCEL, one of the fourteen Jesuits sent by Louis XIV. to Siam. He laboured for the conversion of the Talapoins, and embarked for China; but the vessel was taken by the English, and he continued a prisoner till 1690. He died at Mozambique 1693, aged 40. We have from him a History of the Revolution of Siam.

LE BLANC, Sir SIMON, was born in or about 1749, and in 1766 was admitted of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in which society he enjoyed a fellowship for twenty years. He was made a serjeant-at-law 1787, and in June, 1799, a justice of the King's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Died 15 April, 1816.

LE BLOND, CHRISTOPHER, a miniature painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1670. He lived some time in England, where he invented a method of engraving in colours, after which he went to Paris, and died in an hospital 1740. He wrote a treatise on ideal beauty.

LEBRUN, CHARLES, an eminent painter, of Scotch extraction, was born in France 1619, and died 12 Feb., 1690. He published a book on Physiognomy, and another on the Character of the Passions; but his greatest works are his paintings of Alexander's battles.

LEBRUN, CHARLES FRANÇOIS, duke of Placentia, a French statesman and writer, born at St. Sauveur, near Coutances, 19 March, 1739. In 1768 he became inspector-general of the property of the crown, and secretary to chancellor Maupeou, whose most celebrated reports and decrees he drew up. He shared, under Louis XVI., the disgrace of his protector; was elected (1789) deputy in the Constituent Assembly, where he voted with 'the right;' went into retirement under the Legislative Assembly and the Convention; became a member of the Council of Five Hundred, 1795; and took part (1799) in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, when he was appointed third consul. The reorganization of the finances, and the creation of the Cour des Comptes were owing, in a great degree, to his exertions. Napoleon, on becoming emperor,

made him his principal treasurer, and entrusted him (1806) with the government of Liguria, and the organization of that republic in French departments (1810) and also with the government of Holland. He was created a peer of France 1814; held for a time the office of grand master of the university of Paris; and died 16 June, 1824. He published free translations of the Jerusalem Delivered, the Iliad, and the Odyssey.

LEBRUN, LAURENT, a French Jesuit, who published 'Virgilius Christianus,' and 'Ovidius Christianus,' which show more piety than taste. He was born at Nantes in 1607, and died at Paris 1 Sept., 1663. Besides the above works, he was the author of 'Eloquentia Poetica,' which is a useful treatise on poetical composition.

LE BRUN, PIERRE, a learned priest of the Oratory, born at Brignolles 11 June, 1661; died at Paris 6 Jan., 1729. His chief works are a Critical History of Superstitious Practices; Explanation of the Ceremonies of the Mass; a treatise against dramatic performances; and another against the Divining Rod.

LEBRUN, PONCE DENIS ÉCOUCHARD, a French lyric poet, born 1729, at Paris, where he died 2 Sept., 1807.

LECCHI, JOHN ANTHONY, a mathematician, born at Milan 17 Nov., 1702. He entered the society of Jesus, and was appointed professor of rhetoric at Brera; afterwards of mathematics at Pavia, and next at Milan. In 1759 he settled at Vienna, as mathematician to the imperial court; and he displayed great ability in measuring the bed of the river Reno, on which he was employed several years. His works are Theoria Lucis; Arithmetica Universalis Is. Newtoni, illustrata et aucta; Elementa Geometriæ; Elementa Trigonometriæ; De Sectionibus Conicis; Idrostatica esaminata; Relasione della visita alle terre dannegiate delle acque di Bologna, Ferrere e Ravenna; Memoire idrostatico-storiche dell operazioni esequite nella inalveazione del Reno; Trattato de' Canali Navigabili. Died 24 Aug., 1776.

LE CÈNE, CHARLES, a Protestant divine, born at Caen, 1646. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to England, where he died May, 1703. In 1696 he published the prospectus of a new French translation of the Scriptures. This was translated into English, without any acknowledgment, by Henry Ross, and two editions of it met with a favourable reception. Le Cène's version was printed by his son, at Amsterdam, and greatly disappointed those who had formed expectations of it from the Essay.

LE CLERC, DANIEL, a physician, born at Genoa 1652. After studying at Paris and Montpellier he took his doctor's degree at Valentia, and then settled in his own country, where he practised with success till 1704, when he retired from the profession on becoming a member of the council of state. Died 8 June, 1728. His works are 'Bibliotheca Anatomica,' 2 vols. folio; a 'History of Medicine,' which has been translated into English; and 'Historia Latorum Lumbricorum.'

LE CLERC, JEAN, an eminent writer, brother of the preceding, was born at Geneva 1657. After going through a proper course of study he was ordained at Geneva; but on embracing the Arminian doctrines he left his native country, and went to Saumur, from whence he proceeded to London, where he officiated for some time in two French churches. The climate of England not agreeing with his constitution, he went to Amsterdam, and became professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and belles lettres, in the Remonstrant College. Le Clerc survived his mental faculties, and died 8 Jan., 1736. It would occupy too much room to give a catalogue of his works. In 1686 he commenced a literary journal, entitled 'Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique,' continued to 1693, in 25 vols. 12mo. From 1703 to 1713 he conducted another, entitled 'Bibliothèque Choisie,' 28 vols. 12mo., which was followed by his 'Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne,' from 1714 to 1729, 29 vols. 12mo. He also published Systems of Logic, Ontology, and Pneumatology; but one of his best performances is his Ars Critica. Besides these he published several miscellaneous pieces; editions of ancient and modern authors; a translation of the Bible into French; Commentaries on the Scriptures, &c.

LECLERC, NICOLAS GABRIEL, a French physician and historian, born at Baume-les-Dames (Franche-Comté) 1726; died at Versailles 30 Dec., 1798. He visited Russia several times, and, by order of Louis XV., collected materials for a history of that country, which was published at Paris, in 6 vols. 4to., 1783-94. He wrote other works on the healing art, the education of youth, &c.

LE CLERC, SÉBASTIEN, a designer and engraver, born at Metz 1637: died 23 Oct., 1714. Pope Clement XI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and Louis XIV. appointed him his engraver in ordinary. He executed above three thousand pieces; besides which he published A Treatise of Theoretic and Practical Geometry; A Treatise on Architecture; and A Discourse on Perspective. He had a son of both his names, who became an historical painter, and many engravings have been made from his pictures. He was a member of the Academy of Painting at Paris, and died, aged 86, in 1763. Another son of Sébastien was *Laurent Jose Le Clerc*, an ecclesiastic, who published three volumes of remarks on Moreri's Dictionary. He died 7 May, 1736.

LECLERC, VICTOR EMMANUEL, a French general, born at Pontoise 17 March, 1772. He served in the armies of the Alps and of Italy, and became a general of brigade 1797, in which year he married Pauline, the sister of Napoleon. He distinguished himself under Moreau, in Germany (1799), took part in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, and was nominated commander of the expedition to St. Domingo. He sailed from Brest in Dec., 1801, and achieved some successes; but being seized with yellow fever, he died 2 Dec., 1802.

L'ÉCLUSE, CHARLES DE, *Clusius*, a botanist, born at Arras 1526. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree in physic; after which he travelled in various countries, and three times visited England. The Emperor Maximilian II. conferred on him the rank of nobility; and in 1593 he was chosen professor of botany at Leyden, where he died 4 April, 1609. His works are very valuable.

LECOMTE, FÉLIX, a sculptor, of Paris, born 16 Jan., 1737; died 11 Feb., 1817. The statues of Rollin and Fénélon are regarded as his masterpieces.

LECOMTE, LOUIS, a French Jesuit, born about 1650, at Bordeaux, where he died 1729. He was sent to China as a missionary and mathematician (1685), and on his return published 'Memoirs' relating to that country, which were censured by the faculty of divinity at Paris, and condemned by the parliament to be burnt.

LECOQ, PIERRE, a French ecclesiastic, born at Ifs, near Caen, 1708; died 1777. He wrote on the Usury of Commercial Loans; Letters on Ecclesiastical Discipline; a treatise on different kinds of Property; another on Funds, &c.

LECOUVRIER, ADRIENNE, a celebrated French actress, who played the principal tragic and comic parts at Paris, from 1717 till her death, 20 March, 1730, aged 41.

LEDERLIN, JOHN HENRY, professor of Hebrew and Greek at Strasburg, was an accomplished critic, and published editions of several classical authors. Born 1672; died 1737.

LEDIARD, THOMAS, author of a 'Naval History of England,' and a Life of the Duke of Marlborough, died June, 1743.

LEDRAN, HENRI FRANÇOIS, a famous surgeon and lithotomist, author of Surgery, 2 vols., and other professional works, was born 1685, at Paris, where he died 17 Oct., 1770.

LEDWICH, EDWARD, LL.D., an antiquary, was a native of Ireland, and received his education in Trinity College, Dublin, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was also presented to the college living of Aghadoe in the Queen's county, and became secretary to the Royal Irish Academy. Died 3 Aug., 1823, aged 83. His works consist of 'Antiquities of Ireland,' 1793; 'Statistical Account of the Parish of Aghadoe,' 1796; papers in the Archæologia,' and in the Memoirs of the Royal Irish Academy.

LEDYARD, JOHN, a traveller born in Connecticut 1751. After going round the world with Captain Cook, he formed the design of traversing the whole of the north of Europe on foot, which he accomplished, even to Behring's Straits and Hudson's Bay. This romantic enterprise he executed, alone and unarmed. He next undertook to traverse the regions of Africa; but died at Cairo 1788.

LEE, CHARLES, was born at Dernhall, Cheshire, 1731. After serving in the English army, under Generals Abercrombie and Burgoyne, he went to Virginia (1773), and at the commencement of the revolutionary war was appointed a major-general in the American army, and afterwards to the command of the troops in the Southern States. He rendered important services to the United States; but being censured and suspended for disobedience of orders, he retired into private life. Died at Philadelphia 2 Oct., 1782. Anecdotes of General Lee, with his Political and Military Essays, were published at London 1792.

LEE, EDWARD, D.D., an English prelate, was born at Great Lee, Kent, and sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, about 1498, but took his M.A. degree at Cambridge 1504. He was appointed chaplain and almoner to Henry VIII., who employed him on several embassies. In Feb., 1528-9, he was made chancellor of the church of Sarum, and in 1530 promoted to the archbishopric of York. Died 13 Sept., 1544. A list of his writings is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

LEE, FRANCIS, M.D., was born at Cobham, Surrey, 1660, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, which he lost at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths. He then went to Italy, where he took his doctor's degree, and in 1708 was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians in London. He was the intimate friend of the pious Nelson, and assisted him in his book on the Fasts and Feasts, as he also did Dr. Grabe in his edition of the LXX. He died in France, 1719. His own works are 'The Life of John Kettlewell;' 'The History of Montanism;' 'Dissertation on Esdras;' two volumes of theological and mathematical miscellanies, published, with his life, for the benefit of his daughter, 1752.

LEE, HARRIET. *See* LEE, SOPHIA.

LEE, HENRY, for many years the proprietor and manager of theatres in the west of England, died in London, 30 March, 1836, aged 71. He wrote various poems and dramatic pieces, including 'Caleb Quotem and his Wife, an Opera,' 8vo., 1810.

LEE, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., M.D., a learned Scotch divine and theological writer, born in the parish of Stow, Mid Lothian, 1780. He was appointed principal of the university of Edinburgh, 1840, and continued in that office till his death on 2 May, 1859.

LEE, NATHANIEL, a dramatic poet, born at Hatfield, Herts, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1668). After an unsuccessful attempt to gain a living as an actor, he turned dramatic author, and wrote several tragedies, which were received with applause. The best are 'The Rival Queens,' and 'Theodosius.' Died 1692.

LEE, SAMUEL, a Puritan divine, born in London 1625. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and next at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of M.A., and was chosen fellow of Wadham College. He became a popular preacher in London, but, being silenced at the Restoration, went to New England. After the Revolution he embarked for his own country, but was taken on the passage, and carried to France, where he died Nov., 1691. His works are 'Chronicon Castrense,' added to King's Vale Royal of Cheshire; Orbis Miraculum, or the Temple of Solomon pourtrayed; Contemplations on Mortality; and other works. He also had a considerable hand in Hevicus's 'Theatrum Historicum,' edit. 1662.

LEE, SAMUEL, D.D., an accomplished linguist, born at Longnor, Shropshire, 14 May, 1783, of humble parentage. He was educated in the charity-school of his native village, and at the age of twelve was apprenticed to a carpenter. While labouring at his craft he mastered the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Syriac languages. Subsequently he acquired a knowledge of Arabic, Persian, French, German, and Italian, with the assistance of Archdeacon Corbett, who procured his appointment (1810) to the mastership of a foundation school at Shrewsbury. He entered Queen's College, Cambridge, 1813, graduated B.A. 1818, took orders, and became professor of Arabic in that university 1819, and in 1831 regius professor of Hebrew. In 1833, being then a member of Trinity College, he proceeded to his D.D. degree at Cambridge; but the same honour had been conferred upon him more than ten years previously by the university of Halle. He died at Barley, Herts, 16 Dec., 1852. His principal works are, 'A Grammar of the Hebrew Language,' 1827; sixth edition 1844; 'On the Study of the Holy Scriptures,' 1830; 'The Travels of Ibn Batuta, translated from the Arabic 1833; a translation of Job, 1837; 'Hebrew, Chaldee, and English Lexicon,' 1844.

LEE, SOPHIA, an English authoress, was the daughter of John Lee, an actor at Covent Garden, after whose death she kept a school at Bath in conjunction with her sister Harriet. After amassing

a competency she died at Clifton 13 March, 1824. Her works are 'The Chapter of Accidents,' a comedy; 'Assignation,' a comedy; 'The Recess,' said to be the first English romance in which history is blended with fiction; 'The Hermit's Tale,' a ballad; 'Almeyda, Queen of Grenada,' a tragedy; 'The Life of a Lover,' a novel; and two of the stories in her sister's 'Canterbury Tales.' *Harriet Lee* survived her sister many years, dying at Clifton 1 Aug., 1851, aged 94. Her works are 'The Error of Innocence,' a novel, 1786; 'The New Peerage, or Our Eyes may deceive us,' a comedy; 'The Canterbury Tales,' 5 vols., 1797-1805; 'Kruitzner,' a tale which suggested to Byron his tragedy of Werner; 'Clara Lennox,' a novel; and a play called 'The Mysterious Marriage, or the Heirship of Roselva.'

LEE, WILLIAM, an ingenious inventor, was a native of Woodborough, Notts, and was matriculated as a sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge, May, 1579. He subsequently removed to St. John's College, and as a member of that society proceeded B.A. 1582-3. It is believed that he commenced M.A. 1586. In 1589, at which time, it is stated, he was curate of Calverton, near Nottingham, he invented the stocking frame. The tradition is that he was deeply in love with a young woman at or near Calverton; but she, whenever he went to visit her, seemed more mindful of her knitting than of his addresses. This creating an aversion on his part to knitting by hand, he determined to contrive a machine which should turn out work enough to render the common knitting an unprofitable employment. He taught his brother James and others to work under him, and for some years practised his new art at Calverton. Either he or his brother exhibited the machine at work to Queen Elizabeth; but his invention was slighted and discouraged by his countrymen. Henry IV. invited him to settle in France, promising him great rewards, privileges, and honours. Accordingly, he and nine workmen established themselves, with as many frames, at Rouen, where they carried on the manufacture of stockings with success and approbation under the king's protection. The assassination of Henry IV., and the troubles which ensued in France, disappointed Lee's hopes of obtaining the promised privileges; and he died of grief at Paris in or soon after 1610. Upon his decease seven of his workmen returned to England, and they, with one Aston, of Calverton, who had been his apprentice, laid the foundation of the manufacture in this country.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 37.

LEECH, JOHN, a caricaturist, was born 29 Aug., 1817, being son of Mr. John Leech, who kept the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and afterwards placed with a medical practitioner at Hoxton. Here he diversified his medical studies by pen-and-ink sketches of his master and fellow-students; and some of these falling in the way of Mr. Barham, the author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' the young man was by him introduced to Bentley the publisher. An engagement to illustrate the 'Legends' followed, and the medical profession was at once abandoned. Soon after 'Punch' was started Leech joined its staff, and he continued so employed, among other occupations, for the rest of his life, his first sketch, entitled 'Foreign Affairs,' appearing in Aug., 1841, and his last on the day of his funeral. Three volumes of his pictorial contributions to 'Punch,' were published in a collected form under the title of 'Pictures of Life and Character.' He also illustrated several of Albert Smith's novels, the 'Comic History of England,' and other works. His death happened at Kensington, 29 Oct., 1864.

LEECHMAN, William, D.D., was born at Dolphington, Lanarkshire, 1706, and educated at Edinburgh. He became professor of theology at Glasgow 1743; principal of that university 1761; and died 3 Dec., 1785. He wrote 'Sermons,' published in a collected form, 1789; and a life of Dr. Hutcheson, prefixed to the latter's 'Moral Philosophy,' 1755.

LEEDS, THOMAS OSBORNE, DUKE OF, was the son and heir of Sir Edward Osborne, Bart. In 1673 he was created Viscount Latimer, and in the following year earl of Danby. He succeeded Lord Clifford in the office of lord high treasurer which the latter had resigned on the passing of the Test Act (1673). When he entered upon this employment the Treasury was totally exhausted, and the very title of lord treasurer had become odious; so that it required the utmost stretch of his abilities to restore in some degree the public credit, and bring the revenue into tolerable order. This he, by skilful management and great industry, effected; but he was thought to be too much in the interest of the court to act with integrity in his high office. The earl of Shaftesbury, his capital enemy, caused him to be impeached in parliament 1678, and he was imprisoned till 1684. He was created marquis of Carmarthen 1689; duke of Leeds 1694; and died 1712.

LEEPE, JOHN ANTHONY VAN DER, a painter of Bruges, died 1720, aged 56.

LEFEBVRE, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, duke of Danzig, a marshal of France, born at Rufach (Haut-Rhin) 1755, died at Paris 14 Sept., 1820. His principal exploit was the capture of Danzig (24 May, 1807) for which he was rewarded with the title of duke.

LEFÈVRE, CLAUDE, a French portrait painter born at Fontainebleau 1631; died in London 1675.

LEFÈVRE DE LA BODERIE, GUI, was born in Lower Normandy 1541. He acquired a great knowledge of the Oriental languages, and had a concern in the Polyglot Bible which bears the name of Montanus. He was secretary to the duke d'Alençon, and died 1598. His brother, *Nicolas*, was also a very learned man, and died in 1605. *Antoine Lefèvre*, another brother, was distinguished by his skill in diplomacy, and died 1615. His negotiations were printed 1749.

LEFÈVRE D'ÉTAPLES, JACQUES, was born at Étaples, in Picardy, about 1440. He contributed to the revival of letters in the university of Paris but, being suspected of Lutheranism, was obliged to retire to Meaux, where for some time the bishop protected him, till the violence of Lefèvre's enemies compelled him to remove to Blois, and from thence to Guienne. Died 1537. He was the friend of Erasmus, and, like him, was too timid to separate entirely from the church of Rome. In 151 he published a translation of St. Paul's Epistles and in 1530 a French version of the Bible.

LEFÈVRE, JACQUES, doctor of the Sorbonne and grand vicar of Bourges, was a native of Coutance. He gained great celebrity by his 'Motifs invincibles pour convaincre ceux de la Religio prétendue Réformée.' He wrote several othe controversial pieces. Died 1 July, 1716.

LEFÈVRE, ROBERT, a French portrait painter, born at Bayeux (Calvados) 1756; died at Paris Jan., 1831.

LEFÈVRE, ROLAND a portrait painter, was a native of Anjou, and died in England, 1677.

LEFÈVRE, TANNEGUI. *See* FABER.

LEFÈVRE DE ST. MARC. *See* ST. MARC.

LEFORT, FRANCIS, a general and admiral in the Russian service, the esteemed friend and adviser of Peter the Great, was born at Geneva 1656, and died at Moscow 12 March, 1699.

LEFROY, THOMAS LANGLOIS, LL.D., an Irish judge, born 8 Jan., 1776. He was chief justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland from 1852 till his death, which occurred 4 May, 1869. He published a volume of legal 'Reports.'

LEGALLOIS, JULIEN JEAN CÉSAR, a French physician and physiologist, born 1770; died Feb., 1814.

LEGENDRE, ADRIEN MARIE, one of the greatest of French mathematicians, was born at Toulouse 1752; died 10 Jan., 1833. His beautiful theorem on the spherical excess of a small spherical triangle, his discoveries relative to the theory of numbers, and his famous method of least squares, are sufficient to immortalise his name. Of his works, the best known is the 'Elements of Geometry,' which has been translated into English by Sir David Brewster.

LEGENDRE, GILBERT CHARLES, marquis of St. Aubin-sur-Loire, wrote A Treatise on Opinion, Antiquities of the Royal House of France, &c. Born 1688 at Paris; died there 8 May, 1746.

LEGENDRE, LOUIS, a French priest, author of several esteemed historical and biographical works, was born at Rouen 1659, and died at Paris 1 Feb., 1733.

LEGENDRE, LOUIS, a deputy in the national convention, who, after being a sailor and then a butcher, became a fitting instrument of the atrocities of Marat and Robespierre. Born at Paris 1756; died 13 Dec., 1797.

LEGER, ANTHONY, a Protestant divine, born at Ville Seiche, in Piedmont, 1594, became professor of divinity at Geneva, and died 1661. He published an edition of the Greek Testament, accompanied by the Romaic version of Maximus Calliopolitanus; and 'Authentic Monuments of the Religion of the Greeks.' His son of the same names, born at Geneva 1652, became professor of divinity there, and died 1719, leaving a number of sermons and Latin dissertations. *John Leger*, nephew of Anthony the elder, was born at Ville Seiche 1615, and died pastor of the Walloon church at Leyden, about 1680. He wrote in French a history of the Piedmontese Protestants.

LEGGE, GEORGE, Lord Dartmouth. *See* DARTMOUTH.

LEGOUVÉ, GABRIEL MARIE JEAN BAPTISTE, a French poet and dramatist, born at Paris 23 June, 1764; died 30 Aug., 1812.

LEGRAIN, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French historian, born at Paris 1565; died 2 July, 1642.

LE GRAND, ANTOINE, a Franciscan friar, known in religion as Bonaventura à S. Anna, was a native of Douay, where he became professor of philosophy and divinity. Afterwards he was sent as a missionary to England, and resided principally in Oxfordshire. He was elected provincial of his order 10 July, 1698, and died 26 July, 1699. Father Le Grand was much attached to the Cartesian system, of which he published an explanation, frequently printed in England. Besides this work he wrote some in Latin and French on metaphysical subjects; but his best performance is an ecclesiastical history, entitled 'Historia Sacra a mundo condito ad Constantinum Magnum.'

LEGRAND, JACQUES GUILLAUME, a French architect, born at Paris 9 May, 1743; died at St. Denis 9 Nov., 1807.

LEGRAND, JOACHIM, was born 6 Feb., 1653, at St. Lo, in Normandy. He entered into the congregation of the Oratory, but quitted it to become a tutor at Paris; after which he went to Portugal, as secretary to the embassy, and Spain. He held a controversy with Bishop Burnet, respecting the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, on which subject he published three volumes. He died at Paris 30 April, 1733. His other works are a translation of Lobo's History of Abyssinia, and 'De la Succession à la Couronne de France.'

LEGRAND D'AUSSY, PIERRE JEAN BAPTISTE, was born at Amiens 1737. He was educated at Amiens in the college of the Jesuits, of which order he became a member, and was appointed professor of rhetoric at Caen. On the suppression of the society he was made secretary of the military school, and in 1796 conservator of the French manuscripts in the national library. Died 5 Dec., 1800. He is known by his 'Fabliaux,' or tales of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, 5 vols.; 'Contes dévots, Fables, et Romans anciens, pour servir de suite aux Fabliaux,' 'Histoire de la vie privé des Français;' A Tour to Auvergne; 'Vie d'Apollonius de Tyanes.' At the time of his death, he was engaged on a History of French Poetry, which he left unfinished.

LEGROS, NICOLAS, canon of Rheims, was born in that city 1675. For his zeal against the bull Unigenitus he was excommunicated, on which he went to Holland; but when Louis XIV. died, the ecclesiastical censure was taken off, and he returned to Rheims in 1716. In 1721 he was banished on the same account; and after visiting Italy he settled in Holland, and died there 4 Dec., 1751. His principal works are 'La Sainte Bible, traduite sur les textes originaux, avec les différences de la Vulgate,' 6 vols.; 'Méditations sur la concorde des Évangiles;' 'Sur l'Épitre aux Romains;' 'Sur les Épitres canoniques.' Besides these he published several books on the bull Unigenitus, and other controversial subjects.

LEGUANO, STEFANO MARIA, an historical painter, born at Bologna 1660; died 1715.

LEIBNITZ, GODFREY WILLIAM, was born at Leipsic 3 July, 1646. His father was professor of philosophy, and secretary of the university, but died when his son was about six years old. At the age of fifteen he entered the college of his native place after which he went to Jena, with a view to the study of the law, in which he took his doctor's degree. He next visited the university of Nuremberg, where he applied himself to chemistry, but removed from thence to the court of Mentz, and was appointed a counsellor. In 1672 he went to Paris, and, while there, studied the mathematics. The year following he visited England, and became acquainted with Oldenburg, from whom he received an account of Newton's invention of fluxions, which afterwards he claimed as his own. In 1679 he obtained the patronage of the electoral prince of Hanover, who employed him to write the history of the house of Brunswick; for which pur-

sician, and published several treatises on medical and chemical subjects.

LEMNIUS, Lævinus, a physician, born in Zealand 1504. On the decease of his wife he took orders, and obtained a canonry. Died 1 July, 1568. He wrote an account of the plants mentioned in Scripture; a book on astrology; 'De occultis Naturæ Miraculis;' and other works, several of which have been translated into English.

LEMOINE, Abraham, a Frenchman, who, on account of his religion, came to London, where he officiated to a congregation of French Protestants; and died 1760. He translated into French Bishop Gibson's Pastoral Letters, and other works on divinity.

LEMOINE, Etienne, a Protestant divine, was born at Caen, in 1624, and died 3 April, 1689, at Leyden, where he was professor of theology. His dissertations on critical subjects were collected into 2 vols. 4to., under the title of 'Varia Sacra.'

LEMOINE, François, a painter, born at Paris 1688. He was employed for four years on the Apotheosis of Hercules, in the saloon at Versailles; for which he had a pension. He destroyed himself in a fit of lunacy, 4 June, 1737.

LEMOINE, Pierre, a French poet, born at Chaumont, in Bassigny, 1602. He became a Jesuit; and his greatest work is an epic on the history of St. Louis. Died 22 Aug., 1671.

LEMON, George William, an English clergyman, master of Norwich School, died 1797, aged 71. He was author of 'English Etymology, or a derivative Dictionary of the English Language,' 4to. London, 1783.

LEMON, Robert, F.S.A., deputy-keeper of his majesty's state papers, died in London 29 July, 1835, aged 56. In the duties of his office he evinced the greatest zeal and enthusiasm, and nearly every historical work published in his time bears a testimony to his exertions.

LEMONNIER, Pierre, professor of philosophy in the college of Harcourt, in Paris, died 27 Nov., 1757, aged 82. He wrote 'Cursus Philosophicus,' 6 vols.

LEMONNIER, Pierre Charles, an astronomer, son of the preceding, was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the National Institute. He was born at Paris 23 Nov., 1715. At the age of twenty-one he became assistant to Maupertuis in the measurement of a degree at the Polar Circle. After this he determined the positions of the zodiacal stars, and traced at St. Sulpice a new meridian line. He also traced the inequalities produced in the motion of Saturn by the action of Jupiter. He died 2 April, 1799, leaving some able works on astronomy. His brother, *Louis Guillaume Lemonnier* (b. 1717; d. 7 Sept., 1799), was also a member of the Academy of Sciences, of the National Institute, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was a very able physician and experimental philosopher, and contributed to the 'Encyclopédie' several articles on electricity.

LEMPRIERE, John, D.D., was born in the island of Jersey 1765, and educated at Reading School, under Dr. Valpy, whence he removed to Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1792; B.D. 1801; D.D. 1803). About 1793 he became master of Abingdon School, which he conducted with reputation for some years, and then was elected to the grammar school of Exeter. Here, however, he did not continue long, owing to his pertinacity in obtruding books on the school, contrary to the established regulations. After many disputes he was compelled to resign the situation, whereupon he petitioned parliament for redress, without effect. In 1811 he obtained the rectory of Meath, Devonshire. He died suddenly in London 1 Feb., 1824. His works are 'Bibliotheca Classica; or a Classical Dictionary,' taken chiefly from Sabatier's 'Siècles Payens;' a translation of Herodotus, of which only one volume was published; Universal Biography.

LENCLOS, Anne, or more familiarly Ninon de, a celebrated beauty, born 15 May, 1616, at Paris, of a respectable family. Her mother wished to devote her to the seclusion of a convent, but her father, who was a man of gallantry, prevented it; and the daughter, losing both her parents at the age of fifteen, soon devoted herself to the pleasures of the world. Courted for her understanding and her wit, but more for her beauty, she rejected the honourable offers of matrimony; and as she possessed opulence she determined to enjoy her liberty, and therefore yielded her person to those who, for greatness of talents, of birth, or of rank, were most pleasing to her licentious imagination. Yet she affected to preserve the manners of a woman of virtue; and so dignified was her personal deportment that ladies of character became her friends and associates. Sensible of the charms of virtue, and well skilled in the works of Montaigne and Charron, she talked as a philosopher; but while she reasoned like Socrates, she acted the part of Laïs. Long flattered by the gay and the opulent, she preserved her beauty almost to the last, and died 17 Oct., 1706, aged 90. One of her sons, ignorant of her relationship, became enamoured of her; and when she declared herself to be his mother the unfortunate youth, in despair, stabbed himself in her presence. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond; but those under her name addressed to the Marquis de Sévigné are fictitious.

LE NEVE, John, an antiquary, was born in London 27 Dec., 1679, and educated at Eton, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree. After publishing the works enumerated below, without deriving from them any pecuniary benefit, he took orders in his forty-fourth year, and in Jan., 1721-2, was instituted to the rectory of Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire; but this addition to his means, though evidently intended to afford him some relief from his troubles, had a directly contrary effect, for as soon as the circumstance became known to his creditors, they arrested him and threw him into Lincoln gaol. In all probability he died at his rectory in 1741. His principal work is 'Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' folio, 1716, a most useful compilation, chiefly from Bishop Kennett's MSS., containing a list of the principal dignitaries in every cathedral, collegiate church or chapel, in England and Wales. A greatly improved edition, with a continuation by Mr. T. Duffus Hardy, from 1715 to the date of publication, appeared at Oxford, 3 vols. 8vo., 1854. Le Neve's other productions are a Life of Dr. Field, Dean of Gloucester, 1716; 'Monumenta Anglicana: being Inscriptions on the Monuments of several eminent Persons deceased' (from 1600 to 1718), 5 vols. 8vo., 1717-19; a collection of monumental inscriptions (from A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1716) in Harl. MSS. 3605-3616; Lives of the Protestant Bishops, 2 parts, 1720 (all published), containing the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

LE NEVE, PETER, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born 21 Jan., 1661-2, and entering the College of Arms, became Rouge-Croix pursuivant 17 Jan., 1688-9; next Richmond herald; and finally Norroy, king-at-arms. He likewise held the office of deputy-chamberlain of the Exchequer, and had the honour of being chosen the first president of the Society of Antiquaries on its revival in 1717. Died 24 Sept., 1729. He left numerous MSS. on genealogy and topography, some of which came into the possession of Honest Tom Martin, of Palgrave, in Suffolk, who married his widow.

LE NEVE, Sir WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Aslacton, Norfolk, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge. Entering the College of Arms, he was appointed Mowbray herald extraordinary 24 June, 1624; York herald, 25 Nov., 1625; Norroy king-at-arms 3 Jan., 1633-4, about which time he received the honour of knighthood; and Clarenceux king-at-arms 22 June, 1635. During the civil war he several times, in his tabard, preceded by a trumpeter, summoned garrisons, and upon their refusing to surrender, declared them traitors, at the imminent risk of his life. Being at Oxford with the king in 1642, that university honoured him with the degree of LL.D. In 1646 the Parliament not only deprived him of his office of Clarenceux, but seized his estate, sequestrating it till they had obtained £524—a very large sum in those days. Grief for his own and his sovereign's misfortunes led to the loss of his reason. He died 1661, being buried on the 15th of Aug., in the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf.

LENFANT, JACQUES, a French Protestant divine, born at Bazoches (La Beauce) 1661; went in 1688 to Berlin, where he was appointed preacher to the queen of Prussia, member of the Academy of Sciences, and counsellor of the Superior Consistory. Died 7 Aug., 1728. He wrote a vast number of works on ecclesiastical history, including a history of Pope Joan, and published, in collaboration with Beausobre, a French translation of the New Testament.

LENG, JOHN, was born at Norwich 1665, and educated at St. Paul's School, from whence he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge. In 1708 he was presented to the rectory of Beddington, Surrey, and in 1723 made bishop of Norwich. Died 26 Oct., 1727. He published two of the comedies of Aristophanes; a Course of Sermons at Boyle's Lecture; an edition of Terence; and a volume of Sermons.

LENGLET DU FRESNOY, NICOLAS, a French writer, born at Beauvais 5 Oct., 1674. He was an ecclesiastic, but so much given to satire and political intrigues that he was frequently sent to the Bastille. He also acted the part of a spy, and committed many acts of treachery to gain intelligence and gratify his employers. His death was occasioned by falling into the fire 15 Jan., 1755. His principal works are Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire, avec un Catalogue des principaux Historiens, 32 vols.; Méthode pour étudier la Geographie; Histoire de la Philosophie Hermetique; Tablettes Chronologiques de l'Histoire Universelle, 2 vols. His Method of studying History, and Chronological Tables, have been translated into English.

LENNARD, SAMPSON, an English translator, was a native of Kent. In early life he followed the profession of arms, and was attached to Sir Philip Sidney, with whom he fought at the battle of Zutphen. Afterwards he became distinguished as a man of letters and as a member of the College of Arms. He was appointed Rouge Rose pursuivant-extraordinary Feb., 1615; was very shortly afterwards advanced to the post of Bluemantle pursuivant-in-ordinary; and dying in Aug., 1633, was buried on the 17th of that month, at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf. He published various translations from the Latin and French, particularly Perrin's 'History of the Waldenses;' Du Plessis Mornay's 'History of Papacie;' and Charron 'On Wisdom.'

LENNEP, JOHN DANIEL VAN, a learned Hellenist, born at Leeuwarden (Holland) 1724; died at Aix-la-Chapelle 6 Feb., 1771. He was professor of Greek and Latin at Groningen (1752-68), and afterwards at Franeker. His principal work is 'Etymologicum Linguæ Græcæ.'

LENNOX, CHARLOTTE, an ingenious lady, of whose history nothing more is known than that she was born 1720; that her father, Colonel Ramsay, was lieutenant-governor of New York, by whom she was sent to England, where she married early, and was left a widow with one child. In 1747 she published a volume of poems; and in 1751 her novel of 'Harriet Stuart;' which was followed the next year by 'The Female Quixote.' After this appeared, in quick succession, several works translated from the French, and 'Henrietta,' a novel of considerable merit. She also wrote some dramatic pieces. Her last publication was 'Euphemia,' a novel. MRS. Lennox enjoyed the friendship of several persons of eminence, particularly Dr. Johnson. Died 4 Jan., 1804.

LENS, BERNARD, a miniature painter, and enameller to George II., died 30 Dec., 1740, aged 58. He published some drawing-books, and several views.

LENTHALL, WILLIAM, an English lawyer, and speaker of the Long Parliament, was born at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, June, 1591. He was educated at St. Alban Hall, Oxford, and going afterwards to Lincoln's Inn was called to the bar, and became eminent as a counsellor. In 1639 he was elected M.P. for Woodstock, and in 1640 chosen speaker of the House of Commons, in which capacity he amassed a considerable fortune by siding with the ruling party. He was also master of the rolls, a commissioner of the great seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was turned out by Cromwell 1653; but the year following he became speaker of the parliament called by the usurper, as he did also of the Rump. At the Restoration he was exempted from the Act of Indemnity, but obtained a general pardon from the king. Died 3 Sept., 1662. Several of his speeches and letters are in print.

LEO (ST.), *The Great*, a doctor of the Church, and one of the most eminent men who have occupied the Holy See, was a native of Rome, and was elected Pope 440. He distinguished himself by his zeal against the Manichæans, Pelagians, and Priscillianists. When Attila marched against Rome Leo met him, and prevailed upon him to return home. This pope also saved the city from being destroyed by Genseric. Died 3 Nov., 461. The best edition of his works is by Father Quesnel, folio, Lyons, 1700.

LEO II. (ST.), a Sicilian, succeeded Pope Agatho 17 Aug., 682; died 3 July, 683.

LEO III., a Roman, elected Pope 795; died 11 June, 816.

LEO IV., a Roman, elected Pope 847; died 17 July, 855.

LEO V., a native of Ardea, succeeded Benedict IV. 904, but was deposed by Christopher about a month afterwards, and sent to prison, where he died of grief.

LEO VI., a Roman, succeeded John X. 6 July, 928; died 20 Jan., 929.

LEO VII., a Roman, elected pope 936; died 23 April, 939.

LEO VIII. was elected pope by the emperor Otho's authority 963. Fleury mentions him as a legitimate pontiff; but Baronius and Pagi treat him as an intruder and an anti-pope. Died April, 965. Benedict V. disputed the papal chair with him.

LEO IX. (St.), *Bruno*, was elected pope 1048; died 19 April, 1054.

LEO X. was born at Florence 1475, being the second son of Lorenzo de' Medici, and baptized by the name of John. At the age of thirteen he was made a cardinal. He succeeded Pope Julius II. 1513, and assumed the name of Leo. He was a patron of literature, and encouraged the study of the Greek language. After opposing the king of France he made peace with him, and in 1515 concluded a concordat on the abolition of the Pragmatic Sanction. But the most remarkable circumstance in this pontificate was the rise of the Reformation under Luther, occasioned by the indulgences which Leo issued, to enable him to complete the church of St. Peter. Died 1 Dec., 1521.

LEO XI., *Alexander de' Medici*, was elected Pope 1 April, 1605, and died on the 17th of the same month.

LEO XII., *Annibal della Genga*, born 1760; was elected successor to Pius VII. 28 Sept., 1823; and died 10 Feb., 1829.

LEO I., *The Elder*, emperor of the East, ascended the throne 457, and died 474.

LEO II., *The Younger*, was the son of Zeno and of Ariadne, daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his uncle, 474, under the guardianship of his father, who soon afterwards caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. Leo died the same year.

LEO III., *The Isaurian*, was associated in the empire with Anastasius II. 717, and died 741.

LEO IV., son of Constantine Copronymus, succeeded his father 775, at the age of twenty-five; and died 780.

LEO V., *The Armenian*, was elected emperor, 813, and was assassinated 820.

LEO VI., surnamed *The Wise*, or *The Philosopher*, succeeded his father, Basil the Macedonian, 886. He expelled the patriarch Photius, and defeated the Hungarians and Bulgarians. Died 911. His works are, A System of Tactics; Novellæ Constitutiones; and Opus Basilicon.

LEO, of Modena, a Jewish writer, whose real name was Rabbi Jehudah Arie, was born at Modena about 1574, and died at Venice 1654. He wrote in Italian a valuable work on the ceremonies of the Jews; a Hebrew and Italian dictionary, &c.

LEO, John, a geographer, was born of Moorish parents, at Grenada; but when that city was taken in 1492, he went to Africa, whence he obtained the name of Africanus. He renounced the Mohammedan religion, and died about 1526. Leo wrote a description of Africa in Arabic, and translated it himself into Italian. John Pory published an English translation of it 1600. Leo was also the author of the 'Lives of Arabian Philosophers,' printed by Hottinger, in Latin, 1664.

LEO ALLATIUS. *See* Allatius.

LEONARDO, Leo, a musical composer of Naples, born 1689; died about 1742.

LEONICENUS, Nicholas, an Italian physician, was professor at Ferrara for sixty years. He was the first who translated Galen into Latin. He also wrote poems; an Examination of the Errors of Pliny's Natural History, &c. Born 1428; died 1524.

LEONIDAS, king of Sparta, was slain while gloriously defending the pass of Thermopylæ against the Persians, B.C. 480.

LEOPOLD I., Emperor of Germany, was the second son of Ferdinand III. He was born 1640; became king of Hungary 1655; king of Bohemia 1656; emperor 1658; died 6 May, 1705.

LEOPOLD II., son of the Emperor Francis I. and of Maria Theresa of Austria, was born at Vienna 1747; succeeded his father as grand-duke of Tuscany 1765; became emperor on the decease of Joseph II., 1790; died 1 March, 1792.

LEOPOLD, duke of Lorraine, son of Charles the fifth duke and of Eleanora of Austria, was restored (1697) to his estates which had been taken from his father by the French; and died 27 March, 1729, aged 50.

LEOPOLD I., king of the Belgians, born 1790. In early life he was known as Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Among his elder brothers and sisters were, Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, the father of Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria; Prince Ferdinand, grandfather of the present (1870) king of Portugal; and the Princess Victoria, afterwards duchess of Kent, and mother of Queen Victoria. After experiencing many vicissitudes of fortune, he married in 1816 the Princess Charlotte, and received the title of duke of Kendal in the English peerage. The princess died in Nov., 1817, but the prince had so identified himself with the nation, and had so won their confidence, that even after the bond which attached him personally to England had been broken, he continued to be regarded by the nation as one of themselves. He resided in the closest retirement at Claremont until 1830, when he was offered the kingdom of Greece, which however he declined. In June, 1831, the Belgian people elected him their king, and in the following month he solemnly swore to observe the constitution, and to preserve the independence and integrity of the country. He had first, however, to fight for his crown, for the Dutch had not yet consented to the severance of Belgium. He was beaten at Louvain, but an army of 50,000 men having been sent from France to his relief, the king of the Netherlands withdrew his troops. The remainder of his life was chiefly occupied in developing the internal resources of his kingdom. Leopold's position, however, sank into insignificance when compared with the part he played in the state affairs of Europe. With singular unanimity he was chosen the umpire in international disputes; the grievances of hostile governments were submitted to him; and the secrets of most royal houses were in his keeping. M. de Laguéronnière, indeed, did not scruple to call him 'le Juge de Paix de l'Europe.' He died 10 Dec., 1865, and was succeeded by his eldest son (Leopold II.), by his second wife, the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe.

LEOWITZ, Cyprian, *Leovitius*, a Bohemian astronomer and astrologer, who frightened many

people nearly out of their wits by predicting that the world would come to an end in 1584. Born 1504; died 1574.

LEPAUTE, JEAN ANDRÉ, a French clock and watch-maker, who made several improvements in his art, and published a useful Treatise on Horology. Born 1709; died 11 April, 1789.

LE PRINCE, JEAN, a French painter, born at Metz 1733; died 30 Sept., 1781.

LE PRINCE DE BEAUMONT, MARIE, sister of the preceding, was born at Rouen 26 April, 1711, and died 1780. She contracted a marriage with M. Beaumont, which, however, was declared null and void. Her first romance 'Le Triomphe de la verité,' was presented by the authoress herself to the king of Poland. She afterwards resided for some time in England, where she published a number of works, chiefly moral tales. Altogether she published no fewer than 69 volumes.

LERNOUT, JOHN, *Janus Lernutius*, a modern Latin poet, born at Bruges 1545; died there 29 Sept., 1619.

LEROY, JULIEN, a celebrated horologist, born at Tours 1686; died at Paris 1759.

LEROY, JULIEN DAVID, an architect, son of the preceding, was born at Paris 1728. His work on 'Les Ruines des plus beaux Monuments de la Grèce,' procured him admission into the academy of inscription, and tended to banish the bad taste which had been introduced into French architecture. He wrote other able works; and died 28 Jan., 1803.

LE SAGE. *See* LAS CASAS.

LE SAGE, ALAIN RENÉ, one of the most popular of French authors, was born 8 May, 1668, at Sarzeau, in the department of Morbihan. He received a superior education in the Jesuits' College at Vannes, and it is conjectured that he was subsequently engaged for several years in the collection of taxes in Brittany. In 1692 he went to Paris and determined to give his whole time and energies to literary pursuits. While struggling for fame he found a kind and generous friend in the abbé de Lyonne, who not only granted him an annual pension of 600 livres, but also taught him the Spanish language, and pointed out to him the beauties of Castilian literature. Three comedies, 'Le Traître puni,' 'Don Félix de Mendoce,' and 'Le Point d'honneur,' were the first pieces which Le Sage translated, or rather imitated, from the Spanish. The last of them was the only one put on the stage, and its reception was by no means flattering. Nor was Le Sage more successful in his next attempt, 'Les Nouvelles Aventures de Don Quichotte' (1704-6), a version of Avellaneda's spiritless continuation of Cervantes' masterpiece. In 1707, however, Le Sage achieved a double triumph, by his comedy of 'Don César Ursin,' imitated from Calderon, and an original farce called 'Crispin rival de son Maître.' Ever busy with his pen, he brought out soon afterwards 'Le Diable Boiteux,' which in the English translation bears the title of 'The Devil on Two Sticks.' The idea and the title of the work were derived from 'El Diablo Cojuelo,' of Louis Velez de Guevara. 'Turcaret,' a five-act play, which constitutes one of Le Sage's chief titles to fame, was levelled against the vampires who managed the revenues and farmed the taxes of France, and who tried hard, but without success, to prevent its being represented on the stage. It was played at the Théâtre Français 14 Feb., 1709, and had a great

run. The famous novel 'Gil Blas de Santillane,' which appeared 1715 in 2 vols., augmented by a third vol. 1724, and by a fourth 1735, raised Le Sage's popularity to the utmost height. Yet, in order to gain a livelihood, the writer of this admirable romance, which has been translated into the language of every civilised nation, did not disdain to compose for twenty-six consecutive years little pieces for the theatrical exhibitions at the fairs of St. Germain and St. Laurent. His other productions were a free translation of Bojardo's 'Orlando Innamorato' (1717-21); 'Les Aventures de Guzman d'Alfarache' (1732); 'Aventures de Robert, dit le Chevalier de Beauchesne' (1732); 'Histoire d' Estevanille Gonzalès, surnommé le Garçon de bonne humeur' (1734); 'Une Journée des Parques' (1735); 'Les Amants Jaloux,' a comedy; 'Le Bachelier de Salamanque' (1738); 'La Valise trouvée' (1740); and 'Melange amusant de saillies d'esprit et de traits historiques des plus frappants' (1743). In 1743 he retired to Boulogne with his wife and daughter, in order to be near his favourite son, who was a canon of the cathedral in that city. Le Sage died there 17 Nov., 1747. The best edition of his works is by Renouard 12 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1821-22. Most of his novels have been translated into English.

LESCAILLE, JAMES, a printer, born at Geneva 1610. He settled at Amsterdam, where his press was famous for its beautiful productions. Lescaille was also a good poet; and died 1677. His daughter *Catherine*, who died 8 June, 1711, obtained the name of the Dutch Sappho. Her poems were printed 1728.

LE SEUR, THOMAS, a mathematician and ecclesiastic, born at Rethel, in Champagne, 1703. He entered into the order of Minims, and became a celebrated professor of mathematics, philosophy, and theology, in the college of Sapienza, at Rome; where he died 1770. He joined with father Jacquier in a commentary upon Newton's Principia; and also in a profound work on the 'Integral Calculus.' Le Seur published besides, 'The Principles of Natural Philosophy,' 4 vols.; 'Institutiones Philosophicæ,' 5 vols.

LESLEY, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Jesuit, born in Aberdeen 7 Nov., 1693; died in Rome about 1760. He edited the Mozarabic Missal, 1755; assisted Father Azevedo in compiling several of his works; and left in MS. a valuable treatise on the Legions of Rome.

LESLEY, JOHN, a prelate of Scotland, born 29 Sept., 1526, and educated at Aberdeen and Paris. He accompanied Queen Mary to Scotland 1561, and in 1564 was made abbat of Lindores. He was afterwards elevated to the bishopric of Ross, and distinguished himself by procuring the Scotch laws to be printed in black letter. When Mary fled to England Bishop Lesley appeared at the court of Elizabeth, as the ambassador of his unfortunate sovereign, whose cause he pleaded with great energy, but unsuccessfully. He also endeavoured to effect her escape, and, among other schemes, projected a marriage between Mary and the duke of Norfolk, which proved the ruin of both. Lesley, upon this, was put under arrest, and in 1573 sent out of the kingdom. In 1579 he was made vicar-general to the archbishop of Rouen, where he narrowly escaped being delivered up again to Queen Elizabeth. In 1590 he was thrown into prison, and obliged to pay a large sum to obtain his liberty. In 1593 he was appointed bishop of

Coutances, in Normandy; but he never got peaceable possession of the see, and at length he retired to the monastery of Guirtenburg, near Brussels, where he died 31 May, 1596. He laid the foundation of three colleges for his countrymen; one at Paris, one at Rome, and the other at Douay. His principal works are a Defence of Mary Queen of Scotland, and her title to the Crown of England, 1571; 'Afflicti Animi Consolationes, et Tranquilli Animæ Conversatio;' 'De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum,' to which are appended 'Parænesis ad Nobilitatem, Populumque Scotorum,' and 'Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ Descriptio;' De Titulo et Jure Mariæ Scot. Reg.; 'De illustrium Fœminarum in Republica administranda, Authoritate;' 'History of Scotland,' from 1436 to 1561, edited by Thomas Thomson for the Bannatyne Club, 1830.

LESLEY, William Aloysius, D.D., a Jesuit, born in Aberdeenshire 1641. For nine years he was superior of the Scotch College at Rome, and from 1674 to 1683 a missionary in Scotland, where he died 1704. He wrote, in Italian, The Life of St. Margaret of Scotland, 12mo., Rome, 1675.

LESLIE, Charles, second son of the bishop of Clogher, was born in Ireland 1650. He received his education at Dublin, after which he became a student in the Temple, but relinquished the law, and took orders. In 1687 he was made chancellor of Connor, where he rendered himself notorious by his persecution of the Catholics. Notwithstanding this zeal for the established religion and the laws, Leslie could not transfer his allegiance to a new government by taking the oaths to William. He therefore quitted Ireland and settled in London, where his pen was employed on political and theological subjects. In the reign of Queen Anne he wrote a weekly paper, called 'The Rehearsal, or a View of the Times;' in which, besides combating the sceptics, he attacked Locke and Hoadly on the doctrine of government. To promote the interests of the exiled family, he made frequent excursions to the court of St. Germains, and he even accompanied the son of James II. to Italy; but being convinced that the cause was hopeless, he returned home, and died at Glaslough, co. Monaghan, 13 April, 1722. His theological works, of which the most considerable are his treatises against the Deists and Socinians, were printed in 2 vols. folio. His 'Rehearsals' have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo., and also into 6 vols. 12mo. His other political pieces are too many to be enumerated.

LESLIE, Charles Robert, an eminent painter, born in London, of American parents, 1794. A few years after his birth his parents left this country, and went to Philadelphia, where the future painter received an ordinary education. After a short apprenticeship to his brother, who was a bookseller, he returned to England in order to study art under his celebrated countrymen Benjamin West and Washington Allston. He first tried historical painting on a large scale, but subsequently commenced a class of subjects particularly adapted to display his powers, and in which, for many years, he had no superior among English artists. The great humorous writers of England became the chief sources of his inspiration, and many familiar scenes from Shakspere, Addison, Sterne, Pope, Goldsmith, Fielding and Smollett were illustrated by his pencil. 'Don Quixote,' 'Gil Blas,' and Molière's plays also suggested to him some of his happiest efforts. His 'Anne Page and Slender,' 'Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church,' 'May Day in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' and other pictures of the kind, exhibited betwen 1820 and 1825, established his reputation. In 1821 he was elected an associate of the Academy and in 1826 full R.A. The American government appointed him, in 1833, professor of drawing in the United States Academy at West Point; but he soon got heartily tired of this situation, and, at the end of five months, threw it up and returned to this country. In 1847 he became professor of painting at the Royal Academy; and the lectures which he delivered during his four years' tenure of that office were published in 1855, under the title of 'A Hand Book for Young Painters.' Leslie died in London 5 May, 1859. He wrote a Life of his friend John Constable, the landscape painter (1843), and left an unfinished work on the 'Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' which was completed and published in 2 vols., 1865, by Mr. Tom Taylor, who also edited Leslie's 'Autobiographical Recollections,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1860.

LESLIE, John, D.D., a prelate, born at Balquhain, Aberdeenshire. He received his education at Aberdeen and Oxford, after which he went abroad, and was present at the siege of Rochelle, and in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé. On his return home he was made bishop of the Isles (1628), from whence he was translated (1633) to Raphoe, in Ireland, where he built a palace, which he defended against Cromwell. In 1661 he was appointed bishop of Clogher. He died 1671, at the age of one hundred years, during fifty of which he had been a bishop.

LESLIE, Sir John, was born at Largo, Fifeshire, 16 April, 1766, and educated at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. After visiting America and various continental countries, and working in London for the booksellers, he was elected in 1805 professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, in succession to Dr. Playfair, whom he also succeeded in 1819 in the chair of natural philosophy. He died at his residence, Coates, Fifeshire, 3 Nov., 1832, having, only a few months previously, been created a knight of the Guelphic order. Sir John was the inventor of the differential thermometer, by which he was greatly aided in his researches concerning the nature of heat; and of the hygrometer, which led to his discovering the process of artificial freezing. His chief works are, a translation of Buffon's History of Birds, 9 vols.; an 'Essay on the Nature and Propagation of Heat;' 'Elements of Geometry;' 'Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Air to Heat and Moisture;' and 'Philosophy of Arithmetic;' besides numerous papers in scientific periodicals.

LESSING, Gotthold Ephraim, a German writer, born at Kamentz, Pomerania, 22 Jan., 1729. He was educated at Meissen, from whence he removed to Leipsic, and next to Berlin, where he wrote, in conjunction with Mylius, 'A Sketch of the History and Progress of the Drama.' From Berlin he went to Wittenberg, and, having taken his master's degree, returned to the former city, and became secretary to General Tauenzein, with whom he went to reside at Breslaw. After this, Prince Leopold, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, made him his librarian, in which situation he published a periodical work, called 'Contributions to Literary

History,' till the licentiousness of it occasioned its suppression. His latter performances were 'Nathan the Wise,' and a 'Dissertation on Education.' He died at Hamburg 15 Feb., 1781.

LESSIUS, LEONARD, a Jesuit, born near Antwerp 1 Oct., 1554. He became professor of philosophy at Douay, from whence he removed to the divinity chair at Louvain. Lessius was accused of Semi-pelagianism; and the faculty of theology at Louvain condemned thirty-four of his propositions; but the universities of Mayence, Treves, and Ingoldstadt declared in his favour. Died 15 Jan., 1623. His principal works are De Justitia et Jure; De potestate summi Pontificis; Hygiasticon, seu vera ratio valetudinis bonæ vitæ; and various treatises, collected in 2 vols. folio.

L'ESTRANGE, Sir ROGER, was born 17 Dec., 1616, at Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, the seat of his father, Sir Hamond L'Estrange, author of a history of Charles I., and a commentary on the Liturgy, entitled 'The Alliance of Divine Offices.' The son was educated at Lynn, and in 1639 accompanied King Charles on his expedition to Scotland; but in 1644 he was made prisoner by the parliamentary forces, and sent to London, where he was condemned to be hanged as a spy. With great difficulty, however, he obtained a reprieve, but remained in Newgate four years, and then effected his escape to the Continent. In 1653 he returned, and was discharged by order of Cromwell. After the Restoration he was made licenser of the press, which place he enjoyed till the Revolution. In 1663 he set up a newspaper called 'The Public Intelligencer,' which he dropped in 1665, when the 'London Gazette' was established. In 1679 he instituted another paper, called the 'Observator.' In the reign of James II. he was knighted; but, as he did not concur with all the measures of that monarch, his paper was suppressed. Died 11 Sept., 1704. Sir Roger was an indefatigable writer, but particularly distinguished himself in translations; of which Josephus, Cicero's Offices, Seneca's Morals, and Erasmus's Colloquies, are the best.

LESUEUR, EUSTACHE, a painter, born at Paris 1617. He was the disciple of Simon Vouet, but far surpassed him, though he never went out of France. He painted a set of pictures on the history of St. Bruno, for the Chartreux. Died 1655.

LESUEUR, JEAN, a Protestant divine, pastor of the church of Feste-sous-Jouarre en Brie, was the author of some valuable works, the principal of which are 'Traité de la Divinité de l'Ecriture Sainte;' 'Histoire de l'Eglise et de l'Empire,' 8 vols., 1730. This last was continued by Pictet. Died 1681.

LESUEUR, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French musical composer, born at Drucat-Plessiel, near Abbeville, 15 Feb., 1760; died at Chaillot 6 Oct., 1837.

LE SUEUR. *See* LE SEUR.

LETHIEULLIER, SMART, F.S.A., an antiquary and virtuoso, born in Essex, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford. He made a noble collection of antiquities, fossils, and other curiosities, and died 27 Aug., 1760, aged 59.

LETI, GREGORIO, was born at Milan 29 May, 1630. He turned Protestant at Lausanne, and there married the daughter of a physician; after which he settled at Geneva, where he resided twenty years, and then came to England. Charles II., seeing him at his levee one day, said, 'Leti, I hear you are writing the history of my court.' To this Leti answered, 'Sir, I am collecting materials for such a work.' 'Take care,' said the king, 'that your history does not give offence.' 'Sir,' replied Leti, 'I will do what I can; but if a man were as wise as Solomon he would hardly be able to avoid giving some offence.' 'Why, then,' retorted Charles, 'be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, and let history alone.' Leti, however, did not take this advice. The history appeared, under the title of 'Teatro Britannico;' and the author was ordered to quit the kingdom. He then went to Amsterdam, where he died 9 June, 1701. His principal works are The Life of Sixtus V.; Life of Charles V.; Life of Queen Elizabeth; History of Oliver Cromwell; History of Geneva; History of the Cardinals. These histories are nothing more than amusing romances. John Le Clerc married the daughter of Leti.

LETTICE, JOHN, D.D., was born at Rushden, Northamptonshire, 27 Dec., 1737, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship (B.A. 1761; M.A. 1764; B.D. 1771; D.D. 1797). In 1768 he was nominated chaplain and secretary to the British embassy at Copenhagen, where he witnessed the revolution of 1772. On returning to his native country he was engaged for several years in the dreary work of private tuition; but in 1785 he was presented to the living of Peasemarsh, Sussex. He was then forty-seven years of age, and in all probability never dreamed that he should live another forty-seven years in the possession of his benefice. He died at Peasemarsh 18 Oct., 1832. His works are, 'On the Conversion of St. Paul,' a poem, which gained for him the Seatonian prize 1764; a translation into English blank verse of his friend Hawkins Browne's Latin poem 'De Animi Immortalitate;' 'The Antiquities of Herculaneum,' conjointly with Professor Martyn; 'Letters on a Tour through various parts of Scotland;' Fables for the Fireside; Strictures on Elocution; Miscellaneous Pieces on Sacred Subjects, in prose and verse; Sermons and Tracts; and a translation from the Danish of Baron Holberg's Parallel Lives of Famous Ladies.

LETTSOM, JOHN COAKLEY, M.D., a physician, born on a small island, called Little Vandyke, near Tortola, 1744. His father was a planter, and his mother was descended from a respectable Irish family. They were of the society of Quakers; and young Lettsom, being sent to England, was placed under the care of Samuel Fothergill, a celebrated preacher of that sect, who sent him to an academy at Warrington. On arriving at a proper age he was bound apprentice to an apothecary at Settle, Yorkshire, after which he became a pupil of St. Thomas's Hospital. The death of his elder brother induced him to visit his native island to look after his property; but finding that it chiefly consisted of slaves, he emancipated them all, and settled at Tortola. His stay there was not long, and on his return to Europe he took his doctor's degree at Leyden. He then fixed his residence in London, where, by the friendship of Dr. Fothergill, and his connection with the Quakers, he attained a most extensive practice. Dr. Lettsom, however, quitted the society some years before his death, which happened 1 Nov., 1815. He was a zealous philanthropist, and a member of most of the literary and scientific societies in Europe and America. His works are numerous.

LEUCIPPUS, a philosopher of Elea, who lived in the fifth century before the Christian era. He was the disciple of Zeno, and the master of Democritus. The atomic system originated with him.

LEUNCLAVIUS, JOHN, a German historian, born at Amelbrun, in Westphalia, about 1533; died at Vienna in 1593.

LEUSDEN, JOHN, a learned divine, born at Utrecht 26 April, 1624, was appointed Hebrew professor there 1650, and died 30 Sept., 1699. As a critical editor he is entitled to high commendation for skill and accuracy.

LEUWENHOEK, ANTHONY VAN, a Dutch naturalist, born at Delft 1632; died 26 Aug., 1723. He is celebrated for his microscopical improvements and discoveries. His works have been translated into English.

LEVER, Sir ASHTON, virtuoso, was the son of Sir D'Arcy Lever, of Alkington, near Manchester. He completed his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after which he resided at his seat in the country, where he formed the finest aviary in the kingdom. He also spared no expense in collecting rare animals and curiosities from all parts of the world, which, in 1785, he disposed of by a lottery. The winner, Mr. Parkinson, removed the museum from Leicester Fields to Blackfriars Road, but after exhibiting it some years, sold the whole by auction in 1806. Sir Ashton died at Manchester 1788.

LEVER, D'ARCY, son of the Rev. John Lever, grandson of Sir D'Arcy Lever, and nephew of Sir Ashton Lever, led a somewhat eventful life. When young he went to India, and on the voyage out asked one of the sailors something about the rigging of the vessel, when the reply was, 'Find it out, as I have done.' This put him on his mettle, and during the outward and homeward passages he made himself so completely master of the subject that he afterwards wrote a book of Seamanship, which was for some time a standard work in the navy. He died at Edinburgh 22 Jan., 1837.

LEVERIDGE, RICHARD, an English actor and vocalist, born 1670; died 1758.

LEVESQUE DE POUILLY, LOUIS JEAN, lieutenant-general of Rheims, greatly ornamented and improved that city, where he also established schools for mathematics and design. His 'Theory of Agreeable Sensations' has been translated into English. Born 1691; died 1750.

LÉVESQUE, PIERRE CHARLES, a French writer and translator, born 26 March, 1737, at Paris, where he died 12 May, 1812.

LEVI, DAVID, a Jew, born in London 1740. He was originally a shoemaker and afterwards a hatter, but published some works which evinced much study and ability. In 1783 came out a volume on the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews, which was followed by his 'Lingua Sacra, or a Hebrew and English Dictionary,' 3 vols. In 1787 he printed 'Letters to Dr. Priestley,' in reply to that polemic's Letters to the Jews; and in 1789 appeared a second series of Letters to the doctor and others. He also published 'The Pentateuch in Hebrew and English;' a translation of the Hebrew Liturgy, in 6 vols.; 'Dissertations on the Prophecies;' and some other works. Died July, 1799.

LEVIZAC, JEAN PONS VICTOR LECOUTZ DE, a French priest, who, being forced to quit his country at the Revolution, came to England, where he taught the French language with much success. He died in London 1813. He published several works intended to facilitate the acquisition of the French language.

LEVRET, ANDRÉ, a French surgeon and accoucheur, who published some esteemed professional works, and improved some of the instruments used in obstetric cases of difficulty. Born 1703; died 22 Jan., 1780.

LEWGAR, JOHN, a Catholic writer, born in London in or about 1602, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. He obtained a benefice in Essex; but, following the example of his friend Chillingworth, he resigned all his worldly advantages, and was reconciled to the Church of Rome. He accompanied Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, to Maryland, where Mr. Lewgar lived several years; but his wife dying, he returned to England some years before the Restoration. He still, however, continued in Lord Baltimore's family in London, where he died 1665. He published anonymously several pamphlets in support of the royalist cause, and a work entitled 'Erastus Senior and Erastus Junior,' in which he sought to prove the invalidity of the Protestant consecrations from an essential defect in the form.

LEWIS, DAVID. *See* BAKER, CHARLES.

LEWIS, Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL, a distinguished statesman and man of letters, was born 1806, being the eldest son of Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., of Harpton Court, Radnorshire. He was early sent to Eton, and from thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated 1828, taking high honours. Three years later he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple; but his entry there was merely nominal, as he was destined to other pursuits than those of the law. In 1835 he was appointed one of the commissioners to inquire into the affairs of Malta; and he was a poor-law commissioner from 1839 to 1847, when he was first elected M.P. for Herefordshire, which county he continued to represent till 1852; but from March, 1855, till his decease he sat for the Radnor district of boroughs. He filled several important offices in the government. He was secretary to the Board of Control from Nov., 1847, to May, 1848; under-secretary for the Home Department from May, 1848, to July, 1850; and financial secretary to the Treasury from July, 1850, to Feb., 1852. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death in 1855. Up to this time Sir George had not made much of a figure in the House of Commons, and had he at this period declined to re-enter parliament his name would have been added to the long list of men who, eminent in letters and philosophy, have proved failures in political life. But in 1855 he was returned for the Radnor boroughs, and Lord Palmerston selected him to fill the office of chancellor of the Exchequer, in the place of Mr. Gladstone; and on the first occasion when it fell to his lot to defend the measures of the government, he exerted himself in a manner wholly unexpected, and at once established his reputation as one who was thenceforward to take a leading part in the deliberations of the House. Sir George held the chancellorship of the Exchequer till Feb., 1858, and on the return of the Liberals to power, in June of the following year, he accepted the Home Secretaryship, which he retained till July, 1861, when he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to succeed Lord Herbert of Lea in the post of secretary of state for war. Year by year his position was growing on the House, his wide information more acknowledged, and his judgment more confided in, when his career was suddenly cut short by the hand of death, 13 April, 1863. Sir George Lewis's literary labours were

multifarious and varied, as were his political undertakings. For some years he was editor of the 'Edinburgh Review,' which he enriched with many valuable contributions; and to him scholars owe the recovery of 'Fables of Babrius,' together with many other *brochures* in classical literature. In philosophy his essay 'On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion,' holds a foremost place, while his bias to the science of politics appears in several of his publications, as, for instance, 'On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms,' 'On the Method of Observation and Reasoning in Politics,' and 'A Dialogue on the best form of Government.' His other principal works are 'An Essay on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages;' 'An Inquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History;' 'Essay on the Government of Dependencies;' a valuable treatise 'On the Astronomy of the Ancients;' a translation of Boeckh's 'Public Economy of Athens;' and 'A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Herefordshire. Sir George married (1844) Maria Theresa, sister of the earl of Clarendon and widow of Mr. Thomas Henry Lister, of Armitage Park, Yorkshire.' Lady Lewis, who died at Oxford 9 Nov., 1865, aged 61, had a taste for literature, her principal publications being 'The Lives of Lord Clarendon's Friends and Contemporaries,' and 'Extracts of the Journals and Correspondence of Miss Berry,' 3 vols., 1865.

LEWIS, JOHN, was born at Bristol 29 Aug., 1675. Having lost his father when young, he removed to Poole, in Dorsetshire, where he received part of his education, which he completed at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1697 he was ordained, and two years afterwards obtained the rectory of Acryse, in Kent, to which Archbishop Tenison added the living of Hawkinge, in the same county. In 1705 he became minister of Margate, and in 1708, vicar of Mynstre. He took his master's degree at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1712, and, in 1717, was made master of Eastbridge Hospital. Died 16 Jan., 1746. His principal works are, The Church Catechism explained; The History of John Wycliffe; The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Thanet; Specimen of Errors in Collier's Ecclesiastical History; History and Antiquities of the abbey of Feversham; The New Testament translated by John Wycliffe, to which is prefixed a history of the several translations of the Bible, which was also printed separately; Life of Caxton; Dissertation on the Use of Seals in England; the Life of Reynold Pecock, bishop of St. Asaph, and Whichester.

LEWIS, MATTHEW GREGORY, a licentious writer, born in London 9 July, 1775. His father was deputy secretary at war, and possessed of large estates in the West Indies. The son received his education at Westminster School, after which he went abroad, and on his return obtained a seat in Parliament, but made no figure in the house. On the death of his father he went to Jamaica, and died on the passage home 14 May, 1818. His principal works are, The Monk, an infamous novel; The Castle Spectre, a drama; Adelmorn, a tragedy; Tales of Winter; Feudal Tyrants, a romance; Tales of Terror; Romantic Tales; Timoni, a drama; Poems.

LEY, or LEIGH, Sir JAMES, a judge, born in Wiltshire about 1552. He studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, and next in Lincoln's Inn. In 1603 he was made serjeant, and, the year following, chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. In 1620 he was created a baronet, and the next year made chief justice of the Court of King's Bench in England. In 1625 he was raised to the office of lord high treasurer; and soon after created earl of Marlborough, and president of the council. Died 14 March, 1628. His works are, Reports of Cases in the Reigns of James and Charles I.; Treatise of Wards; and some Discourses on antiquarian subjects, published by Hearne.

LEYBOURN, WILLIAM, a mathematical writer, was originally a printer in London. He became a schoolmaster, and published a number of practical works, which were once popular and of great utility, particularly 'A Treatise on Surveying,' folio; 'A Course of Mathematics;' and the 'Ready Reckoner, or Trader's Sure Guide.' He died about 1700.

LEYBURN, GEORGE, D.D., an English divine of the Roman communion, born in Westmorland 1593. He was admitted a student in the English college at Douay 1617, and ordained priest 1625. Afterwards he went to Paris and took up his residence in Arras College, a small community, where several English divines lived together in order to take their degrees in that university, but chiefly to employ their time in composing books of controversy. On leaving Paris, he returned to England upon the mission 1630, and was taken prisoner at Dover, but soon obtained his release through the intercession of the Queen Henrietta Maria, who made him one of her chaplains, and consulted him upon most affairs appertaining to the Catholics. Again going to Douay, he taught philosophy and divinity there; but graduated D.D. at Rheims. He then returned to this country, and in 1644 was a prisoner in the Tower, where he became acquainted with General Monk, whose future greatness he predicted. On regaining his liberty he repaired to France, where he was very useful to the royalist party. About 1647 he was sent to Ireland with credentials and instructions from the court in banishment in order to bring the two Catholic armies and the duke of Ormond to a better understanding. An account of this negotiation, which was attended with little success, was written by Dr. Leyburn, and published in 1722 by Dodd, the ecclesiastical historian. In 1648 Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, at that time residing at Paris, appointed Dr. Leyburn his vicar-general in England, in conjunction with Mark Harrington, B.D. He was afterwards chosen president of the English college at Douay 1652, and governed that society about eighteen years, resigning his office to his nephew, John Leyburn, in 1670. He died at Châlons-sur-Marne 29 Dec., 1677. His works are, 'An Epistle Declaratory or Manifest to his Brethren residing in England,' London, 1657; An encyclical answer to an encyclical epistle, subscribed by the dean and chapter, 4to., Douay, 1661; 'Holy Characters,' 8vo., Douay, 1662; 'Vindiciæ Censuræ Duacenæ,' under the name of Jonas Thamon (1661), which piece has been also ascribed to John Warner; 'Memoirs, being a Journal of his Agency for Prince Charles in Ireland in 1647,' 8vo., London, 1722.

LEYBURN, JOHN, nephew of the above, was born in or about 1620, and admitted into the English college at Douay 1633. After receiving holy orders he spent some time in teaching the classics, and in 1670 he succeeded his uncle in the

government of the college. He resigned the post, however, in 1675, when he went to Rome, where he was constituted secretary and auditor to Cardinal Howard. On 9th Sept., 1685, he was consecrated bishop of Adrumetum, *in partibus*, having been appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district. Proceeding to the English capital, he had an apartment prepared for him in St. James's Palace, with an allowance of 1,000*l.* per annum. He was the first Catholic bishop resident in this country since the reign of Charles I. In the Revolution of 1688 he was committed prisoner to the Tower, but was released in consequence of his peaceful and inoffensive behaviour. He was afterwards frequently alarmed and summoned when any disturbance happened in relation to the government, but the ministry being fully satisfied with his conduct took no further notice of him. They only desired to know his place of abode, which he failed not to acquaint them with whenever he had occasion to change his lodgings. In this manner he spent the remainder of his days, dying 9 June, 1702. He wrote an elegant Latin style, and left a MS. volume of letters in that language. His publications are a translation of Kenelm Digby's Treatise of Bodies and of the Immortality of the Soul, folio, Paris, 1651; and a Pastoral Letter to the Catholics of England 1688.

LEYDECKER, MELCHIOR, a Protestant divine and ecclesiastical historian, born at Middleburg 25 Jan., 1652, was appointed professor at Utrecht 1678; and died there 6 Jan., 1721.

LEYDEN, JOHN, M.D., a physician and poet, born 8 Sept., 1775, at Denholm, Roxburghshire, where his father was a shepherd. He received his education at the parish school of Kirktown, and next under a minister of the Secession Church; after which he went to Edinburgh, where he wrote several poems. He was also employed as a private tutor, and, on going to St. Andrew's, obtained a licence to preach; but he relinquished the pulpit for the surgery, and, having taken his doctor's degree, he went to India. In 1806 he was appointed professor of Hindustani at the college of Calcutta, and he also for some time officiated as a judge. In 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition against Java, where he died on 28 August, the same year. His poetical works and memoirs were printed 1819. There is a highly interesting account of his life in Sir Walter Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works.

LEYDEN, LUKE VAN. *See* LUCAS

LEYS, JEAN AUGUSTE HENRI, a celebrated Belgian painter, born at Antwerp 18 Feb., 1815; died 25 Aug., 1869.

L'HERITIER. *See* HERITIER.

L'HOPITAL, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, marquis DE, a mathematician, born 1661. He entered into the army, and while a soldier devoted all his spare time to the study of his favourite science. At last he quitted the service on account of the weakness of his sight. In 1693 he became an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and the same year published a work on Newton's Fluxions, entitled 'L'Analyse des infinimens petits.' This was followed by 'Les Sections Coniques, les Lieux Geometriques, la Construction des Equations;' and 'Une Theorie des Courbes Mechaniques.' Died 2 Feb., 1704.

L'HOPITAL, MICHEL, was born 1505 at Aigneperse, in Auvergne. He rose to places of high trust and honour; being successively auditor of the Rota at Rome, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He was next appointed ambassador to the council of Trent; but by his own desire was soon recalled. In 1554 he was made superintendent of the finances; in 1559 a member of the council of state, and soon after chancellor of the kingdom. Such was his moderation, that the rigid Catholics accused him of being a concealed Protestant, and he was at last deprived of the seals. Died 15 March, 1573. There are extant by him Latin poems, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, 1732; Speeches in the States of Orleans; Memoirs.

L'HOSTE, JEAN, a French mathematician, was a native of Nancy; and died 1631.

L'HOSTE, PAUL, a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Pont de Vesle 1652; died 23 Feb. 1700, at Toulon, where he was professor.

LHUYD, EDWARD, a Celtic scholar, born about 1670, at Llanvorde, in South Wales. He took his degrees in arts at Jesus College, Oxford, in which university he succeeded Dr. Plot as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. He was also elected superior beadle of divinity 1709, but died in July the same year. Many of his communications were inserted in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden; and he published himself, 'Archæologia Britannica' and Lithophylacii Britannici Iconographia. He left in manuscript an 'Irish-English Dictionary' and other curious papers on antiquarian subjects.

LHUYD, or LHWYD, HUMPHREY, an antiquary was born at Denbigh, and educated at Oxford where he became a member of Brasenose College took his degrees in arts, and studied physic, which he never practised. He died about 1570, and was buried at Whitchurch, near Denbigh. His principal works are, 'Commentarioli Britannicæ descriptionis fragmentum,' 1572, and again 1731 'De Monâ Druidum Insulâ;' 'De Armamentari Romano;' 'Chronicon Walliæ;' 'The History of Cambria, printed by Dr. Powel, 1584.

LIBANIUS, a famous Greek sophist, born 31 at Antioch, where he died after 390. He resided chiefly at Constantinople. Like the Emperor Julian, who was one of his pupils, he was a bitter foe of the Christian religion. The best edition of his 'Declamations' is by Reiske, 4 vols., 1791-97.

LIBAVIUS, ANDREW, a physician and chemist born at Halle, in Saxony; died at Coburg 1616.

LIBERI, PETER, a painter, born at Padua 160 died 1687.

LIBERIUS, a Roman, was elected Pope 352, on succession to Julius I.; and died 24 Sept., 366.

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LIGHTFOOT, JOHN, F.R.S., a botanist, born at Newent, Gloucestershire, 9 Dec., 1735. He was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1766). On taking orders he became curate of Colnbrook, and afterwards of Uxbridge. Lord Chancellor Northington gave him the rectory of Shelden, Hampshire, which he resigned on taking possession of Gotham, in Notts, with which he held the living of Sutton, in the same county. He was patronized by the duchess of Portland, and drew up the catalogue of her museum. He was also a fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies. He died at Uxbridge 18 Feb., 1788. Mr. Lightfoot published the 'Flora Scotica,' 2 vols. 8vo.; and his Herbarium was purchased by George III.

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LIGONIER, JOHN, Earl Ligonier, field-marshal in the British army, who served in all the wars of Queen Anne, under the great duke of Marlborough, with distinguished glory, and was employed in every succeeding war. Died 1770, aged 92.

LIGUORI, ST. ALFONSO MARIA DE' bishop of St. Agatha of the Goths, and founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, came of a noble Neapolitan family, and was born at Marianella, near Naples, 27 Sept., 1696. At the age of ten he joined the association of young nobles among the Oratorians at Naples, and was remarkable for his candour, his innocence, and his horror of sin. He completed his education under his paternal roof, being instructed by able masters. At this early age he was of a very pious turn of mind. He communicated once a week, and visited the Blessed Sacrament daily. At seventeen years old he was created LL.D., and adopted the profession of advocate; but although he had a brilliant career before him, he soon resolved to quit the law for the ecclesiastical state. Ordained priest in 1726, he devoted himself especially to the preaching of missions. After having edified Naples by his discourses, he passed through the dioceses of Amalfi and Scala, where he gained the title of the Apostle of the Poor and Ignorant. His success encouraged him to found the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, on the model of the Congregation of St. Vincent of Paul. The association bound themselves in 1742 by simple vows, and appointed St. Alfonso superior-general of the order, which was approved by Benedict XIV. 1749. Clement XIII. compelled him in 1762 to accept the bishopric of St. Agatha of the Goths, the suffragan see of Benevento. After an episcopate of thirty years, he asked to be relieved of his bishopric, and he did not reserve any pension to himself. Retiring to a house of his order at Nocera, he there composed a great number of theological and devotional works, which are highly prized by Catholics in every part of the world. Translated into English we have 'The Christian Virtues and the Means for obtaining them;' 'Conformity with the Will of God;' 'The Glories of Mary;' 'The Clock of the Passion;' 'Instructions and Considerations on the Religious State;' 'The History of Heresies and their Refutation;' 'Hymns and Verses on Spiritual Subjects;' 'The Eternal Truths. Preparation for Death, or Considerations on the Eternal Maxims;' 'The Holy Eucharist;' 'The Incarnation;' 'The Redemption;' 'Reflections on Spiritual Subjects and on the Passion of Jesus Christ;' 'Sermons for all the Sundays of the Year;' 'A Short Treatise on

government of the college. He resigned the post, however, in 1675, when he went to Rome, where he was constituted secretary and auditor to Cardinal Howard. On 9th Sept., 1685, he was consecrated bishop of Adrumetum, *in partibus*, having been appointed vicar-apostolic of the London district. Proceeding to the English capital, he had an apartment prepared for him in St. James's Palace, with an allowance of 1,000*l.* per annum. He was the first Catholic bishop resident in this country since the reign of Charles I. In the Revolution of 1688 he was committed prisoner to the Tower, but was released in consequence of his peaceful and inoffensive behaviour. He was afterwards frequently alarmed and summoned when any disturbance happened in relation to the government, but the ministry being fully satisfied with his conduct took no further notice of him. They only desired to know his place of abode, which he failed not to acquaint them with whenever he had occasion to change his lodgings. In this manner he spent the remainder of his days, dying 9 June, 1702. He wrote an elegant Latin style, and left a MS. volume of letters in that language. His publications are a translation of Kenelm Digby's Treatise of Bodies and of the Immortality of the Soul, folio, Paris, 1651; and a Pastoral Letter to the Catholics of England 1688.

LEYDECKER, MELCHIOR, a Protestant divine and ecclesiastical historian, born at Middleburg 25 Jan., 1652, was appointed professor at Utrecht 1678; and died there 6 Jan., 1721.

LEYDEN, JOHN, M.D., a physician and poet, born 8 Sept., 1775, at Denholm, Roxburghshire, where his father was a shepherd. He received his education at the parish school of Kirktown, and next under a minister of the Secession Church; after which he went to Edinburgh, where he wrote several poems. He was also employed as a private tutor, and, on going to St. Andrew's, obtained a licence to preach; but he relinquished the pulpit for the surgery, and, having taken his doctor's degree, he went to India. In 1806 he was appointed professor of Hindustani at the college of Calcutta, and he also for some time officiated as a judge. In 1811 he accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition against Java, where he died on 28 August, the same year. His poetical works and memoirs were printed 1819. There is a highly interesting account of his life in Sir Walter Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works.

LEYDEN, LUKE VAN. *See* LUCAS

LEYS, JEAN AUGUSTE HENRI, a celebrated Belgian painter, born at Antwerp 18 Feb., 1815; died 25 Aug., 1869.

L'HERITIER. *See* HERITIER.

L'HOPITAL, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, marquis DE, a mathematician, born 1661. He entered into the army, and while a soldier devoted all his spare time to the study of his favourite science. At last he quitted the service on account of the weakness of his sight. In 1693 he became an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and the same year published a work on Newton's Fluxions, entitled 'L'Analyse des infinimens petits.' This was followed by 'Les Sections Coniques, les Lieux Geometriques, la Construction des Equations;' and 'Une Theorie des Courbes Mechaniques.' Died 2 Feb., 1704.

L'HOPITAL, MICHEL, was born 1505 at Aigneperse, in Auvergne. He rose to places of high trust and honour; being successively auditor of the Rota at Rome, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris. He was next appointed ambassador to the council of Trent; but by his own desire was soon recalled. In 1554 he was made superintendent of the finances; in 1559 a member of the council of state, and soon after chancellor of the kingdom. Such was his moderation, that the rigid Catholics accused him of being a concealed Protestant, and he was at last deprived of the seals. Died 15 March, 1573. There are extant by him, Latin poems, the best edition of which is that of Amsterdam, 1732; Speeches in the States of Orleans; Memoirs.

L'HOSTE, JEAN, a French mathematician, was a native of Nancy; and died 1631.

L'HOSTE, PAUL, a French Jesuit and mathematician, born at Pont de Vesle 1652; died 23 Feb., 1700, at Toulon, where he was professor.

LHUYD, EDWARD, a Celtic scholar, born about 1670, at Llanvorde, in South Wales. He took his degrees in arts at Jesus College, Oxford, in which university he succeeded Dr. Plot as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. He was also elected superior beadle of divinity 1709, but died in July the same year. Many of his communications were inserted in Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden; and he published himself, 'Archæologia Britannica;' and Lithophylacii Britannici Iconographia. He left in manuscript an 'Irish-English Dictionary;' and other curious papers on antiquarian subjects.

LHUYD, or LHWYD, HUMPHREY, an antiquary, was born at Denbigh, and educated at Oxford, where he became a member of Brasenose College, took his degrees in arts, and studied physic, which he never practised. He died about 1570, and was buried at Whitchurch, near Denbigh. His principal works are, 'Commentarioli Britannicæ descriptionis fragmentum,' 1572, and again 1731 'De Monâ Druidum Insulâ;' 'De Armamentario Romano;' 'Chronicon Walliæ;' The History of Cambria, printed by Dr. Powel, 1584.

LIBANIUS, a famous Greek sophist, born 31[illegible] at Antioch, where he died after 390. He resided chiefly at Constantinople. Like the Emperor Julian, who was one of his pupils, he was a bitter foe of the Christian religion. The best edition of his 'Declamations' is by Reiske, 4 vols., 1791-97.

LIBAVIUS, ANDREW, a physician and chemist, born at Halle, in Saxony; died at Coburg 1616.

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Prayer, the great means of obtaining from God eternal salvation;' 'Visits to the Blessed Sacrament and to the Blessed Virgin for every day in the month;' 'The True Spouse of Jesus Christ, or the Nun sanctified by the virtues of her state;' 'The Way of Salvation. Meditations for every day in the year.' This pious servant of God died 1 Aug., 1787. He was beatified by Pius VII. 1816; declared a saint by Pius VIII. 1830; and solemnly canonized by Gregory XVI. 1839. Festival Aug. 2.

LILBURNE, JOHN, was born in the county of Durham 1618. He served his time to a clothier in London; but in 1636 Dr. Bastwick persuaded him to go to Holland, to superintend the printing of some libels against the government. With this cargo he returned, and soon after was taken up, and sentenced to be first whipped, then to stand in the pillory, and afterwards confined in the Fleet. The Long Parliament, however, remunerated him for what he had endured by profuse grants of sequestrated estates. He fought at the battle of Edgehill as a captain of foot; but at Brentford he was made prisoner and carried to Oxford, where he would have been hanged had not the Parliament threatened retaliation. He then obtained his liberty, and was made first a major and afterwards a colonel of dragoons. Being of a quarrelsome temper, he libelled the earl of Manchester, for which he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1648. He had not been long out of confinement before he renewed his old practice of abusing his superiors, for which he was banished the kingdom. After residing some time in Holland he returned in 1657, and was tried at the Old Bailey, but acquitted. He now settled at Eltham, where he turned Quaker, and died the same year, 29 Aug., 1657. His publications were numerous, but not worth notice.

LILLO, GEORGE, a dramatist, born in London 4 Feb., 1693. He was a jeweller by trade, which occupation he carried on some years with reputation. His tragedies, which are deeply pathetic and strictly moral, are 'George Barnwell;' 'Fatal Curiosity;' 'Arden of Feversham;' 'Elmerick.' Died 3 Sept., 1739. His Dramatic Works were published at London, in 2 vols., 1770, with a biographical memoir by Thomas Davies.

LILLY, JOHN, a dramatic writer, was born in Kent about 1553. He took his master's degree at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1575; after which he went to court, but died in distressed circumstances Nov., 1606. He wrote a number of plays; a book called 'Euphues,' remarkable for its bombastic style; and a pamphlet against Martin Marprelate, entitled 'Pap with a Hatchet, alias a fig for my godson.' A collection of his Dramatic Works was published in 2 vols., 1858, with a life of the author by F. W. Fairholt.

LILLY, WILLIAM, M.D., an astrologer, born at Diseworth, Leicestershire, 1602. He became bookkeeper to a tradesman in London, whose widow he married, and on her death took another wife, who by her conduct made him poor and miserable. He, however, married a third time, and gained a considerable estate by his pretended skill in casting nativities. In the civil wars he was much employed by both parties, and after the Restoration the archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine. He died at Hersham, Surrey, 9 June, 1681. Lilly wrote some curious works, the chief of which are, Observations on the Life and Death of Charles I.; Christian Astrology; and 'Annus Tenebrosus,' which brought on a controversy between him and C taker, respecting the verity of astrological pr ciples. He was also author of an extremely curic 'History of his Life and Times,' printed at Lond 1715.

LILY, or LILYE, WILLIAM, a grammari born at Odiham, Hampshire, about 1468. studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, after whi he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and c tinued five years in the Isle of Rhodes to perf himself in the Greek language. On his return 1509, he settled in London, and the year followi was appointed head master of St. Paul's Scho He died of the plague 25 Feb., 1522-3. His gra mar, which long held its place in the schools, a was the basis of most subsequent treatises on Latin rudiments, was partly written by Dean Co and the preface by Wolsey. Lily's son, *Geor* became prebendary of Canterbury, and died 1559. He published a Map of Britain; also 'A glorum Regum Chronices Epitome;' and 'Elo Virorum illustrium.'

LIMBORCH, PHILIP VAN, an Arminian divi born at Amsterdam 19 June, 1633. He studied Utrecht, and became a preacher among the monstrants 1654. After this he settled at Gou where he remained till called to officiate at A sterdam. In 1668 he was appointed professor divinity, and in 1686 he published a compl system of Arminian Theology, in Latin. same year he held a conference with Orobio, Jew, the particulars of which Limborch publish with this title, 'Collatio Amica de Veritate R gionis Christianæ cum erudito Judæo.' Besi the above treatises, he published 'Epistolæ P stantium et eruditorum virorum,' 8vo.; Co mentaries on some parts of the New Testame and other works. Died 30 April, 1712.

LINACRE, THOMAS, M.D., was born about 14 probably at Canterbury, though Derby also cla the honour of his nativity. It is believed that studied at Cambridge, before going to Oxfo where he obtained a fellowship in All Souls C lege 1484. Afterwards he went to Italy, wh he translated several of Galen's pieces into La He took his doctor's degree at Padua. On return to Oxford he read lectures on physic, taught Greek, till he was called to superint the education of Prince Arthur, son of Henry He was successively physician to four sovereig and by his interest with Henry VIII. procu letters patent for the foundation of the R College of Physicians, in London. He also set two medical lectureships at Oxford, and one Cambridge. At the close of life he entered i orders, and obtained the precentorship of Y and a prebend of Westminster. Died 20 O 1524. Besides his translation of Galen, and anot of Proclus on the Sphere, he wrote a treatise emendata structura Latini Sermonis.'—*Ath Cantab.*

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, president of the Uni States, was born at Hardin county, Kentuc 1809, being the son of Thomas Lincoln, a bouring farmer. While he was still a boy father removed to the wilds of Illinois, and h he began life as a labourer in the bush, build rail fences—a circumstance which gained for in after years the designation of the 'rail-splitte and working as a common sailor on the flat b which navigated the Mississippi. While thus

ployed he picked up some little learning, and gave ill his spare time to reading what books came in is way. He served as captain of militia during ne Indian troubles of the North-West, and in 834 was elected to the Illinois legislature. Three ears later he was admitted to the bar, and met with much success as an advocate. In 1847 he as returned to Congress, where he supported the Whig party, and became conspicuous as an uncompromising opponent of slavery. The Whig arty was broken up soon after the presidential ection of 1852, and two years afterwards he appeared as a leader of the newly-organised Republican party. He made several unsuccessful attempts o obtain a seat in the senate. In 1860, however, e was raised to the highest office in the republic. he National Republican Convention met at Chigago in June in that year, and up to the eleventh our it was supposed that Mr. Chase, of Ohio, and r. Bates, of Missouri, would divide the votes of ne western delegates; but they were suddenly bandoned, and Mr. Lincoln was brought forward their stead. The local pressure from without as so great that he was nominated over Mr. ward, and elected president in Nov., 1860. The sults of that election were most disastrous. Almost all the Southern States seceded from the nion before the new president was inaugurated. hen came the attack on Fort Sumter, and the rrible civil war which for four years devastated e Central States of the Union. At the expiration his term of office he was re-elected to the presidency, and he lived to see the substantial success the Federal arms, and the surrender of Richond and of the army of General Lee. While a visit to Ford's Theatre, at Washington, on April, 1865, he was shot through the head by actor named John Wilkes Booth, and died on e following morning. His death caused unralleled outbursts of sorrow throughout the orthern States.

LINCOLN, Edward Fiennes, otherwise Clinton, Earl of, K.G., only son of Thomas Lord inton, was born 1514, and at three years of age ceeded to his father's barony. He distinguished mself as a naval commander during the reigns of enry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, olding the office of lord high admiral under the ree last-named sovereigns. He was created earl Lincoln 1572, and died 6 Jan., 1584-5.—*Athen. ntab.*

LINCOLN, Richard, D.D., was appointed Catolic archbishop of Dublin 1757; died 1762.

LIND, James, M.D., some time physician to the val hospital at Haslar, died at Gosport 18 July, 94. He was deservedly celebrated as a medical iter, his principal works being a Treatise on e Scurvy; Essay on the means of preserving the alth of Seamen (which, like the preceding rk, was translated into French); and an Essay the Diseases incidental to Europeans in Hot mates.

LIND, James, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Scotnd 17 May, 1736. When a young man he went t as surgeon in an Indiaman, and visited China. 1768 he took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, inaugural dissertation being entitled 'De Febre rmittente Putrida Paludum quæ grassabatur in ngalia,' of which he afterwards published a transion, under the title of 'Treatise on the Fever of 2 at Bengal.' In 1770 he was admitted a fellow the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and two years later he accompanied Mr., afterwards Sir Joseph Banks, on his voyage to Iceland. About 1777 he settled at Windsor, where he died 17 Oct., 1812. Dr. Lind printed at his private press 'The Genealogy of the Families of Lind, and the Montgomeries of Smithson, written by Sir Robert Douglas, Bart., author of the History of Scotlan' ' 1795.

LINDANUS, William, a native of Dort, became bishop of Roermond 1562; bishop of Ghent 1588; died 11 Nov., 1588. He wrote some theological works in Latin.

LINDE, Samuel Bogumil, a learned Pole, the compiler of a valuable dictionary of his native language, was born at Thorn 1771, and died at Warsaw 8 Aug., 1847.

LINDEWOOD, William, a learned civilian, who was a member of the university of Oxford, and sent by Henry V. as ambassador to Spain and Portugal in 1422. On his return to England he was made bishop of St. David's in 1434, and died 21 Oct., 1446. He compiled a collection of canons and constitutions of the archbishops of Canterbury, printed at Paris in 1505; at London in 1557; and at Oxford in 1663; and again in 1679.

LINDLEY, John, Ph.D., F.R.S., a botanist, born at Catton, near Norwich, 5 Feb., 1799. His father was proprietor of a large nursery garden, a circumstance which doubtless gave birth to the taste for botany so early manifested in the son. After leaving the grammar school at Norwich, he devoted his attention to botanical studies, his first publication being a translation of Richard's 'Analyse du Fruit,' 1819, which was followed the next year by a work entitled, 'Monographia Rosarum,' containing descriptions of several new species of roses. At this period, also, he contributed some remarkable papers to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society. Coming to London, he received the appointment of assistant-secretary to the Horticultural Society, and was engaged by Mr. Loudon to write the descriptive portion of his 'Encyclopædia of Plants,' the merit of which as a botanical work was entirely due to him. In his 'Introduction to the Natural System of Botany,' he lucidly set forth the advantages of a natural classification of plants over the artificial system of Linnæus. His principal other works are an 'Introduction to Systematic and Physiological Botany,' 1832; and 'The Vegetable Kingdom,' 1846. He also edited the 'Gardener's Chronicle,' and was a frequent contributor to the periodical press on his favourite subject. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by the university of Munich. Died 1 Nov., 1865.

LINDSAY. *See* Balcarres, Earl of.

LINDSAY, or LYNDSAY, Sir David, of the Mount, a Scotch poet, born at Garmylton, in Haddingtonshire, 1490. He was page of honour to James V.; and in 1530 was inaugurated Lord Lyon king-at-arms. He was much employed as a herald, and is supposed to have died in 1567. His poems were published by George Chalmers in 1806, in 3 vols.

LINDSAY, John, an English divine, who was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford; after which he officiated many years to a congregation of nonjurors, in Aldersgate Street. He was also corrector of the press to Mr. Bowyer, and died at the age of eighty-two 21 June, 1768. He published a translation of Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, 1728; A short History of the Regal Suc-

cession; Remarks on Whiston's Scripture Politics.

LINDSAY, JOHN, Earl of Crawford. *See* CRAWFORD.

LINDSEY, ROBERT BERTIE, EARL OF, K.G., lord high chamberlain of England in the reign of Charles I., was the eldest son of Peregrine, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, by Mary, daughter of John Vere, earl of Oxford, and grandson of Richard Bertie, Esq., by Catharine, duchess of Suffolk. He was born 1582, and in 1601, upon the death of his father, succeeded to his title and estate. In the first year of the reign of James I. he made his claim to the earldom of Oxford, and to the titles of Lord Bulbech, Sandford, and Badlesmere, and to the office of lord high chamberlain of England, as son and heir of Mary, the sole heir female of that great family. After considerable dispute judgment was given in his favour for the office of lord high chamberlain, and the same year he took his seat in the House of Lords above all the barons. He graduated M.A. at Cambridge as a member of Corpus Christi College 4 March, 1612. On 22 Nov., 1626, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Lindsey, and four years afterwards was made a knight of the Garter. In 1635 he was constituted lord high admiral of England, and a fleet of forty ships of war was sent out under his command. In 1639, upon the Scotch taking arms, he was appointed governor of Berwick. The year following he was appointed lord high constable of England at the trial of the earl of Strafford. In 1642 he was constituted general of the king's forces, and on the 23rd of Oct. in the same year received his death wound at the battle of Edgehill.

LINDSEY, THEOPHILUS, was born at Middlewich, Cheshire, 20 June, 1723. He took his degrees in arts at St. John's College, Cambridge, and on entering into orders obtained successively the livings of Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire; Piddletown, Dorset; and Catterick, in the former county, which last he resigned 1773, having embraced the Socinian tenets. He then settled in London, where he opened a chapel in Essex Street, which he served till 1793, when he retired from the ministry. Died 3 Nov., 1808. Mr. Lindsey published 'An Apology for his Resignation of the Vicarage of Catterick;' and some other pieces in defence of his peculiar sentiments.

LINE, or HALL, FRANCIS, a Jesuit, born in London 1595, joined the Society 1623, and was professed 1640. He was deservedly in repute as a professor of Hebrew and mathematics. During the time he was serving the English mission he constructed in the garden of Whitehall Palace a very curious dial, of which a description was published by him at Liege. He also wrote 'Refutation of the Attempt to Square the Circle,' 8vo., Lond., 1660, against Father Goswin Nickel; 'A Treatise on the Barometer;' and 'De corporum inseparabilitate.' It is said that he had a controversy with Newton on his theory of light.—*Oliver.*

LINEGAR, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic divine, appointed archbishop of Dublin 1734; died 1756.

LINGARD, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., the Catholic historian of England, was born at Winchester 5 Feb., 1771, of parents who occupied a humble position in society. At an early age he was recommended to the notice of Bishop Challoner, and by the successor of that prelate, Bishop James Talbot, he was sent in 1782 to the English college at Douay. After a course of humanities, in which the brilliancy of his genius was equalled only by the modesty of his disposition, he entered the school of theology in Oct., 1792. In the following year, during the troubles of the French revolution, the establishment at Douay was broken up and its members dispersed. Some of them, including young Lingard, effected their escape to this country, and on 15 Oct., 1794, eight individuals, the sad but honoured representatives of the famous college of Douay, took possession of Crook Hall, near Durham, and resumed their collegiate exercises, Lingard receiving the appointment of vice-president. He was ordained priest 1795; became about the same time prefect of the studies, and for many years filled the chair both of natural and moral philosophy. In 1808 the community removed to Ushaw, where Lingard, whose attention had been directed in an especial manner to the study of our early ecclesiastical history, read to his friends a series of papers on Anglo-Saxon antiquities. These were subsequently published under the title of 'The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,' 2 vols., Newcastle, 1806; 2nd edit., 1810; 3rd edit., greatly enlarged, and almost entirely rewritten, 2 vols. 1845; 4th edit., 1858. In Sept., 1811, Mr. Lingard retired from Ushaw, and withdrew to the secluded mission of Hornby, Lancashire, where he spent the remainder of his days engaged in literary pursuits, the principal events of his subsequent life being two visits to Rome. The first three volumes of his celebrated 'History of England' were published at London in 1819, and the eighth and concluding volume, bringing the history down to the revolution of 1688, appeared in 1830. Both at home and on the Continent the work was hailed with admiration by scholars of every creed and every shade of opinion; and it is now all but universally admitted to be the most accurate and impartial history of our country that has yet been written. It has been translated into French, Italian, and German, and been several times reprinted both in England and the United States. A special decree of the university of Paris ordered the work to be placed in the library of every college in France; and it has for a long time been used as a text book in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1821 Pope Pius VII. conferred on its author the degrees of doctor in divinity and doctor of canon and civil law, and Leo XII. sent him the gold medal usually bestowed only on cardinals and princes. It has also been stated that Dr. Lingard was actually created a cardinal *in petto*, but this assertion appears not to be correct. Besides his history he wrote a number of other works, for the most part in defence of the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The principal are Documents to ascertain the Sentiments of British Catholics in former ages in regard to the power of the Pope,' 1812; 'A Review of certain Anti-Catholic Publications,' 1813; 'Strictures on Dr. Marsh's Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome,' 1815; 'A Collection of Tracts on several subjects connected with the civil and religious principles of the Catholics,' 1826; 'A New Version of the Four Gospels, by a Catholic,' 1836; and 'Catechetical Instructions on the Doctrines and Worship of the Catholic Church,' 1840. In 1823, at the request of Bishop Milner, he compiled the lessons for the English saints which were afterwards approved and inserted

the Breviary. Dr. Lingard died 17 July, 1851, and was buried in the cloister of the cemetery at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

LINGLEBACH, JOHN, a painter, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1625; died 1687.

LINGUET, SIMON NICOLAS HENRI, a French advocate and political writer, was born at Rheims 1736, and fell under the guillotine 27 June, 1794.

LINLEY, GEORGE, an English poet and composer, was the son of a Leeds tradesman, and in a great measure self-taught. He set to music some of our best modern ballads, and wrote several satirical works, one of which, 'The Modern Hudibras,' had an extensive sale. Died at Kensington to Sept., 1865, aged 66.

LINLEY, THOMAS, a musical composer, born at Bath about 1725. He commenced his musical studies under Chillcott, the organist of the abbey church at Bath, and completed them under Paradies, a celebrated Venetian composer, after which he became conductor of the oratorios and concerts then regularly performed at Bath. His connection with Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who married his daughter, induced him to embark in theatrical speculations, and in 1776, in conjunction with his son-in-law and a Mr. Ford, he purchased Garrick's share in Drury Lane Theatre for £35,000. Previous to this he had become favourably known to the public as the joint composer, with his son, of the songs in Sheridan's 'Duenna.' His career at Drury Lane commenced with the successful production of a musical piece called 'Zelima and Azore,' in which the song, 'No Flower that blows,' was rapturously applauded. In 1777 he produced his accompaniments to the original airs in the 'Beggar's Opera,' which have been justly eulogised both by foreign and native composers. His subsequent compositions were the music to 'The Camp,' 'The Spanish Rivals,' 'The Strangers at Home,' and part of the music to Sheridan's monody on the death of Garrick. He also published several ballads full of pathos, spirit, and originality, particularly that commencing, 'Sing of the days that are gone.' Mr. Linley's family afflictions were unusually severe, and after having lost two sons and a daughter under very distressing circumstances, he was seldom, if ever, seen to smile. He died in London 19 Nov., 1795. As a musician he is distinguished by taste and feeling. He did not seek to astonish by sublime effects, but his compositions always soothe and charm by delicacy, simplicity, and tenderness. He has also the merit of having restored the music of Handel and the performance of it to the notice of the public.

LINLEY, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born at Bath 1756, and acquired a well-merited reputation as a musical composer. He met his death under very melancholy circumstances 7 Aug., 1778. Being on a visit with his sisters at Grimsthorpe, Lincolnshire, the seat of the duke of Ancaster, he, in conjunction with three other young men, embarked on board a sailing-boat in the duke's canal. The boat, however, was upset, and Linley's companions clung to the keel whilst he swam off for assistance, but just as he was on the point of reaching the bank he sank to rise no more. An edition of his posthumous works was published by Preston, in which is to be found the greater part of his miscellaneous music, consisting of songs, elegies, and cantatas.

LINLEY, WILLIAM, brother of the preceding, was born about 1767. For many years he was in the service of the East India Company, and after amassing a fortune, he returned to this country, and lived a London life, for the most part in musical society. He composed numerous glees, canzonets, &c., and compiled the 'Dramatic Songs of Shakespeare,' in which are several of his own compositions. He also wrote two comic operas, and several novels. Died 16 May, 1835.

LINNÆUS, or VON LINNÉ, CHARLES, was the son of a clergyman at Rashult, in Sweden, and born there 13 May, 1707. He was educated at Lund, from whence he removed to Upsal, where he was appointed to read lectures on botany in 1730; and the year following he received a commission from the Academy of Sciences to travel in Lapland and Norway. In this journey he paid attention to the art of assaying metals, on which he afterwards delivered a course of lectures. In 1735 he went to Harderwyck, in Holland, where he took his doctor's degree, and while in that country he became, through the introduction of Boerhaave, superintendent of Mr. Clifford's garden at Hartecamp, of which he drew up a catalogue. While in this situation he published also his 'Flora Lapponica;' after which he visited England. On his return to Holland he continued his 'Genera Plantarum,' and was chosen a member of the Imperial Academy 'Naturæ Curiosorum.' In 1737 he printed the 'Hortus Cliffortianus,' and his 'Critica Botanica.' He returned to Sweden 1738, and was chosen a member of the academy at Upsal; and soon afterwards he laid the foundation of that at Stockholm. In 1740 he was chosen professor of medicine at the former place, where he undertook the reform of the botanical garden, to which he gave many valuable exotics. In 1745 he published his 'Flora Suecica;' which was followed by the 'Fauna Suecica.' At this time his merits were so well appreciated that a medal was struck to his honour, and he was appointed archiator to the king. In 1749 appeared his 'Materia Medica;' and in 1751 he published the 'Philosophia Botanica.' His most splendid publication came out in 1754, with this title, 'Musæum Regis Adolphi Frederici,' comprising a description of the natural curiosities in the royal museum. While conducting this work through the press, Linnæus was honoured with the order of the Polar Star, and in 1756 he was ennobled. In the meantime he prepared for publication his 'Species Plantarum,' which was followed by the 'Systema Naturæ.' This illustrious naturalist died at Upsal 10 Jan., 1778, and his remains were interred with great solemnity in the cathedral of that city, where his pupils erected a monument to his memory. His son, *Charles Linnæus*, born in 1741, became demonstrator in the botanic garden, and published some valuable works. He was ill used by his mother, which is supposed to have hastened his death 1 Nov. 1783. His sister, *Elizabeth Christina*, discovered a luminous property in the flowers of the nasturtium.

LINT, PETER VAN, an historical painter, born at Antwerp 1609; died there 1668.

LIOTARD, JEAN ETIENNE, a painter, called from his eastern dress, *The Turk*, was born at Geneva 1702. He worked in enamel, crayons, and miniature. Travelling to Constantinople, he there fell in with Sir Everard Fawkener, who brought him to England, where he was much

employed for portraits. In the Dresden Gallery there are four of his works in *pastel*, one being the celebrated 'Vienna Chocolate Girl.' Died 1779.

LIPPI, FRA FILIPPO, an historical painter, born at Florence 1412. He was the disciple of Massaccio, whose manner he imitated. He was originally a Carmelite, but quitted the order to follow the arts. On a voyage in the Levant, he fell into the hands of the Moors, and was carried to Barbary; but by drawing the portrait of his master, he recovered his liberty, and returned to Florence, where he was employed by the grand duke. He was poisoned (1469) by the relations of a female whom he had seduced, and by whom he had a son, *Filippino Lippi* (b. 1460; died 1505), who was also a celebrated painter.

LIPPI, LORENZO, a painter of Florence, who was also a musician and poet. He wrote a popular work, entitled, 'Il Malmantile Racquistato.' Born 1606; died 1664.

LIPSIUS, JUSTUS, a famous classical scholar, was born at Isch, a village between Brussels and Louvain, 18 October, 1547, and studied successively at Brussels, Ath, Cologne, and Louvain. At the age of eighteen he published his 'Variæ Lectiones,' with a dedication to Cardinal Granvelle, and on visiting Rome, 1567, he was made secretary to that distinguished ecclesiastic. In 1569 he returned to Louvain, and next went to Vienna, but in 1572 he settled at Jena, where he occupied the chair of eloquence and history for two years. In 1574 he retired to solitude and study at Isch, but the tumults of war drove him away again, and between 1579 and 1591 he held the professorship of history at Leyden. The remainder of his life was spent at Louvain, where he died 23 March, 1606. Lipsius, Scaliger, and Casaubon, were called the triumvirs of the literary republic. In his religious opinions, or rather professions, Lipsius was culpably inconsistent. He was brought up a Catholic, but became a Lutheran at Jena, again a Catholic on his return to Brabant, a Calvinist at Leyden, and once more a Catholic at Louvain. His works were published at Antwerp, 6 vols. folio, 1637; and at Wesel, 4 vols. 8vo., 1675. The most esteemed are, Commentaries on Tacitus; 'Electa;' 'Saturnalia;' Orations on the Concord, and on the Death of the Duke of Saxony; a treatise on the Roman Militia; and Lectures.

LISLE. *See* DELISLE.

LISLE, Sir GEORGE, was the son of a bookseller in London. He had his military education in the Netherlands, but on the breaking out of the civil wars he entered the royal army, where he behaved so well that he was appointed to a command. At the battle of Newbury, when it grew so dark that his men could not distinguish him, he put his shirt over his clothes, in order that he might be more conspicuous. The king, who was an eye-witness of his bravery, knighted him on the field of battle. He held Colchester a long time against the parliament forces, and surrendered as a prisoner of war, but was basely put to death by the victors 28 August, 1648.

LIST, FREDERICK, a German political economist, born at Reutlingen, in Würtemberg, 6 Aug., 1789; died by his own hand 30 Nov., 1846. He first originated (1819) the idea of the 'Zollverein,' or Customs Association, which was ultimately adopted by all the German States. His complete works were published at Stuttgard, 3 vols., 1850-51.

LISTER, MARTIN, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Radcliffe, Bucks, about 1638. He was brought up by his great uncle, Sir Matthew Lister, physician to Charles I., who sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; but he took his doctor's degree at Oxford. He then settled as a physician at York, where he applied himself very much to natural history. In 1689 he accompanied the earl of Portland on his embassy to France, of which journey he published an account. In 1709 he was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. Died 2 Feb., 1711-12. His works are, 'Historia, sive synopsis Conchyliorum,' 2 vols.; 'Hist. Animalium Angliæ;' 'De Fontibus Medicalibus Angliæ;' 'Exercitatio Anatomica;' 'Cochlearum ex Limacum exercitatio anatomica;' 'Conchyliorum Bivalvium utriusque aquæ exercitatio;' 'Exercitationes Medicinales.'

LISTER, Sir MATTHEW, M.D., physician to Anne of Denmark, the consort of James I., and physician-in-ordinary to Charles I., was born at Thornton, Yorkshire, about 1565, and died Dec., 1656.

LISTER, THOMAS HENRY, registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths, was born 1801, and died at Kent House, Knightsbridge, the residence of his relative, the earl of Morley, 5 June, 1842. He was author of two novels, 'Granby' (1826), and 'Herbert Lacy;' 'Epicharis; an Historical Tragedy,' 1829; 'The Life and Administration of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon,' 3 vols., 1838; and 'An Answer to the misrepresentations contained in an article on the Life of Clarendon in No. 124 of the Quarterly Review,' 1839.

LISTON, JOHN, a celebrated comic actor, born in London 1776, being the son of a watchmaker. He started in life as teacher in a day school in Castle Street, Leicester Square, but, while holding this situation, formed an acquaintance with Charles Mathews, and like him became 'stage-struck.' After figuring on the boards of a private theatre, they both resolved to make the stage their profession, and accordingly joined a country company. Liston, who at this period believed that his *forte* lay in the representation of tragic characters, eventually obtained an engagement at Dublin, and next at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he discovered that he had mistaken his powers, and essaying a comic cast of characters he succeeded so fully that he thenceforward devoted himself exclusively to the performance of low comedy. In 1805 he made his first bow to a London audience at the Haymarket in the character of 'Zekiel Homespun.' His efforts were crowned with the highest success, and a long list of subsequent performances ratified and increased his popularity. In the same year he removed to Covent Garden, where he remained till 1823, when he accepted an engagement at Drury Lane. His famous character of 'Paul Pry,' first performed in 1825, created at the time an extraordinary sensation. In 183 Madame Vestris engaged him at the enormous salary of £100 a week for the Olympic Theatre, where he remained six seasons, and then retired from the stage, with a considerable fortune. He died in London 22 March, 1846.

LISTON, ROBERT, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, born at Ecclesmachan, co. Linlithgow, 28 Oct., 1794. After completing his professional studies

he established himself as a surgeon in Edinburgh (1817), and delivered lectures, first on anatomy, and afterwards on surgery, from 1822 to 1834. He speedily rose to eminence both as a lecturer and as an operator, having in the latter capacity few rivals and no superior. In 1834 he was appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital; and subsequently professor of clinical surgery in University College. His London practice was extensive, his name had become familiar in every medical school of Europe and America, when his career was suddenly terminated by death 7 Dec., 1847. His work on the 'Elements of Surgery' went through several editions.

LITHGOW, WILLIAM, a Scotch pedestrian traveller, born in the parish of Lanark between 1580 and 1590. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he was thrown into the inquisition in Spain, and so cruelly tortured, as to be deprived of the use of his limbs. On regaining his liberty and coming to England, he published an account of his adventures, which he presented to James I. He also wrote a narrative of the siege of Breda, and died about 1645. His 'Poetical Remains' were first collected and edited by James Maidment, 4to., Edinb., 1863.

LITTLETON, ADAM, D.D., was born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 8 Nov., 1627. He was educated at Westminster School; from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, but was expelled by the parliamentary visitors 1648. After this he became usher of Westminster School; and in 1670, on being made chaplain to the king, he accumulated his degrees in divinity. In 1674 he was presented to the rectory of Chelsea; and he also obtained a prebendal stall at Westminster, of which church he became sub-dean. Dr. Littleton published a Latin Dictionary, and some grammatical treatises, sermons, and other works. Died 30 June, 1694.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, Lord Littleton of Mounslow, lord-keeper of the great seal, was descended from the celebrated judge, and born at Henley, Shropshire, 1589. He became a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He succeeded his father as a Welsh judge; after which he became recorder of London. In 1634 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1639 made chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and the next year he received the great seal, with the title of Lord Littleton of Mounslow. He died at Oxford 27 Aug., 1645. His Reports were printed 1683.

LITTLETON, EDWARD, LL.D., was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge (LL.D. 1728). He became assistant at Eton School, afterwards fellow of the college, and vicar of Mapledurham, in Oxfordshire, where he died 1734. A volume of his discourses was printed for the benefit of his widow and daughters. He also wrote some poems, which are in Dodsley's Collection.

LITTLETON, or LYTTLETON, Sir THOMAS, a great lawyer, was the son of Thomas Westcote, of the county of Devon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Littleton, of Frankley, in Worcestershire; in compliance with whose wish this son took the maternal name and arms. He studied in the Temple, and was appointed by Henry VI. judge of the Marshalsea; in 1455 made king's serjeant and judge of the assize; in 1466 nominated one of the justices of the Common Pleas: and, in 1475, created knight of the Bath. Died 23 Aug., 1481. He wrote in Norman French a celebrated treatise on Tenures for the use of his son Richard, who was also a distinguished lawyer. The first edition of it is supposed to have been printed a little after the author's death, in folio, at Rouen. Sir Edward Coke's commentary on this famous work is well known. A new edition of the 'Tenures,' in English, was published by H. Roscoe, 1825.

LIVERPOOL, CHARLES JENKINSON, EARL OF, was the eldest son of Colonel Jenkinson, the younger brother of Sir Robert Jenkinson, baronet. He was born 16 May, 1727, and had his education at the Charterhouse; from whence he removed to University College, Oxford (M.A. 1752). In 1761 he obtained a seat in parliament, and was appointed under-secretary of State. In 1766 he was nominated a ord of the Admiralty; from which board he removed to the Treasury. In 1772 he was made joint vice-treasurer of Ireland, which he exchanged for the clerkship of the pells. In 1778 he became secretary at war, and in 1784 president of the Board of Trade. In 1786 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hawkesbury, and in 1796 to the earldom of Liverpool. Died 17 Dec., 1808. His lordship published, A Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England; A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations during War; A Collection of Treaties, 3 vols.; A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, 1805.

LIVERPOOL, ROBERT BANKS JENKINSON, EARL OF, son of the preceding, was born 7 June, 1770, and was sent from the Charterhouse to Christ Church, Oxford, where he formed a lasting friendship with Canning. Making the 'grand tour,' he witnessed the capture of the Bastille, and while yet a minor obtained a seat in parliament as member for Appleby. His maiden speech (1791) was in defence of the armaments with which Pitt threatened resistance to Russian aggressions in Turkey, and was a decided success. In the following session he advocated immediate war with France, and deprecated any negotiations with a 'band of sanguinary ruffians.' He also showed his hereditary conservatism by opposing Earl Grey's motion for parliamentary reform. In 1793 he was appointed one of the commissioners of the India Board. He assumed the title of Lord Hawkesbury, the second title of his father, who had just been created earl of Liverpool. Subsequently he became master of the Mint, and when George III.'s repugnance to Catholic Emancipation caused Pitt's resignation, he adhered to Addington, and was entrusted with the seals of the Foreign Office (1801). He directed the diplomacy which resulted in the peace of Amiens. In 1803 he was transferred to the Upper House as Lord Hawkesbury, and on Pitt's return to power he became its leader, though shifted to the Home Office. On the death of Pitt (1806) he declined the premiership, but was appointed by the king, as a mark of esteem, lord warden of the Cinque Ports. On the formation of the duke of Portland's administration (1807) he returned to the Home Office, but was transferred to the war department on Perceval's succession to the premiership. He succeeded his father in the earldom (1808), and immediately after the assassination of Mr Perceval (1812) he became prime minister. His administration lasted, with no

considerable changes, until a short time before his decease. Their foreign policy was crowned with success, and resulted in the treaty of Paris (1815), but their domestic policy is open to grave censure, especially in respect to the postponement of the claims of the Catholics. On 27 Feb., 1827, his lordship was seized with a fit of paralysis and apoplexy, and after lingering several months in a state of mental imbecility, he died 4 Dec., 1828. An account of his Life and Administration, by Charles Duke Yonge, was published in 3 vols., 1868.

LIVINEIUS. *See* LIEVENS.

LIVINGSTON, JAMES, earl of Calendar. *See* CALENDAR.

LIVINGSTON, JOHN, a Scotch presbyterian divine, born in Stirlingshire 21 Jan., 1603, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. He was banished from Scotland 1663, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, on which he went to Rotterdam, where he died 9 Aug., 1672. His 'Remarkable Observations upon the Lives of the most Eminent Ministers and Professors in the Church of Scotland' were printed, with his Memoirs, 1754.

LIVIUS, TITUS, a Roman historian, was born of an illustrious family at Patavium, now Padua, B.C. 59. He lived at Rome in the reign of Augustus, to whom he dedicated some dialogues upon philosophy, which are lost. After collecting his materials for the History of Rome he retired to Naples, that he might have more leisure to compose the work than he could enjoy in a distracted capital. It is said, however, that he read portions of the history to Mecænas and Augustus. On the death of the latter he returned to his native place, where he died A.D. 17, at the age of seventy-six. The history of Livy originally consisted of one hundred and forty-two books, of which only thirty-five are extant. The first edition is that of Rome, printed by Sweynhaym and Pannartz in 1469, and the best that of Gronovius, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1679. The best English translation is by George Baker, 6 vols. 8vo., 1797.

LLORENTE, JUAN ANTONIO, a Spanish ecclesiastic, born near Calahorra 30 March, 1756. He was secretary-general of the Inquisition, and attached himself to Joseph Bonaparte 1808, on whose fall he went to France, 1814. Died 5 Feb., 1823. He wrote a History of the Spanish Inquisition; Memoirs concerning the Revolution in Spain; and other works.

LLOYD, CHARLES, D.D., a prelate of the Church of England, born 26 Sept., 1784. From Eton he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, of which society he became, in due time, tutor and censor. He succeeded Dr. Hodgson as regius professor of divinity 1822; was promoted to the see of Oxford 1827; and died 31 May, 1829. Dr. Lloyd, to his credit be it recorded, was a warm supporter of the Catholic Relief Bill. He brought out an edition of the Greek Testament, and edited a work, published long after his death, and entitled 'Formularies of Faith put forth by authority during the Reign of Henry VIII., viz. Articles about Religion, 1536. The Institution of a Christian Man, 1537. A Necessary Doctrine and Erudition for a Christian Man,' 8vo., Oxford, 1856. A copy of Hephæstion's Enchiridion, with copious MS. notes by him, is in the British Museum.

LLOYD, CHARLES, an English poet, the friend of Wordsworth, Lamb, and Southey, was the son of Charles Lloyd, a banker, of Birmingham. He was born in that town 1775, and after being privately educated under a Mr. Gilpin, was admitted a fellow-commoner of Caius College, Cambridge; but he quitted the university without taking a degree. He died at Chaillot, near Paris, 16 Jan., 1839. His works are 'Poems on Various Subjects,' 1795; 'Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb,' 1798; 'Poetical Essays on the Character of Pope, as a poet and moralist; and on the language and objects most fit for poetry,' 1821; 'Desultory Thoughts in London; Titus and Gisippus; with other Poems,' 2 vols., 1821; 'The Duke d'Ormond, a tragedy, and Beritola, a tale,' 1822; 'Poems,' 1823.

LLOYD, DAVID, a biographer, was born at Pant Mawr, in the parish of Trawsvinydd, Merionethshire, 28 Sept., 1625. He took his degrees at Oriel College, Oxford; after which he was presented to the rectory of Ibston, but resigned it to settle in London, where he became reader of the Charterhouse. Afterwards he obtained a prebend of St. Asaph, and the vicarage of Abergeley, which last he exchanged for that of Northop, in Flintshire, where also he kept school. Died 16 Feb., 1691. His principal works are, The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation; Memoirs of the Lives of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty; Life of General Monk; Portraiture of Charles II.; The Countess of Bridgewater's Ghost; 'History of Plots and Conspiracies,' published with the name of Foulis; Wonders no Miracles, or Mr. Valentine Greatrakes's Gift of Healing examined. His 'Memoirs of Statesmen' were reprinted by Charles Whitworth, 2 vols. 8vo., 1766, with an account of the author.

LLOYD, HENRY, a writer on military tactics, born in Wales 1729. Appointed aide-de-camp to the Austrian General Lascy, he served during the Seven Years' War, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1760 was placed at the head of a large detachment in order to observe the movements of the Prussian army. Disappointed, however, in his expectations of advancement, he joined the Prussian army, and became general aide-de-camp to the prince of Brunswick. After the peace he went to St. Petersburg, and obtained from the Empress Catharine the grade of major-general and a command in the army sent against the Turks. He greatly distinguished himself as a tactician, and was about to be placed at the head of 30,000 men in Finland, when the peace concluded with Sweden rendered it unnecessary to form an army. On quitting the Russian service he travelled in various countries on the Continent, and paid a furtive visit to England, which he was soon obliged to leave, though not before he had, by clandestine explorations, acquired a profound knowledge of our coasts and the points most open to attack. Retiring to Huy, in Belgium, he died there 19 June, 1783. His principal work is 'The History of the late War in Germany, between the King of Prussia and the Empress of Germany and her Allies 1757-59,' 3 vols. 4to., London, 1766-90. This is one of the best accounts of any campaign ever printed.

LLOYD, NICHOLAS, an historical writer, born at Holton, Flintshire, 1634, and educated at Winchester School; after which he went to Wadham College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. The bishop of Worcester, to whom he was chaplain, presented him to the rectory of St. Mary, Newing-

ton, in Surrey, where he died 27 Nov., 1680. He published an Historical Dictionary in Latin, folio, 1670; reprinted 1686.

LLOYD, ROBERT, a poet, born in Westminster 1733. His father, Dr. Pierson Lloyd, was for nearly fifty years usher of Westminster School, where also this son was educated, after which he went to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having completed his degrees in arts, he became an assistant in the school where he had been bred, but lost the situation, and died in the Fleet 15 Dec., 1764. He was the companion of Wilkes and Churchill, to which association he was indebted for his misfortunes. His poems are now forgotten.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born at Tilehurst, Berks, 1627. He became a student of Oriel College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Jesus College, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1667 he was collated to a prebend in the church of Sarum, on which he completed his degrees in divinity. The year following he was presented to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading, and about the same time made archdeacon of Merioneth. In 1672 he was promoted to the deanery of Bangor, and, in 1674, to a canonry of Salisbury. In 1676 he obtained the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and in 1680 was elevated the see of St. Asaph. He was one of the seven bishops prosecuted by James II.; but in the next reign he was translated to Worcester. Died 30 Aug., 1717. He wrote several pieces against the Catholic religion; a Dissertation on Daniel's Prophecy of the seventy Weeks; a Discourse of God's Way of disposing Kingdoms; an Historical Account of Church Government; a Chronological Account of Pythagoras; a Harmony of the Gospels; and several other works.

LOBAU, GEORGE MOUTON Comte DE, a marshal of France, born at Phalsbourg 1770. He became a general of division 1807, and greatly distinguished himself at Eckmühl and Wagram. After the battle of Leipsic he was sent into Hungary by the Austrians, in spite of the capitulation of Dresden. He returned, however, to France in the following year; fought at Waterloo; and was exiled under the Restoration. He was elected to the chamber of deputies 1828. At the revolution of 1830 he was transferred to the chamber of peers, created a marshal, and appointed to succeed La Fayette in the command of the national guard. Died 29 Nov., 1838. 'Lobau,' said Napoleon, 'was the best colonel that ever commanded a French regiment.'

LOBB, THEOPHILUS, a physician, was the son of Stephen Lobb, a dissenting minister, who was much in the confidence of James II. The son was born in London 17 Aug., 1678, and educated for the ministry, which profession he quitted to study physic. He died 19 May, 1763, leaving several works on medical and religious subjects.

LOBEIRA, Vasco, the original author of the famous romance of 'Amadis of Gaul,' was born in Portugal about 1270, and died 1325.

LOBEL, MATTHIAS DE, a botanist, born at Lisle 1538. He studied physic at Montpellier, and afterwards settled in London, where he had the superintendence of the garden of Lord Zouch, at Hackney. He died 3 March, 1616. Lobel published, 'Stirpium Adversaria nova,' 1570; 'Plantarum seu Stirpium Historia,' Antwerp, 1576; and 'Icones Stirpium,' 1581 and 1591, with an Index in seven languages. Plumier dedicated to him the genus 'Lobelia.'

LOBINEAU, GUI ALEXIS, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, was born in 1666 at Rennes, and died at the abbey of St. Jagut, near St. Malo, 3 June, 1727. He published, A History of Brittany; A History of the Saints of Brittany; A History of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors; and A History of Paris.

LOBO, JEROME, a Jesuit, born at Lisbon 1593. He went as a missionary to Abyssinia, and, on his return to Europe, became rector of the college of Coimbra, where he died 29 Jan., 1678. He wrote 'An Account of Abyssinia;' of which Dr. Johnson published an abridged translation 1735.

LOCK, MATTHEW, a musician, was born at Exeter, where he became a chorister in the cathedral. He published some musical pieces in 1657, and, after the Restoration, he was employed as a composer of operas. He was also appointed composer to the chapel royal. He died in communion with the Catholic Church 1677. His vocal music is much admired.

LOCKE, JOHN, was born at Wrington, in Somersetshire, where his father was a lawyer and steward, 29 Aug., 1632. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he was elected in 1652 to Christ Church, Oxford, where he had a studentship, and took his degree of M.A. 1658. He then applied himself to the study of physic, in which he graduated 1674. Though he did not enter upon regular practice, his advice was often solicited in difficult cases, particularly by the earl of Shaftesbury, with whom he formed a close connexion, and became tutor to his son. In 1675 he went to France, and, while at Montpellier, paid particular attention to the culture of the vine, and the rearing of silkworms. When Lord Shaftesbury withdrew to Holland, Mr. Locke followed him, for which he was deprived of his student's place by an order from the king. During his residence abroad he wrote in Latin his 'Letter on Toleration,' printed at Gouda 1689. He there finished also his 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' an abridgment of which was inserted by Le Clerc in the 'Bibliothèque Universelle.' Locke returned to England in the same fleet with the prince of Orange, and soon afterwards published his 'Essay,' which was followed by 'Considerations on the Consequences of lowering the Interest and raising the Value of Money.' He now went to reside at Oates, in Essex, the seat of Sir Francis Masham, whose lady, the daughter of Dr. Cudworth, entertained for him the greatest respect. In 1693 he published his 'Thoughts on Education;' and in 1695 his treatise on 'The Reasonableness of Christianity;' which was attacked by Dr. Edwards, of Cambridge, and defended by Mr. Samuel Bold. But the most powerful assailant of this work was Bishop Stillingfleet, in reply to whom our author wrote several letters. About this time he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations; which place, however, he resigned 1700. He died at Oates 28 Oct., 1704. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote, Two Treatises concerning Civil Government; Observations on the Value of Money; and A Paraphrase on the Epistles. His works have been several times published in a collected form, and his Life has been written by Lord King, 4to., 1829; 2 vols. 8vo., 1830; 1 vol. 8vo., 1858.

LOCKE, JOSEPH, F.R.S., a civil engineer, was

born at Attencliffe, near Sheffield, 1805, and educated at Bursley Grammar School, after which he was placed with George Stephenson at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, under whom he was employed in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool railway. In conjunction with the Stephensons he was instrumental in determining the superior capabilities of the locomotive. Subsequently he constructed the railways between Warrington and Birmingham, Lancaster and Preston, Sheffield and Manchester, London and Southampton; besides several lines on the Continent, all his works being carried out with great economy. Mr. Locke, who received the decoration of the legion of honour 1845, was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and M.P. for Honiton from 1847 till his death, which occurred at Moffat, in Annandale, 18 Sept., 1860.

LOCKER, JOHN, F.S.A., was born of a good family in Middlesex, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he removed to Merton College, Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar at Gray's Inn. He translated the first two books of Voltaire's Life of Charles XII., and wrote the preface. He also made collections for a life of Lord Bacon, which he communicated to Dr. Birch and Mr. Mallet. Died May, 1760.

LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, LL.D., a critic, novelist, and biographer, was born in Glasgow 1793, and being sent to the university there he was elected to one of the Snell exhibitions, or bursaries, at Balliol College, Oxford. He was admitted a Scotch advocate 1816, but very soon abandoned the law in order to devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits. In 1817 Blackwood's Magazine was established, and he shortly afterwards became a regular contributor to its pages. The next year he formed an acquaintance with Mr. (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott, whose daughter Sophia he subsequently married (1820). The result of this first interview was that he succeeded Scott as the writer of the historical portion of the 'Edinburgh Annual Register.' In 1819 he published what he himself calls 'a sort of mock tour in Scotland,' entitled 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' which gave rise to much angry feeling at the time. The literary portraits contained in this work are remarkable for their substantial truth and their never-failing force and vivacity. Besides, month after month, contributing some of its most biting and brilliant papers to 'Blackwood,' Mr. Lockhart published four admirable fictions, viz.: 'Valerius, a Roman Story,' 1821; 'Adam Blair, a tale,' 1822, considered the most impressive production of the author's versatile pen; 'Reginald Dalton,' a graceful and vigorous tale, 1823; and the deeply interesting chapters of 'Matthew Wald,' 1824. His translations of 'Ancient Spanish Ballads' appeared in 1823. To 'Constable's Miscellany' he contributed the 'Life of Burns,' 1828, and to 'Murray's Family Library,' the 'History of Napoleon Bonaparte,' 2 vols., 1830. While on a visit to London in 1821, having been made the subject of some severe remarks in the 'London Magazine,' a hostile correspondence ensued between him and Mr. John Scott, the editor, which ended in Mr. Lockhart's posting him. Statements on the subject were published by both parties. After Lockhart's return to Scotland, Mr. Christie, his friend, fought a duel with Mr. Scott, who was mortally wounded. In 1825 Mr. Lockhart accompanied his illustrious father-in-law in his excursion to Ireland. Up to the close of that year he resided at Edinburgh, having his summer residence at Chiefswood, in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford; but being, on the death of Mr. Gifford, appointed editor of the 'Quarterly Review,' he came to reside in Regent's Park, London. That great literary journal he continued to edit for twenty-eight years. On the death of Sir Walter Scott (1832), he became his sole literary executor, and in 1837-8, published a Life of his father-in-law, in 7 vols., which is one of the most interesting biographies in the language. His health having begun to decline, he quitted the charge of the 'Quarterly' in the summer of 1853, and spent the subsequent winter in Italy. Shortly before his death he retired from London to the quiet seclusion of Abbotsford, where he died 25 Aug., 1854.—*Anderson.*

LOCKMAN, JOHN, a miscellaneous writer, born 1698. He became secretary to the British herring fishery, and died in London 2 Feb., 1771. Mr. Lockman had a share in compiling the General Historical Dictionary; and he also published some dramatic pieces and poems.

LOCKWOOD, JOHN, an English Catholic priest, who, being condemned to death on account of his sacerdotal character, was hanged at York 13 April, 1642, being then 87 years of age.

LODER, EDWARD J., an English musical composer, died 5 April, 1865.

LODGE, EDMUND, K.H., F.S.A., a biographer, was born in London 13 June, 1756, and served in the army for a short time, but having a distaste for the military profession, he entered the College of Arms 1782, as Bluemantle pursuivant. He was appointed Lancaster herald 1793; Norroy king-at-arms 1822; Clarenceux king-at-arms 1838; and died 16 Jan., 1839. His works are 'Illustrations of British History, Biography, and Manners, in the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I.,' 3 vols., 1791, and again 1838; the biographical notices in Chamberlaine's 'Portraits of Illustrious Persons of the Court of Henry VIII.,' 1792-1800; 'Life of Sir Julius Cæsar,' 1810 and 1827; 'Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, with biographical and historical memoirs of their lives and actions,' a magnificent work, originally published in 4 vols. folio, 1821-34, at the price of 8*l.* 15*s.*; second edition, 12 vols. 8vo., 1835; fourth edition, 10 vols. 8vo., 1849-50. From motives of benevolence, Mr. Lodge lent his name to an annual 'Peerage,' but that work was not compiled by him.

LODGE, THOMAS, M.D., a dramatic poet, was born about 1556, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford; from whence, being a Catholic, he went to Avignon, where he took his degree of doctor of physic, and then settled in London. He died 1625. He wrote some plays, in conjunction with Robert Green, and the following works, Alarm again Usurers; History of Tribonius and Prisæria; Euphues' Golden Legacy; Treatise of the Plague; Countess of Lincoln's Nursery; Treatise in Defence of Plays. He also translated Josephus and Seneca into English. A full list of his numerous writings will be found in Bohn's edition of Lowndes.

LODGE, WILLIAM, an engraver, born 4 July, 1649, at Leeds, where he died Aug., 1689. He was educated at Cambridge.

LOFFT, CAPEL, was born in London 14 Nov., 1751. His father was a barrister, and his mother the sister of Edward Capel, the commentator on

Shakspere. In 1759 he was sent to Eton, where he continued ten years, and then removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, which he left in a short time, and was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn. In 1775 he was called to the bar, but never distinguished himself in the legal profession, though he published 'Cases in the King's Bench;' 'Elements of Universal Law;' and Baron Gilbert's 'Law of Evidence,' with additions. He was a voluminous writer, and upon a great variety of subjects, political, poetical, theological, and critical. On the death of his uncle he succeeded to the estate of Troston, Suffolk, which he made his residence till the year 1816, when he went abroad, principally with a view to the education of his daughters, which he thought would be conducted better on the Continent than in England. Accordingly he went first to Brussels, next to the neighbourhood of Nanci, and in 1820 to Switzerland. In 1822 he removed to Turin, where he resided till the spring of 1824, when he went to Montcaller, at which place he died on 26 May of that year. His attainments were considerable, but he was pedantic and opinionative. In politics he was a zealous Whig, and in his religious sentiments a Socinian. To him the public were indebted for the appearance of 'The Farmer's Boy,' by Robert Bloomfield, which work he printed at his own expense, with a biographical preface.

LOFTUS, ADAM, D.D., a native of Yorkshire, became archbishop of Armagh 1562, whence he was translated to Dublin 8 Aug., 1567. Died 6 April, 1605, aged 72.

LOFTUS, DUDLEY, an orientalist, born 1618, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin. He was the second son of Sir Adam Loftus, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, after which he went to Oxford, where he studied the law. On his return to Ireland he was made a master in chancery, vicar-general, and judge of the Prerogative Court. He died in June, 1695. He translated the Æthiopic New Testament into Latin for Walton's Polyglott; and published, The Psalms of David, translated from the Armenian into Latin; A History of the Eastern and Western Churches; An Explication of the History of our Saviour taken from the Greek, Syriac, and other oriental authors, 1695.

LOGAN, JOHN, a divine and poet, born in 1748, at Fala, in Mid Lothian. He was educated at Edinburgh, and in 1773 became minister of South Leith. In 1779 he delivered a course of lectures at Edinburgh, on the philosophy of history, of which he published an outline in 1781, and the same year a volume of poems. He next printed the tragedy of 'Runnamede.' In 1786 he came to London, and was engaged as a writer in the 'English Review.' He also published, without his name, 'A Review of the Charges against Mr. Hastings;' for which the bookseller was prosecuted and acquitted. Died 28 Dec., 1788. His sermons were printed in 2 vols., 1790; 5th edition 1807.

LOGAU, FREDERICK, BARON VON, a German poet, born in Silesia 1604; died at Lignitz 1655.

LOGGAN, DAVID, an engraver, born at Dantzig about 1635. He came to this country before the Restoration, and died in London 1693 or 1700. His 'Oxonia Illustrata,' 1675, and 'Cantabrigia Illustrata,' will perpetuate his name.

LOK, MICHAEL, was born 1532, being the son of Sir William Lok, alderman of London. He received his education in Flanders and France, and travelled during thirty-two years through almost all the countries of Christendom, having been captain of a ship of 1,000 tons in divers voyages to the Levant. Lok was intimately connected with Frobisher in his three celebrated voyages. He advanced £6,250 for Frobisher's voyages, and expected great things of the ore which Frobisher brought home. However, it turned out in the end that in two cwt. of the ore only two particles of silver were found, which were not nearly as big as a pin's head. Lok is last heard of as a petitioner from the Fleet Prison in 1581.

LOKMAN, an Eastern fabulist, of whose history absolutely nothing is known. His 'Fables,' written in Arabic, were first printed by Erpenius 1615, and have since gone through innumerable editions.

LOLLARD, WALTER, founder of the sect of the Lollards, was, according to some, an Englishman. His opinions were first disseminated in Germany 1315, and afterwards in Piedmont and in England. He was burnt as a heretic at Cologne 1322. The followers of Lollard believed that the Sacrifice of the Mass, Baptism, and Extreme Unction, were superfluous. They renounced obedience to all magistrates, and endeavoured to persuade themselves that God would not punish faults committed on the earth.

LOMAZZO, JOHN PAUL, an Italian painter and poet, born at Milan 26 April, 1538; died after 1591. His 'Treatise on Painting' is an admirable work.

LOMBARD, JEAN LOUIS, a French military engineer and writer on gunnery, born at Strasburg 1723; died 1 April, 1794.

LOMBARD, PETER, an eminent divine, called also 'The Master of the Sentences,' was born at Novara, in Lombardy. He distinguished himself so much by his learning in the university of Paris, as to be appointed canon of Chartres, and afterwards bishop of Paris about 1159. Died 1164. His excellent work of 'The Sentences,' first printed at Venice 1477, contains an illustration of the doctrines of the church, in a collection of sentences or passages taken from the Fathers. It may, indeed, be regarded as the source and origin of scholastic divinity in the Latin Church. Commentaries upon it have been written by many celebrated men, including William of Auxerre, Albert the Great, St. Thomas Aquinas, Scotus, Okam, and Estius.

LOMBARD, PETER, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, was the son of a merchant in the city of Waterford. He studied for a short time in Westminster School under the famous William Camden, and then proceeded to the university of Louvain, where he took the degree of D.D., and delivered theological lectures with great success. He was preferred to the dignity of provost of Cambray, and in 1598 succeeded Edmund MacGauran as archbishop of Armagh; but owing to the troubled condition of Ireland at that period, he never visited his province, which he governed by the agency of a vicar-general. Removing to Rome, he was nominated domestic prelate to Clement VIII., and was finally entrusted with the presidency of the congregation 'De Auxiliis,' by Paul IV. He died at Rome about 1625. His works are 'Casus circa Decretum Clementis Papæ VIII., de Sacramentali Confessione et Absolutione non faciendâ in absentiâ,' 12mo., Antwerp, 1624; 'De Regno

Hiberniæ, Sanctorum Insulâ, Commentarius," 4to., Louvain, 1632. The latter book was ordered to be suppressed by the English government.

LOMBARDI, ALFONSO, an Italian sculptor, born at Ferrara 1487; died 1536.

LOMBART, LAMBERT, a painter, born at Liege 1500; died 1560.

LOMBART, PETER, an engraver, resided many years in London, and died after the Restoration. He executed a number of portraits, after Vandyck.

LOMÉNIE, HENRI LOUIS DE, count de Brienne, was born 1635. He was secretary of state, which place he resigned on the death of his wife, and entered into the society of the Oratory. In 1672 he went to the court of the duke of Mecklenburg, where he fell in love with the princess, and had the boldness to avow his passion, for which he was driven out of the principality; and on his return to France shut up in an abbey, where he died 17 April, 1698. He wrote an Account of his Travels, in Latin; Recueil de Poesies, 3 vols.; Remarques sur les Règles de la Poesie Françoise.

LOMÉNIE DE BRIENNE, ÉTIENNE CHARLES, a cardinal, born at Paris 1727. He became bishop of Condom 1760, and archbishop of Toulouse 1763. In 1787 he was appointed comptroller-general of the finances, and shortly afterwards prime minister; but his conduct while holding these exalted situations was characterized by lamentable rashness, weakness, inconsistency, and blundering. The king dismissed him 1788, but gave him the archbishopric of Sens, and procured for him a cardinal's hat. At the Revolution he shamelessly declared for the new order of things, and sent his hat back to the Pope. In spite of this, however, he fell a victim to the revolution, for the soldiers sent to arrest him on 16 Feb., 1794, treated him in such a way that he was found dead in his bed the following morning.

LOMONOZOF, MICHAEL VASILOVITCH, a celebrated Russian poet and historian, born 1711; died 4 April, 1765.

LONDONDERRY, CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART VANE, third MARQUIS OF, brother of Lord Castlereagh, was born in Dublin 18 May, 1778. At the age of fifteen, as ensign of an infantry regiment, he accompanied the earl of Moira to the Netherlands, and took part in the campaign of 1794. Subsequently, while attached to the British mission at Vienna, he was severely wounded at the battle of Donauwerth. During the Irish rebellion of 1798 he commanded a regiment of dragoons, as he also did in the expedition to Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the course of which he was again dangerously wounded. He next commanded a hussar brigade under Sir John Moore in Spain, and covered the retreat of the British army at Corunna with great skill and valour. After a few months' absence, he returned to the Peninsula, and until May 1813, held the post of adjutant-general under Sir Arthur Wellesley, signalizing himself at Busaco, Talavera, Fuentes d'Onoro, Badajoz, and elsewhere. During the campaign of 1814, in which he was made a lieutenant-general, he performed the duties of military commissioner of the armies of the allied sovereigns; and in the same year was appointed ambassador to Austria, having previously exercised similar functions at the court of Berlin. His participation in the congress of Vienna (1815) as one of the five British plenipotentiaries was the last act of importance of his life. In 1814 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Stewart; in 1822, on the death of his brother, he succeeded to the marquisate of Londonderry; and in 1823 he was created Earl Vane, he having in 1819 contracted a second marriage with the only daughter of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, and assumed the name of Vane. In 1837 he attained the rank of general. With the view of developing the agricultural and mineral resources of his large estates in the county of Durham, he constructed the harbour of Seaham, one of the most costly and most useful works ever undertaken by private enterprise. In politics he was an uncompromising Tory. As an author he is known by his 'Story of the Peninsular War;' and an edition of the Correspondence of his brother, Lord Castlereagh, 1848.

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, second MARQUIS OF, was born in Ireland 18 June, 1769, being the second son of the first marquis. He was educated at Armagh, after which he became a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1791 he was chosen into the Irish parliament for the county of Down. At first he joined the opposition, and distinguished himself as an advocate for parliamentary reform; but on obtaining a seat in the British House of Commons he took his seat in the ministerial phalanx. In 1797, being then *Lord Castlereagh*, he returned to the Irish parliament, and the same year became keeper of the privy seal for that kingdom, being soon afterwards appointed one of the lords of the Treasury. The next year he was nominated secretary to the viceroy; and when the union between Great Britain and Ireland was projected he supported the measure with great eloquence. In the Imperial Parliament he sat as member for the county of Down, and in 1802 was made president of the Board of Control. In 1805 he became secretary for the departments of War and the Colonies; but on vacating his seat he lost his election for the county of Down, and in consequence came in for Boroughbridge. After the death of Pitt he went out of office, but returned to the administration in 1807 as minister of War, which situation he retained until the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren, and a duel with Mr. Canning, drove him from office. In 1812 he succeeded the marquis of Wellesley as foreign secretary, which office he held during the rest of his life. The year following, when the counter-revolution broke out in Holland, Lord Castlereagh went to the Continent to assist the allied powers in negotiating a general peace. The conferences, however, terminated in the resignation of Bonaparte, and the British minister returned to London. For his services on this occasion he received the thanks of parliament, and the order of the Garter from his sovereign. On the death of his father (1821) he succeeded him as marquis of Londonderry; but as this was an Irish peerage he retained his seat in the House of Commons. After a stormy session, in which he laboured hard, his mind was observed to be very much shattered, and his physician was apprised of the circumstance by the duke of Wellington. His lordship, however, was suffered to leave London for his seat at North Cray, in Kent, where, on 12 Aug., 1824, he put an end to his life by severing the carotid artery with a penknife. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

LONG. *See* LE LONG.

LONG, EDWARD, was the son of Samuel Long,

Esq., of the island of Jamaica, and born at Roseilian, in the parish of St. Blaize, Cornwall, 23 Aug., 1734. He was brought up to the law, and on the death of his father went to the West Indies, where he became a judge of the vice-admiralty court, but returned to England 1769, and died 13 March, 1813. He wrote a 'History of Jamaica,' and some other works.

LONG, GEORGE, an English barrister, for several years one of the police magistrates for the Marylebone district, died in London 26 June, 1868. He was author of several works on questions of morals and religion.

LONG, JOHN ST. JOHN, an empiric, born in Ireland 1798. He was originally a portrait painter, but failing in that profession he settled in London as a medical practitioner, pretending that he alone possessed the secret of curing consumption. In 1830 he was charged with causing the death of one of his patients, found guilty of manslaughter, and fined £250. Died 4 July, 1834.

LONG, ROGER, D.D., a divine and astronomer, was born about 1680, and educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1733 he was elected master of his college, and in 1749 Lowndes's professor of astronomy. He constructed an immense sphere in Pembroke Hall, eighteen feet diameter, and worked by machinery. Died 16 Dec., 1770. Dr. Long published 'A Treatise on Astronomy,' 2 vols.; an Answer to Dr. Gally, on the Greek accents; and some other pieces.

LONG, THOMAS, B.D., a nonjuring divine, born at Exeter 1621, and educated at Oxford. On leaving the university he obtained the vicarage of St. Lawrence Clist, near Exeter, and he subsequently obtained a prebend of Exeter, but was ejected therefrom at the Revolution. His principal works are, Calvinus Redivivus; History of the Donatists; Vindication of the Primitive Christians in Point of Obedience; History of Popish and fanatical Plots; A Vindication of King Charles's Claim to the Eikon Basilike.

LONGHI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian engraver, born at Monza, near Milan, 13 Oct., 1766; died in the latter city 2 Jan., 1831.

LONGINUS, DIONYSIUS CASSIUS, a Greek writer, who, according to some, was a native of Athens, while others say he was a Syrian. In his younger years he was a great traveller, after which he fixed his residence at Athens, where he published his admirable Treatise on the Sublime. The reputation he acquired by this work induced Zenobia, queen of the East, to appoint him tutor to her two sons; but when that princess became involved in a war with Aurelian, Longinus was taken prisoner with her and put to death A.D. 273. The best editions of his work are those of Pearce, 1724; Toup, 1778; and Weiske, 1809. Dr. Smith has translated it faithfully into English.

LONGLAND, JOHN, an English prelate, was born 1473, at Henley, Oxfordshire. He received his education at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow. In 1514 he was made dean of Salisbury, and he was also appointed confessor to Henry VIII., who gave him the bishopric of Lincoln in 1521. He was a liberal benefactor to the university of Oxford, of which he was chancellor; and though he evinced zeal against heresy, he advocated the divorce of the king. He died May, 1547. Some of his sermons are in print.

LONGLAND, or LANGLAND, ROBERT, an old English poet, was a native of Mortimer's Cleobury, Shropshire. He was a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and a secular priest, but espoused the doctrines of Wycliffe. His 'Visions of Piers Plowman' is full of severe reflections on the clergy, and exhibits a curious picture of the times. It was completed in 1369, and has been frequently printed.

LONGLEY, CHARLES THOMAS, D.D., an English prelate, was born at Boley Hill, Rochester, 28 July, 1794, and educated at Westminster School, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, of which society he became tutor and censor. In 1827 he left the university on being inducted to the rectory of West Tytherly, Hants. He was head master of Harrow School from 1829 to 1836, when he was appointed the first bishop of the newly-created see of Ripon. He succeeded Dr. Maltby as bishop of Durham 1856; was translated to York 1860; and in 1862 was promoted to the primatial see of Canterbury, which he held till his death on 27 Oct., 1868. He published nothing but some visitation charges and sermons.

LONGOLIUS. *See* LONGUEIL.

LONGOMONTANUS, CHRISTIAN, an astronomer, was born at Longomontum, in Denmark, whence he had his name, 1562. He was the son of a ploughman, and was obliged to earn his bread by labour when very young, notwithstanding which he studied hard and, with the assistance of the minister of the parish, acquired a good knowledge of the mathematics. At last he became a servitor in the college of Wiburg, the professors of which university recommended him to Tycho Brahe, with whom he lived eleven years. In 1605 he was made mathematical professor at Copenhagen where he died 8 Oct., 1647. He was the author of several works, of which the principal is his 'Astronomia Danica.'

LONGUEIL, CHRISTOPHER DE, *Longolius*, a learned writer, born at Mechlin 1490. On visiting Rome he was made secretary to Leo X. who employed him to write against Luther. He afterwards settled at Padua, where he resided with Cardinal Pole, to whom he bequeathed his library, and who wrote his life. Died 11 Sept., 1522. Some of his orations and letters, written in Ciceronian Latin, are in print, but his commentary on Pliny the Elder is lost.

LONGUERUE, LOUIS DUFOUR, Abbé DE, a French ecclesiastic, born at Charleville 1652. He discovered uncommon powers of genius at the age of four years, and acquired afterwards great knowledge of the oriental languages. He obtained two abbeys, and died at Paris 22 Nov., 1733. Among his works are, A Discourse on Tatian; Description Historique de la France; Annales Arsacidarum; Treatise on Transubstantiation; Longuerana.

LONGUEVAL, JACQUES, a French Jesuit, author of a 'History of the Gallican Church,' was born at Santerre, in Picardy, 1680; and died at Paris 11 Jan., 1735.

LONGUS, a Greek sophist of the fourth or fifth century, of whose works nothing remains but four books of pastorals on the loves of Daphnis and Cloe. These have been translated into English.

LONSDALE, JOHN, an English prelate, was the eldest son of John Lonsdale, vicar of Darfield, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, and was born 17 Jan. 1788. He was educated at the grammar school of Heath, near Halifax, whence he proceeded to Eton. In due course he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In

1821 he was elected Christian advocate, and in the same year was appointed assistant-preacher at the Temple Church. His discourses preached before the university of Cambridge, while holding the former office, were 'Some Popular Objections against Christianity Considered, and the General Character of Unbelief Represented;' and 'The Testimonies of Nature, Reason, and Revelation respecting Future Judgments.' In 1822 he was selected by Dr. Manners Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury, to be one of his grace's domestic chaplains, and for a time held a similar office under his successor, Archbishop Howley. He resigned the chaplaincy on being collated by the archbishop to the rectory of Mersham, near Ashford, Kent. In 1828 Lord Lyndhurst, then lord chancellor, presented him to the metropolitan rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, which he held until 1835, when he was elected preacher of Lincoln's Inn. Meanwhile he had become precentor and canon residentiary of Lichfield Cathedral, and principal of King's College, London, a post which he held (during part of the time with the archdeaconry of Middlesex) until 1843, when he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield. Died 19 Oct., 1867.

LOPE DE VEGA. *See* VEGA.

LOPES, FERNÃO, a Portuguese chronicler, born about 1380; died 1449.

LORENZETTI, AMBROSE, an Italian painter, born at Sienna 1257; died 1340. It is said that he was a pupil of Giotto.

LORENZINI, or LAURENTINI, FRANCIS MARY, an Italian, author of poems in his native tongue, and of Sacred Dramas, in Latin, was born 1680 at Rome, where he died 14 June, 1743.

LORIT. *See* GLAREANUS.

LORME. *See* DELORME.

LORRAIN, ROBERT LE, a French sculptor, born at Paris 1666; died 1 July, 1743.

LORRAINE, CHARLES DE, a celebrated cardinal, son of Claude de Lorraine, first duke of Guise, was born at Joinville 17 Feb., 1525. He distinguished himself by his learning and eloquence, was archbishop of Rheims and Narbonne, and minister of state. Cardinal de Lorraine declared with great zeal against the Calvinists, assisted in a distinguished manner at the colloquy of Poissy and the council of Trent, and held a provincial council at Rheims on his return 1564. He was much concerned in the government of France, established several foundations, and died at Avignon 26 Dec., 1574. Many of his works remain.

LORRAINE, CLAUDE, or *Claude Gelée*, an eminent painter, born at Lorraine in 1600. He served his apprenticeship to a pastrycook, and had no other instruction in drawing than what he obtained from Agostino Tassi, who taught him some of the rules of perspective, and how to prepare his colours. Nature was his guide, and he studied in the open fields from sunrise till the evening, which enabled him to mark the various appearances of the same object as viewed in different lights. Most of the figures in his pictures are by Courtois and Laura. It was a custom with Claude to sketch in a book the outline of every picture of his painting, which collection, called 'Libro di Verita,' has been engraved by Earlom. Claude etched some landscapes, and all his pictures fetch very high prices. Died 21 Nov., 1682.

LORRIS, GUILLAUME DE, a French poet of the thirteenth century, who wrote the 'Romant de la Rose,' which was translated into English by Chaucer. It was left incomplete by Lorris, and perfected by John de Meun.

LORRY, ANNE CHARLES, a French physician and medical writer, born at Crosne 10 Sept., 1726; died 18 Sept., 1783.

LORT, MICHAEL, D.D., was born in the county of Pembroke 1725. He became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he obtained a fellowship, took his degrees in divinity, and was chosen professor of Greek; which chair he resigned 1771, on being preferred to the rectory of St. Matthew, Friday Street. Dr. Lort, who had been in early life librarian to Dr. Mead, was, in 1785, appointed to the same office at Lambeth, and in 1789 he obtained the rectory of Fulham. He published a short Comment on the Lord's Prayer, some poems, and sermons. Died 5 Nov., 1790.

LOTHAIRE I., emperor of Germany, son of Louis le Debonnaire, was associated with him in the empire 817, and named king of Lombardy 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, but eventually his brothers Louis and Charles joined their forces against him, and obtained a great victory at Fontenai (841). Two years later a treaty was concluded between them at Verdun, by which Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and some of the provinces between the Rhine and the Rhone. Died 28 Sept., 855.

LOTHAIRE II., emperor of the West and duke of Saxony, was elected king of Germany 1125; crowned at Rome 1133; died 4 Dec., 1137.

LOTHAIRE, king of France, succeeded his father Louis IV., 954; died 986.

LOTHAIRE, king of Lorraine, was the son of the Emperor Lothaire I. He died 869.

LOTICH, PETER, surnamed *Secundus*, was born at Schlüchtern (Hanau) 2 Nov., 1528, and studied at Wittemberg, where he contracted an intimacy with Melancthon. He became professor of medicine at Heidelberg; and died 7 Nov., 1560. His Latin poems have been often printed: the best edition is by Burmann, 2 vols., Amsterdam, 1754. His uncle, *Peter Lotich*, abbat of Schlüchtern, and a zealous reformer, died 23 June, 1567, leaving some polemical works, now forgotten.

LOUBÈRE, SIMON DE LA, a French writer, born 1642 at Toulouse, where he died 26 March, 1729. He wrote poems; a treatise on equations; and an account of a voyage he made to Siam in 1687. The latter has been translated into English.

LOUDON, JOHN CLAUDIUS, an esteemed writer on horticulture and agriculture, was born at Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, 8 April, 1783, and after receiving his education at the university of Edinburgh, was brought up by his father as a landscape gardener. In 1803 he came to London, and obtained ample employment. He also took a farm near the metropolis, with a view of showing the superiority of the Scotch over the English system of agriculture. In 1809 he settled at Tew Park, Oxfordshire, as tenant of a farm on the estate of General Stratton, and here he established with success, and pecuniary advantage to himself, a kind of agricultural college, in which young men were instructed in the principles of farming. He afterwards travelled through various countries on the Continent, carefully inspected the public gardens in the cities he visited; and the knowledge he thus gathered was turned to excellent account in his 'Encyclopædia of Gardening,' 1822. This work had an extensive sale, and its success induced

Mr. Loudon to engage in another one on the same plan, called 'The Encyclopædia of Agriculture,' 1825. His subsequent publications were numerous, and all of a most useful and practical description. We have only room to mention a few—'The Encyclopædia of Plants,' 1829; 'Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture,' 1832; 'Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum,' 1838. Although racked by pain and disease during a great part of his life, Mr. Loudon never paused in his literary labours, and, independently of his separate publications, he at one period conducted four periodicals at once, viz., 'The Gardener's Magazine,' 'The Magazine of Natural History,' 'The Architectural Magazine,' and 'The Suburban Gardener.' Died 14 Dec., 1843. He received valuable assistance in his literary undertakings from his wife, *Mrs. Jane Loudon*, who was born 1800, being the daughter of Mr. Thomas Webbe, of Ritwell House, near Birmingham. A novel published by her in 1827, entitled 'The Mummy,' excited considerable attention at the time, and particularly attracted the notice of Mr. Loudon. This circumstance led to an acquaintance between them, and he soon afterwards led her to the altar (1830). After her marriage she studied botany and other kindred subjects, and published a large number of popular works, such as 'Botany for Ladies;' 'Domestic Pets, their habits and management;' and 'Tales about Plants.' She died 13 July, 1858.—*Anderson.*

LOUGHBOROUGH, Lord. *See* Rosslyn, Earl of.

LOUIS I., surnamed *le Debonnaire*, or the *Feeble*, son of Charlemagne, was proclaimed king of France and emperor of the West 814. He was in a perpetual quarrel either with his brothers or sons until his death, which happened 840.

LOUIS II., the *Young*, eldest son of Lothaire I., was made king of Italy 844; succeeded to the imperial throne 855; died 875.

LOUIS III., surnamed the *Blind*, became emperor of the West 890, but was soon afterwards taken by his rival Berenger, who put out his eyes. Died 934.

LOUIS IV., called the *Child*, succeeded his father, the Emperor Arnold, 900, when he was only seven years old. His reign was a scene of civil war and desolation. Died 912.

LOUIS V. was elected emperor of Germany 1314; and after much civil discord was killed by a fall from his horse 1347.

LOUIS I., King of France. *See* Louis I., *le Debonnaire.*

LOUIS II., the *Stammerer*, was the son of Charles the Bald, whom he succeeded as king of France 877. He died 879.

LOUIS III., son of the preceding, shared the kingdom with his brother Carloman, with whom he lived in perfect union. Louis died 882, whereupon Carloman became sole king of France.

LOUIS IV., surnamed *Transmarine*, because he resided thirteen years in England, succeeded to the throne of France 936; and died 954.

LOUIS V., surnamed the *Lazy*, succeeded his father Lothaire 986. He was vigorously preparing to march against the Saracens, when he was poisoned by his queen, Blanche, 987. He was succeeded by Hugh Capet.

LOUIS VI., called the *Big*, succeeded to the throne 1108. He was disturbed by external quarrels and internal factions; but he was a wise and popular monarch, benevolent as a man, impartial as a judge. Died 1137.

LOUIS VII., the *Young*, son and successor of the preceding, was early engaged in a quarrel with the Sovereign Pontiff, and was excommunicated by him. He made a crusade to Palestine with an army of 80,000 men, but was defeated by the Saracens. Died 1180.

LOUIS VIII., surnamed the *Lion*, succeeded his father, Philip Augustus, 1223. He waged successful war against the English, and took large possessions from them. Died 1226.

LOUIS IX. (St.), son and successor of the preceding. He made two crusades, during the last of which he died at Tunis 1270. He was canonized by Boniface VIII.

LOUIS X., called *Hutin*, succeeded his father, Philip the Fair, 1314; died 1316.

LOUIS XI., born 1423, ascended the throne 1461. He rebelled against his father, and afterwards poisoned his brother. During his reign, rebellion and carnage were common occurrences; and he has been deservedly called the Tiberius of France. Died 1483.

LOUIS XII., surnamed the *Just*, ascended the throne 1498. He engaged in war with nearly all the neighbouring states, but was an amiable monarch, and greatly beloved by his subjects. Died 1515.

LOUIS XIII., surnamed the *Just*, ascended the throne 1610. He was guided in his conduct by the celebrated Cardinal Richelieu, who from motives of ambition kept him at war during most of his reign. Died 1643.

LOUIS XIV., surnamed the *Great*, was born 1638. His reign is celebrated as an era of magnificence, learning, and licentiousness in France. He died 1 Sept., 1715, leaving behind him monuments of unprecedented splendour and expense, in palaces, gardens, &c.

LOUIS XV., born 1710, ascended the throne 1715. During his reign France was almost constantly at war. The contest with England concerning the possession of Canada ended with great loss of territory to France. Died 10 May, 1774.

LOUIS XVI., born 1754, ascended the throne 1774, having married the celebrated Marie Antoinette of Austria (1770). He was a benevolent, virtuous, and amiable man, much attached to religion, and anxious to make his subjects happy. He was, however, treated by them in the vilest manner, called a tyrant and traitor, and finally beheaded by a perjured tribunal 21 Jan., 1793.

LOUIS XVII., son of the preceding, was born 1785. After the 10 Aug., 1792, he was imprisoned with his family in the Temple, where he died 8 June, 1795.

LOUIS XVIII., brother of Louis XVI., was born 1755. During the reign of Terror, and that of Bonaparte, being obliged to leave his country, he wandered from place to place, as his safety required. Finally he came to England, where he remained till 1814, when the allied powers placed him on the throne of France. On the approach of Napoleon from his retirement, Louis was obliged again to fly, but was again placed on his throne by the allies. He was a mild and amiable prince, consulting the wishes and happiness of his people. Died 16 Sept., 1824.

LOUIS PHILIPPE was born at Paris 1773, the son of Philippe Egalité, duke of Orleans. He was

king of the French from 1830 to 1848; and died in exile at Claremont, near London, 26 Aug., 1850.

LOUIS I., called the *Pious*, king of Germany, died 876.

LOUIS II., son and successor of the preceding, defeated his uncle, Charles the Bald; and died 882.

LOUIS III., king of Germany. *See* LOUIS III., emperor.

LOUIS I., of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, succeeded Charles II. 1342, and died 1382.

LOUIS II., became king of Hungary after the death of his father, Ladislaus, 1516; and died 29 Aug., 1526.

LOUNDRES, HENRY DE, an English ecclesiastic, was appointed archdeacon of Stafford, and in 1213 consecrated archbishop of Dublin. He was a man of great capacity, employed in most important matters, both of church and state, and respected by the Pope as well as by the king. Died 1228.

LOUTHERBOURGH, PHILIP JAMES, R.A., a painter, was born at Strasburg in Nov., 1740. He was pupil of Casanova, and very early distinguished himself as a painter of battles, huntings, and landscapes. He was admitted into the Academy of Painting, at Paris, about 1763, soon after which he came to England, and Garrick, whose judgment was equal to his liberality, immediately engaged him as principal painter for his theatre, at a salary of £500, a much larger sum than had been given to any of his predecessors. He was the prince of scene painters, and contributed largely to the improvement of the stage. He died at Hammersmith 11 March, 1812.

LOUVET DE COUVRAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French politician and author, born at Paris 11 June 1760; died 25 Aug., 1797. During the Revolution he was an active member of the Convention, and, although proscribed, escaped the scaffold. His chief work is a licentious novel, entitled, 'The Adventures of the Chevalier de Faublas.'

LOVAT, SIMON FRASER, LORD, a Highland chieftain, born in Rosshire 1667, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen. The principal events in his adventurous, turbulent life are connected with the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Prior to the former he was in the confidence of the exiled court at St. Germain's, but he did not hesitate to serve his own interests by divulging their secrets to the British government, and he was rewarded by a grant of the title of Lord Lovat. On the breaking out of the rebellion of 1745, he sent his son with a portion of the clan to join the Pretender's army, while he himself remained quietly at home. His cunning, however, availed him nothing in this instance, for his complicity in the rebellion becoming known to the government, he was put on his trial before the House of Lords, found guilty of high treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill 9 April, 1747.

LOVE, CHRISTOPHER, a Presbyterian divine, born at Cardiff 1618. He studied at Oxford, and took orders; after which he became a bitter enemy to the church of England, and was ordained again by the hands of presbyters 1644. He was one of the commissioners for the parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge, where he behaved with such insolence as to offend his own party. He was also one of the assembly of divines, and chosen minister of St. Lawrence, Jewry; yet he signed the declaration against the murder of the king. After this he was concerned in a plot against Cromwell and the Independents, for which he was tried and beheaded 22 Aug., 1651. His works were published in 2 vols., 1805.

LOVE, JAMES, an English actor and dramatist, died 1774. His real name was Dance.

LOVE, RICHARD, D.D., a native of Cambridge, became master of Corpus Christi College in that university, and dean of Ely. He died Jan., 1660-61. There are poems by him in most or all of the collections of academical verses published during his residence in the university.

LOVELACE, RICHARD, a poet, was the son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, in Kent, and born there about 1618. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and next at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, where he was created M.A. in 1636. He was deputed by the county of Kent to deliver a petition to the House of Commons, for which he was sent to the Gate House. He expended the greater part of his estate in the royal cause, and in 1646 entered into the service of France; but, being wounded at the siege of Dunkirk, he returned to London, and was again sent to prison, where he remained till the king's death. Died 1658. His poems were published under the title of 'Lucasta,' in 2 vols. 8vo. He also wrote two plays: 'The Scholar,' a comedy, and 'The Soldier,' a tragedy. An edition of his Poems by Mr. William Carew Hazlitt was published 1864.

LOVER, SAMUEL, a novelist and poet, was born in Dublin 1797. He was the son of a member of the Stock Exchange in that city, and first won his way to fame as an artist. His early success in painting was sufficiently marked to secure his election in 1828 as an academician of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts, of which he became secretary. Starting as a miniature painter in Dublin, he attracted to his studio the chief members of the Irish aristocracy. His roving taste, however, led him to abandon art for literature. Even whilst engaged as a painter he found leisure to contribute to a periodical a series of 'Legends and Tales illustrative of Irish Character.' Removing to London about 1837, he completed his 'Irish Sketches,' which were published in two vols., and commenced a series of contributions to magazine literature, the best known being 'Handy Andy,' a novel which appeared in Bentley's Miscellany in 1838. About this time he composed several Irish songs, and among them 'Molly Carew,' 'Rory O'More,' 'Molly Bawn,' 'The Four-leaved Shamrock,' 'The Man Dew,' &c., afterwards published in a collective shape; and his prose tales. Mr. Lover composed several pieces founded on his own works, 'Rory O'More,' 'The Happy Man,' and 'The White Horse of the Peppers,' being amongst the best known. He also published a volume of ballad poetry, and finding that his strength was beginning to suffer through his literary exertions, prepared an entertainment entitled 'Irish Evenings,' containing graphic sketches of Irish humour, and in which he embodied songs and music of his own composition. This entertainment became very popular, and the reputation which he acquired in consequence induced him to pay a visit to the United States, whence he returned to England in 1848, and proceeded to illustra-

his Transatlantic experiences in a second entertainment, which was as favourably received as the first. His other works were, 'Treasure Trove,' 1844, and 'Lyrics of Ireland,' 1858. Mr. Lover was in receipt of a literary pension from government for some years previous to his death, which occurred at St. Lawrence Valley, Jersey, 6 July, 1868.

LOVIBOND, EDWARD, a poet, was the son of a gentleman who was director of the India Company, and died in 1737. The son inherited a considerable estate at Hampton, in Middlesex, and died there 27 Sept., 1775. He wrote five papers in the 'World;' and his poems have been printed in one volume, octavo.

LOW, GEORGE, a naturalist, born at Edzel, Forfarshire, 1746. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrew's; after which he became minister of Birsay and Haray, in Orkney, where he died 1795. His 'Fauna Orcadensis' was published in 1813; and he left also a translation of Torfæus's History of Orkney, which remains in manuscript.

LOWE, Sir HUDSON, a lieutenant-general in the British army, was born at Galway, Ireland, 28 July, 1769, and died 10 Jan., 1844. He is chiefly remembered as having been governor of St. Helena during the time Napoleon was imprisoned on that island, and the French writers speak in very severe terms of his conduct towards the illustrious captive. A 'History of the Captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena,' extracted from Sir Hudson Lowe's letters and journals, was published in 3 vols., 1853

LOWE, PETER, a Scotchman, founder of the Faculty of physicians and surgeons of Glasgow, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He served as surgeon-major in the Spanish regiment at Paris, and was in several engagements; but afterwards he returned to his native country, where he died 1612. His principal work, 'The Whole Course of Chirurgerie,' first printed 1596, ran through many editions, and was translated into several foreign languages.

LOWER, RICHARD, M.D., was born about 1631, in Cornwall, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he became assistant to Dr. Willis in his dissections. While at Oxford he performed the experiment of transfusing the blood from one living animal to another; but though much was expected from the discovery, it was soon exploded. In 1667 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, at which time he settled in London, and obtained great practice. Died 17 Jan., 1690-1. His works are, A Defence of Dr. Willis on Fevers; Tractatus de Corde, 1669. His relation, *Sir William Lower*, who died 1662, published 'A Journal of the Voyage and Residence of Charles II. in Holland,' and six plays.

LOWER, RICHARD, a writer of poems in the Essex dialect, was born at Alfriston in that county 19 Sept., 1782; and died at Tunbridge 8 Sept., 1865.

LOWMAN, MOSES, a dissenting minister, born 1680, became pastor of a congregation at Clapham in 1714, and died there 3 May, 1752. He published 'Paraphrase on the Apocalypse;' 'Dissertation on the Civil Government of the Hebrews,' and other theological works.

LOWNDES, THOMAS, founder of an astronomical and geometrical professorship at Cambridge, died 3 May, 1748.

LOWNDES, WILLIAM THOMAS, the compiler of 'The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature,' died in London 31 July, 1843.

LOWRY, WILSON, F.R.S., was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, 1701. His father was an itinerant portrait painter, and in the course of his peregrinations visited Worcester, where his son, then very young, was placed under an engraver named Ross. At the age of sixteen he left his master, and, making his way to the metropolis, obtained a subordinate situation in St. Thomas's Hospital. After this he became known to Alderman Boydell, for whom he executed some plates, the subjects of which were landscapes. About the same time he formed a connection with Mr. Blizard, the surgeon, by which means he enlarged his knowledge of anatomy; but he profited most from his intimacy with Mr. Malton, author of a work on Perspective, whose conversation led him to study practical mathematics. About 1791 he invented his ruling machine, which proved of inestimable benefit to engravers. This was followed (1798) by another discovery in the application of diamond points for etching. The next year he improved his ruling machine, and constructed a new one capable of drawing lines to a point, as well as parallel ones. In 1801 he invented an instrument for describing parts of circles, of which the radius is so large as to preclude the use of beam compasses. In 1812 he was elected F.R.S., and he was a member of the Geological Society from its commencement. He died in London 23 June, 1824.

LOWTH, ROBERT, D.D., an English bishop, second son of William Lowth, B.D., hereafter noticed, was born at Burton, Hants, 27 Nov., 1710. He was educated at Winchester School, where he wrote two poems, one entitled 'The Genealogy of Christ,' and the other, 'Catharine Hill.' He was elected to New College, Oxford, 1730, and took his master's degree 1737. Being appointed professor of poetry 1741, he struck out a new path by his admirable lectures on Hebrew poetry, printed with this title, 'De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum Prælectiones,' 1753. His first church preferment was the rectory of Ovington, Hampshire. In 1748 he accompanied Mr. Legge on his embassy to Berlin, and the following year he went to Italy, as travelling companion to Lord George and Lord Frederic Cavendish. In 1750 he obtained the archdeaconry of Winchester, and in 1753 the rectory of East Woodhay In 1754 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford, by diploma; and in 1755 he went to Ireland as chaplain to the marquis of Hartington, who nominated him to the bishopric of Limerick, which he exchanged for a prebend of Durham and the rectory of Sedgefield. In 1758 he published the 'Life of William of Wykeham,' which was followed, in 1762, by 'A Short Introduction to English Grammar.' Dr. Lowth, having been grossly treated by Warburton, in an appendix to the last volume of his 'Divine Legation,' published a letter to the bishop in 1765, which, in force of argument and wit, is unrivalled. The year following he was advanced to the bishopric of St. David's, from whence, in four months, he was translated to Oxford, and in 1777 to London. In 1778 he published his Translation of Isaiah; and the next year a sermon preached before the king on Ash-Wednesday. In a note to this discourse the bishop animadverted on the conduct of Dr. Price, for which he was rudely attacked by some

republican writers. On the death of Archbishop Cornwallis the primacy was offered to Bishop Lowth, which he declined on account of his infirmities and the losses he had sustained in his family. In 1768 his eldest daughter, Mary, died; and in 1783 his second daughter, Frances, expired while presiding at the tea-table. His lordship's eldest son was also cut off suddenly in the prime of life. The bishop died at Fulham 3 Nov., 1787. Besides the works already mentioned, he printed some sermons and a few poems, particularly 'An Ode to the People of Great Britain,' and 'The Judgment of Hercules.' There is no complete edition of his works.

LOWTH, SIMON, D.D., a nonjuring divine, received his academical education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and proceeded to his doctor's degree 1689, having the year before been nominated by James II. to the deanery of Rochester, though he was never installed, in consequence of the Revolution occurring almost immediately afterwards. At the time of his death, which took place in the beginning of July, 1720, when he was upwards of eighty years old, he held the vicarage of Cosmus-Dean, in the diocese of Canterbury. He wrote 'Catechetical Questions,' 1674; 'Of the Subject of Church Power, in whom it resides, its Force, Extent, and Execution, that it opposes not Civil Government in any one Instance of it,' 8vo., London, 1685, against Dr. Tillotson; 'Letter to Dr. Stillingfleet,' 4to., London, 1687.

LOWTH, WILLIAM, a divine, born in London 11 Sept., 1661. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and elected from thence to St. John's College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.D. In 1696, he obtained a prebend in the church of Winchester, and in 1699 the rectory of Buriton, with the chapelry of Petersfield, in Hampshire. Died 17 May, 1732. His works are A Vindication of the Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament; Directions for the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures; A Commentary on the Prophetical Books of the Old Testament; and several sermons and tracts.

LOYOLA. *See* IGNATIUS.

LUBBOCK, Sir JOHN WILLIAM, Bart., F.R.S., an astronomer and physicist, was born in London 26 March, 1803, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1825; M.A. 1833). Though the head of a London banking firm, he devoted much attention to scientific pursuits. He was treasurer of the Royal Society for many years, and also vice-chancellor of the university of London. In 1834 the Royal Society awarded him one of their royal medals for his papers on the Tides. In 1836 he delivered the Bakerian Lecture 'On the Tides at the Port of London;' and the Astronomical Society, in 1848, gave him a testimonial for his researches on the theory of perturbations. His separate publications are 'Account of the *Traité sur le flux et réflux de la Mer* of Daniel Bernouilli;' and a 'Treatise on the Attraction of Ellipsoids,' 1830; 'On the Theory of the Moon and on the Perturbations of the Planets,' 1833, &c.; 'Mathematical Tracts,' 1834; 'A Treatise on Probability,' in collaboration with J. E. Drinkwater Bethune, 1835; 'On the Determination of the Distance of a Comet from the Earth, and the Elements of its Orbit,' 1835; 'Treatise on the Computation of Eclipses and Occultations,' 1835; 'Remarks on the Classification of the different branches of Human Knowledge,' 1838; 'Treatise on the Tides,' 1839; 'On the Heat of Vapours and on Astronomical Refractions,' 1840; 'On the Clearing of the London Bankers,' 1860; 'The Stars, in six Maps, on the Gnomonic Projection,' 1860. Died 20 June, 1865.

LUBIENIECKI, STANISLAUS, *Lubienicius*, a Socinian minister, born at Cracow, in Poland, 1623. On the banishment of his sect he went to Denmark, where it is said he was poisoned 1675. His principal work is 'Theatrum Cometicum,' 1667.

LUBIN, AUGUSTIN, an Augustinian friar, born 1624, at Paris, where he died 1695. He wrote several geographical and theological works.

LUBIN, EILHARD, a Protestant divine, born at Westersted, in the county of Oldenburg, 1556. He became professor of poetry, and afterwards of divinity, at Rostock, where he died 1 June, 1621. His principal works are 'Antiquarius, sive prisconum et minus usitatorum vocabulorum brevis et dilucida interpretatio;' 'Clavis Græcæ linguæ;' Phosphorus, or the first Cause of Sin. The latter created a great controversy.

LUCA, FERDINANDO DI, an eminent mathematician and geographer, died at Naples 12 Aug. 1869.

LUCANUS, MARCUS ANNÆUS, a Latin poet, was born at Cordova, in Spain, A.D. 38. He was the nephew of Seneca. After studying at Athens he was made quæstor, and admitted into the college of augurs: but having offended Nero by presuming to contend with him in poetical composition, he was interdicted from exhibiting any more verses in public. In consequence of this he entered into the conspiracy of Piso, for which he was condemned to die, and all the favour shown him was to choose the manner of his death. He followed the example of his uncle, and when fainting with loss of blood repeated some of his own lines. This happened A.D. 65. Of his works the 'Pharsalia' only remains, the best edition of which is that of C. F. Weber, 3 vols., Leipsic, 1821-31. It has been translated into English by Rowe.

LUCAS, FRANCIS, surnamed *Brugensis*, from his being a native of Bruges. He was a doctor at Louvain, and dean of the church of St. Omer. His works are, Critical Commentaries on the Old Testament; Notes on the New Testament; Concordances of the Bible. Died 1619, aged 67.

LUCAS, FREDERICK, a Catholic politician and journalist, was born 30 March, 1812, being the son Samuel Hayhurst Lucas, a corn-merchant in the city of London. His parents belonged to the Society of Friends, and he received his early education in a Quaker school at Darlington. In his seventeenth year he entered the university of London, and in 1835 he was called to the bar. The turning-point in his career was his reception into the Catholic Church, 1839, of which he was ever afterwards a most strenuous supporter. To advocate its interests he established the 'Tablet,' a weekly newspaper, the first number of which appeared in London 16 May, 1840. In 1849, however, the place of publication was changed to Dublin, the editor having zealously taken up the cause of the 'Young Ireland' party. Mr. Lucas was returned to the House of Commons for the county of Meath 1852, and died at Staines, Middlesex, 22 Oct., 1855. He was author of Two Lectures on Education delivered at the Literary and Scientific Institution at Staines; Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic, addressed to the Society of Friends; and numerous articles in the 'Tablet'

and 'Dublin Review.' Amongst other plans he once entertained the scheme of a Catholic Encyclopædia, which was to correct the Protestant errors and prejudices which, in his opinion, were contained in existing works of that nature.

LUCAS, PAUL, a traveller, born at Rouen 31 Aug., 1664. He made several voyages in the Levant, and died at Madrid 12 May, 1737. Accounts of his travels were published from his notes.

LUCAS, RICHARD, D.D., was born in Radnorshire 1648. He received his education at Oxford; after which he became master of the free school at Abergavenny, from whence he removed to London, where he was chosen vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark, and in 1696 prebendary of Westminster. His works are Practical Christianity; An Enquiry after Happiness; The Morality of the Gospel; Christian Thoughts for every Day in the Week; Sermons; and a Latin translation of the 'Whole Duty of Man.'

LUCAS, SAMUEL, born at Bristol 1818, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford (M.A. 1846), after which he went to the bar, though he soon abandoned law for the more congenial pursuits of literature. He founded, and conducted for a year and a half, the 'Press,' a Conservative weekly paper; edited 'Once a Week,' from 1859 to 1865; and was for some time connected with the 'Times' as literary reviewer. Died 27 Nov., 1868. He published several volumes of articles originally contributed to the 'Times;' Secularia, or Surveys on the Mainstream of History,' &c.

LUCAS VAN LEYDEN, a painter and engraver, whose real name was *Lucas Jacobs*. He was born at Leyden 1494, and died 1533.

LUCCHESINI, GIROLAMO, Marquis DI, a statesman and diplomatist in the service of Prussia, was born at Lucca 1752; died at Florence 19 Oct., 1825.

LUCCHESINI, JOHN VINCENT, an Italian nobleman and ecclesiastic, born at Lucca 1660. He became secretary to the pope, and canon of St. Peter's, at Rome, where he died 1744. He translated Demosthenes into Latin, and wrote a valuable History of his own Time, in the same language.

LUCIAN, a Greek writer, born at Samosata, in the reign of Trajan; died about 200. He placed under a sculptor, but left that business to study the law, which also he abandoned for the profession of philosophy and rhetoric. Marcus Aurelius made him register of Alexandria, in Egypt; but at this time he was very old. The prominent feature of his dialogues is ridicule; but with all his causticity and indelicacy he discovers a deep knowledge of human nature. The best edition of Lucian is that of Hemsterhuis, at Amsterdam, 4 vols., 1743. Lucian has been translated into English by Carr, Franklin, and Tooke.

LUCILIUS, CAIUS, a Roman poet, of the equestrian order, who served under Scipio Africanus. He wrote thirty books of satires, in a style of great severity, and died at Naples about 103 B.C. Only a few fragments of his works are extant.

LUCIUS I. succeeded Pope St. Cornelius 252; died 254.

LUCIUS II. succeeded Pope Celestine II. 1144; died 1145.

LUCIUS III. succeeded Pope Alexander III. 1181; died 1185.

LUCRETIUS, TITUS CARUS, a Latin poet, born about 96 B.C. He studied at Athens under Zeno

and Phædrus, from whom he derived the principles of Epicurus and Empedocles, which he has elucidated in his celebrated work 'De Rerum Natura.' As a poet he is entitled to great praise; but his work has an atheistical tendency. It is said to have been written while the author was in a state of frenzy, produced by a philtre, which his wife or mistress administered to him out of jealousy. The best editions are those of Havercamp and Wakefield.

LUDLOW, EDMUND, a republican general, was born at Maiden Bradley, Wilts, about 1620. After taking the degree of bachelor of arts at Trinity College, Oxford, he went to the Temple, which he left on the breaking out of the civil war, and became a captain of horse in the parliamentary service. He was present at the battle of Edge Hill, and in 1644 was made prisoner at Wardour Castle, but was soon exchanged. In 1645 he succeeded his father as representative in parliament for the county of Wilts. He also sat as one of the judges at the trial of the king, and signed the death warrant; after which he concurred in voting down the House of Lords. When Cromwell became captain general of the army, he got rid of Ludlow, by sending him to Ireland, where he was lieutenant-general of the horse. He zealously opposed the usurper, on whose death he was returned to the new parliament, and he also sat in that which was called the Rump. In 1659 he resumed the command in Ireland, but his stay there was short; and finding that the king's judges were excepted out of the act of indemnity, he withdrew to Switzerland. After the Revolution he returned to appear in London, which gave such offence, that an address was presented to King William, by the House of Commons, praying his majesty to issue a proclamation for apprehending him. On this Ludlow went back to Vevay, in Switzerland, where he died 1693. His memoirs were first printed at Vevay, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1698-9. In 1691 were printed 'Three Letters from Major-General Ludlow,' which Mr. Baron Maseres republished 1813, though they are not genuine.

LUDOLPH, HENRY WILLIAM, a native of Erfurt, was born 1655. He was nephew of Job Ludolph, the orientalist, by whom he was partly educated. He became secretary to Prince George of Denmark; and while in his service visited Russia, where he attained so complete a knowledge of the language as to write a grammar of it, which was printed at Oxford 1696. He afterwards travelled into the Levant, and crossed the desert from Jerusalem to Cairo. Being much affected by the state of the Christians in the East, he undertook an edition of the New Testament in the vulgar Greek, and had it printed in London for distribution. He died in London 25 Jan., 1710. His works were published 1712, with his funeral sermon, by Mr. Boehm.

LUDOLPH, JOB, was born at Erfurt 15 June, 1624. He studied the oriental languages at Leyden; after which he became a travelling tutor. In 1649 he went to Rome on a literary commission, and while there became acquainted with some Abyssinians, from whom he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Ethiopic language. In 1652 he was made aulic counsellor to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and governor to the young princes. He died at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 8 April, 1704. His principal works are, Historia Ethiopica; Epistolæ Samaritanæ Sichemitarum; Grammatica Amharicæ linguæ; Lexicon Amharico-Lati-

num; Lexicon Ethiopico-Latinum; Grammatica linguæ Ethiopicæ.

LUDWIG, CHRISTIAN THEOPHILUS, a botanist, born at Brieg, in Silesia, 30 April, 1709; became professor of medicine at Leipsic 1747; and died 7 May, 1773.

LUINI, or LOVINI, BERNARDINO, an Italian painter, was a native of Luino, on the Lago Maggiore, and is supposed to have been a pupil of Leonardo da Vinci, from the closeness with which he imitated his style. The 'Christ Disputing with the Doctors,' in the National Gallery, formerly attributed to da Vinci, is now supposed to be the work of Luini, who died after 1530.

LUITPRAND, a king of the Lombards from 712 till his death in 744.

LUKIN, LIONEL, the inventor of the life-boat, was born at Dunmow, Essex, 18 May, 1742, and died at Hythe, Kent, 16 Feb., 1834.

LULLI, JOHN BAPTIST, a musician, born at Florence 1634. At ten years of age he was taken to Paris, and made page to madame de Montpensier. Having learnt to play on the violin, he procured admission into the king's band, and soon became such a favourite with the monarch as to be appointed superintendant of the music in the royal chamber. In 1686 the king fell dangerously ill, and on his recovery, Lulli was required to compose a 'Te Deum.' The performance of this piece proved fatal to the musician, who, in beating the time, struck his foot, and the blow terminating in a gangrene, he died 22 March, 1687.

LULLY, RAYMOND, a famous writer on the occult sciences, called 'Doctor Illuminatus,' or the 'Enlightened Doctor,' was born in the island of Majorca about 1235, and adopted the ecclesiastical profession. He applied himself with indefatigable diligence to the study of Arabian philosophy, chemistry, physic, and divinity, and acquired a great reputation by his writings; but going afterwards to preach the gospel in Africa, he was stoned to death in Mauritania 29 March, 1315. A collection of his works was printed at Mayence in ten folio vols., 1721.

LUMSDEN, MATTHEW, LL.D., an English orientalist, occupied with distinction for several years the professorship of Persian and Arabic in the college of Fort William at Calcutta. He resigned it 1820, and returned to this country, where he passed the remainder of his days in retirement. He died at Tooting Common, Surrey, 31 March, 1835, aged 57. Dr. Lumsden published a Persian Grammar 1805, and again 1810, 2 vols.; and an Arabic Grammar 1813.

LUNA, ALVAREZ DE. *See* ALVAREZ.

LUPTON, DONALD, a writer, who is known only by his works, which are, The History of Modern Protestant Divines, 1637; The Glory of their Times, or the Lives of the Fathers, 1640; London and the Country carbonadoed, 1632; Objectorum reductio, or Employment for the Soul, 1634; Emblems of Rarities; England's Command of the Seas, 1653.

LUPTON, WILLIAM, D.D., was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He became successively vicar of Richmond, Yorkshire; lecturer of St. Dunstan-in-the-West; preacher at Lincoln's Inn; and prebendary of Durham. Died 1726. He published a sermon against Archbishop Tillotson, on hell torments; and after his death a volume of his discourses was printed.

LUSANCY. *See* BEAUCHATEAU.

LUSHINGTON, STEPHEN RUMBOLD, D.C.L., was educated at Rugby. He was returned to the House of Commons 1807, as member for Rye, and sat for that borough, and afterwards for Canterbury, till 1837. He was for nearly fourteen years chairman of ways and means in the House of Commons, and from 1814 to 1827 was joint-secretary to the treasury. He was governor of Madras 1827-32; and was created an honorary D.C.L. by the university of Oxford 1839. Died Aug., 1868, aged 94. Dr. Lushington published the 'Life and Services of General Lord Harris,' the conqueror of Seringapatam, whose daughter he married.

LUSSAN, MARGUERITE DE, a French novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris 1682; died 31 May, 1758.

LUTHER, MARTIN, the most celebrated ecclesiastical reformer since Arius, was born 10 Nov., 1483, at Eisleben, in Saxony, where his father, Hans Luther, worked in the mines. He completed his philosophical studies at Erfurt, where he took the degree of master of arts 1503. As he was walking one day in the vicinity of that city, one of his companions was killed at his side by lightning, which induced Luther to take the religious habit among the Augustinian friars at Erfurt, being at that time 22 years of age. He was ordained priest at the age of 24, and made himself very celebrated some time after by teaching philosophy in the university of Wittemberg, where he became doctor and professor of divinity. But the works of John Huss changed his sentiments, as he says himself, and inspired him with an aversion to the practices of the Catholic Church, and the scholastic divines, whose opinions he attacked by public theses from 1516. Luther began, the same year, to study Greek and Hebrew, and so highly did he esteem the latter language that he declared, in his commentary on Psalm 45, 'that he valued the knowledge of Hebrew beyond all imaginable treasures,' though he was not then very well skilled in that tongue. His change of religion did not proceed from the pretended wrong done by Leo X. to the Augustinians, in employing the Dominicans to preach in favour of indulgences, for the Augustinians had never been employed to the exclusion of other preachers. The truth is, that this Pope, having ordered indulgences to be published in Germany (1517) for building St. Peter's church at Rome, the preachers and mendicants made a most scandalous use of their authority; and Luther seized that opportunity to disseminate his opinions. He first attacked the abuse of indulgences, then the indulgences themselves, and afterwards the power of him who granted them. From the subject of indulgences he passed to that of justification, and the efficacy of the sacraments. Leo X. sent Cardinal Cajetan to oblige Luther to retract, or to seize him; but he succeeded in neither object. Luther, who enjoyed the protection of the elector of Saxony, appealed from the Pope to an œcumenical council, and was emboldened to write against purgatory, free-will, indulgences, auricular confession, the papal primacy, monastic vows, communion under one kind, and other received doctrines. Indeed he did not hesitate to separate himself from the Roman communion, and to maintain that the Pope was the Man of Sin, or Antichrist, whose appearance is foretold in the New Testament

Leo X. excommunicated him, 1520, and he was condemned by the faculties of divinity at Louvain, Cologne, and Paris; but all this only exasperated him the more. He burnt the Pope's bull, abused him grossly, exhorted all princes to cast off the papal yoke, and acknowledged no sacraments but baptism, penitence, and bread, the latter being the name he gave to the Eucharist, for he changed the term 'transubstantiation' into 'consubstantiation,' and pretended that the body and blood of Jesus Christ mingles with the bread and wine without destroying them, like the fire in a hot iron. Luther suppressed the low masses in consequence, as he said, of a conversation with the devil. Being summoned to a diet assembled at Worms (1521) by the Emperor Charles V., he was ordered to be seized, but he contrived to get away, and he afterwards composed a number of works which produced a wonderful effect in Saxony. Hundreds of monks and nuns quitted their convents, renounced their vows, and married. The Augustinian friars of Wittemberg abolished the Mass, and Carlostadt, one of Luther's followers, proposed to banish from that university all books except the Bible. Several of the German princes, about this time, declared themselves in favour of the new creed. At length Luther got over the last step, for the sake of which he had done all, and, throwing off the monastic habit (1524), publicly married, on 11 June, 1525, a nun, named Catharine Bora, or de Bohren, by whom he had three sons. In 1529 Charles V. assembled a diet at Spires, in which the Lutherans received the name of Protestants, because they protested against the decree there made, ordering them to follow the faith of the Roman Church. The following year, Luther, being under the ban of the empire, could not attend the diet held at Augsburg, but he repaired to Coburg, from which place he directed all the operations of his party. The Protestants presented at Augsburg their famous Confession of faith, which was condemned by a majority of the diet, and the Lutheran princes consequently entered into the offensive or defensive league of Smalcalde, with the hearty consent of Luther, who had, however, previously maintained that it was unlawful to take up arms in defence of the gospel. The decision given by Luther (1539), with Melancthon, and his principal disciples, in the case of Philip, landgrave of Hesse, by which he permitted that prince to marry a second wife, while his first was living, caused great scandal. During the first sittings of the Council of Trent, against which he declaimed with great bitterness, death put an end to the career of this celebrated man, who expired suddenly in his native town 18 Feb., 1546. He wrote upwards of four hundred works. The best known are his German translation of the Bible, his Catechism, his 'Table Talk,' his familiar letters, and his sermons. A complete edition of his works, in Latin and German, was published by C. F. Boerner, at Leipsic, 23 vols. fol., 1728-40.

LUTI, BENEDETTO, a painter, born at Florence 1666; died at Rome 1724.

LUTTRELL, NARCISSUS, was born in London in or about 1657, and educated under Mr. Aldrich at Sheen, in Surrey. He was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, 4 Feb., 1673-4, and created M.A. by royal mandate 1675. A great portion of his subsequent life was spent at Chelsea, where he employed his time in forming a remarkable collection of tracts and broadsides, and in inditing the well-known diary which first became generally known to historical students by the frequent references made to it in Macaulay's 'History of England.' It was then preserved in MS. in the library of All Souls College, Oxford, but was soon afterwards given to the world under the title of 'A Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs, from Sept., 1678 to April, 1714,' 6 vols. 8vo., Oxford, 1857. Luttrell died at Chelsea 3 Sept., 1740.

LYCOPHRON, a Greek writer, was a native of Chalcis, in Eubœa, and flourished about 284 B.C. He wrote a poem called Cassandra, on the subject of the war of Troy, but it is extremely obscure. The best edition is that of Charles G. Müller, 3 vols., Leipsic, 1812.

LYCURGUS, the legislator of Sparta, flourished about 898 years B.C. On the death of his brother, Polydectes, Lucurgus resolved to hold the sovereignty in trust, in case the widow should be delivered of a son; which proving to be the fact, the faithful guardian carefully administered the government till his nephew came of age. After this he travelled to study the laws of other countries, and, on his return, he established that system which distinguished Sparta from every state in the world. Having bound the people to observe this institution, he left Lacedæmon, and is supposed to have died in Crete.

LYCURGUS, an Athenian orator, who was the contemporary of Demosthenes, and died about 323 B.C.

LYDGATE, JOHN, an English poet, was born about 1375; died about 1461. He was a monk of the Benedictine abbey of Bury, in Suffolk. Of his works, which are numerous, that on 'The History of Troy' was the most popular. It was printed in 1513, and again in 1555.

LYDIAT, THOMAS, was born at Okerton, or Alkrington, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, 1572, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1609 he accompanied Archbishop Usher to Ireland, and, on his return, was presented to the rectory of Okerton. He suffered much for his loyalty, and died poor 3 April, 1646. His principal works are—Tractatus de variis annorum formis; Prælectio astronomica de natura cœli et conditionibus elementorum; De origine fontium; Examen canonum chronologiæ isagogicorum; Emendatio temporum; Solis et lunæ periodus seu annus magnus; De anni solaris mensura; Canones chronologicæ.

LYE, EDWARD, F.S.A., was born at Totnes, Devonshire, 1704. He took his degree of M.A. 1722, at Hart Hall, Oxford, after which he obtained the living of Houghton-Parva, in Northamptonshire, but exchanged it, in 1750, for the vicarage of Yardley Hastings, in the same county, where he died in 1767. He published an edition of the 'Etymologicon Anglicanum,' by Junius, with many additions, and an Anglo-Saxon Grammar prefixed; 'The Gothic Gospels,' with a Grammar of that language. After his death came out his 'Anglo-Saxon and Gothic Dictionary,' 2 vols. folio, 1772.

LYELL, CHARLES, an eminent botanist, born in Forfarshire 1767, received a liberal education at St. Andrew's and Cambridge, after which he retired to his estate at Kirriemuir. He discovered many British plants previously unknown, and

published a translation of Dante's lyric poems. Died 8 Nov., 1849.

LYNCH, DOMINIC, an Irish Catholic divine, lived for many years with great reputation in Spain. He was appointed synodical judge in Seville, was gradually promoted to all the honours of that university, became first lecturer in arts and philosophy, master of the students, secondary professor of divinity, and finally was elected principal regent of the college of St. Thomas, which he governed with universal approbation until his death in 1697. His great work, entitled 'Summa Philosophiæ,' was printed at Paris, 4 vols. 4to., 1666, 1686.

LYNCH, JOHN, an Irish Catholic prelate and historian, was a native of the town of Galway. He received his education in France, and after being ordained priest, returned to his native country, where he was appointed successively archdeacon of Tuam and bishop of Killala. He was well versed in the history and antiquities of his native country, and composed the following works, all of which are extremely rare: 'Cambrensis Eversus; seu potius historica Fides in Rebus Hibernicis Giraldo Cambrensi abrogata,' &c., published under the name of Gratianus Lucius, fol., 1662, reprinted for the Celtic Society, with a translation and notes by the Rev. M. Kelly, 3 vols., Dublin, 1848-52; 'Alithinologia, sive Veridica Responsio ad invectivam, mendaciis, fallaciis, calumniis, et imposturis fætam, in plurimos Antistites, Proceres, et omnis ordinis Hibernos, a R. P. R. F. C. Congregationi de Propaganda Fide A.D. 1659 exhibitam,' 4to., 1664; 'Supplementum Alithinologiæ, quod partes invectivæ in Hibernos Cusæ in Alithinologia non oppugnata evertit,' 4to., 1667. The two last-mentioned treatises, published under the pseudonym of Eudoxius Alithinologus, were directed against Richard Ferral, an Irish Capuchin friar, who had presented a disloyal piece in MS. to the congregation *De Propagandâ Fide*, as a direction to them in the government of the Church in Ireland, and tending to renew the divisions between the ancient Irish and the Anglo-Irish settled in the country since the reign of Henry II. Lynch also wrote a biography of Francis Kirwan, bishop of Killala, under the title of 'Pii Antistitis Icon: sive de Vita et Morte Rev. D. Francisci Kerovanii Alladensis Episcopi,' 12mo., Maclovii, 1669. A translation of this book, by the Rev. C. P. Meehan, was published at Dublin a few years ago.

LYNCH, RICHARD, D.D., an Irishman, who joined the Society of Jesus at Compostella 1630, and was for more than a quarter of a century the admiration of the universities of Valladolid and Salamanca. He died in or about 1676. His writings are 'Cursus Philosophicus,' 3 vols. fol., Lyons, 1654; Sermons in Spanish, 1670; 'De Deo Ultimâ Fine,' 2 vols., Salamanca, 1671.—*Oliver.*

LYNDE, Sir HUMPHREY, was born in London about 1580, and educated at Oxford. He sat in parliament for many years, and died 8 June, 1636. Sir Humphrey was a zealous Puritan, and wrote several works against the Catholic religion.

LYNDEWODE. *See* LINDWOOD.

LYNDHURST, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, LORD, was born at Boston, in New England, 21 May, 1772, being the son of John Singleton Copley, the painter, who brought him to England about a year before the outbreak of the American revolution. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; and being appointed a 'Travelling Bachelor,' he was enabled, for the first and only time in his life, to revisit his native country. In 1804 he was called to the bar, and for many years subsequently he went the Midland Circuit, rising by very slow degrees to professional eminence. In 1817, having then obtained the leadership of his circuit, he first brought himself prominently into public notice by the able manner in which he aided Sir Charles Wetherell in conducting the prosecution of Watson and Thistlewood, indicted for high treason. Though previously a liberal in politics, he so favourably impressed the Tory leaders by his talents on this occasion, that he was soon employed by them on behalf of the government in several important state trials; and in 1818 was appointed chief justice of the county palatine of Chester. Thenceforth he remained for the most part an adherent of the party from which he had received his earliest promotion. Having entered parliament in 1818, he was appointed solicitor-general in the Liverpool administration in the following year, and in 1820 he took a leading part in the proceedings against Queen Caroline, avoiding, by the moderation and skill which he displayed, the censure so freely bestowed upon most of the parties to the trial. In 1824 he succeeded to the attorney-generalship. At the general election of 1826 he was returned by the university of Cambridge, in conjunction with Lord Palmerston, and a few months later he accepted the mastership of the rolls. During the early debates on Catholic Emancipation in 1827, he strenuously opposed the measure, but, to the surprise of the public, he entered the Liberal cabinet of Canning as lord chancellor, and was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Lyndhurst, 27 April, 1827. After the death of Canning, in the following August, he retained the great seal during the short-lived administration of Viscount Goderich, and in that of the duke of Wellington, retiring with his colleagues on the triumph of the Whigs in 1830. Previously to this he had given his full support to Catholic Emancipation, declaring that he felt no apprehension for the safety of the Anglican Establishment. Shortly after retiring from the chancellorship he was appointed chief baron of the exchequer, the duties of which office he discharged till 1834. Though prevented by official duties from participating largely in parliamentary proceedings, he was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Reform Bill, and upon the resignation of Earl Grey (1832) he endeavoured unsuccessfully to form a new Conservative ministry in conjunction with the duke of Wellington. He held the great seal again during the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (1834), and after retiring from office, devoted himself for several years chiefly to the interests of his party, becoming one of the most effective leaders of the Tory opposition in the upper house. In 1841 Sir Robert Peel formed his second ministry, and Lord Lyndhurst for the third time accepted the great seal, which he retained till 1846, when he declared himself to be 'at the close of his public, almost of his natural life.' He, however, occasionally took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House of Lords, supported the Derby ministry of 1852, advocated the war with Russia, and denounced the policy adopted by Lord Clarendon in concluding the peace of 1856, as a practical capitulation on the

part of England. Until the infirmities of age overcame him, his speeches, remarkable for their elegant and severely simple style, and delivered with a voice of singular sweetness and power, were listened to with unabated interest, and to the day of his death he continued to exert great influence over the Conservative party. He died in London 12 Oct., 1863.

LYNEDOCH, THOMAS GRAHAM, LORD, a distinguished general, was born as Balgowan, Perthshire, 1750, and until the mature age of forty-two he remained a private country gentleman. In 1792 he lost his wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, and to alleviate his grief travelled abroad. At Gibraltar he fell into military society, and he there first conceived the possibility of obtaining some respite from his sorrows by devoting himself to the profession of arms. As a volunteer he accompanied Lord Hood to the south of France, where he displayed great bravery. On returning to Scotland he raised the first battalion of the 90th regiment, of which he was appointed colonel-commandant 1794. Shortly afterwards he was elected M.P. for Perthshire, and he continued to represent that county till 1807. For a time he served in the Austrian army (1796), taking advantage of his position to inform the English government of what was going on in that country. In 1798 he rejoined his regiment at Gibraltar, from whence he proceeded to Minorca with Sir C. Stuart. Not long after this the colonel, with the local rank of brigadier, besieged the island of Malta, having under his command the 30th and 89th regiments, and some corps embodied under his immediate direction. Aware of the prodigious strength of the place, he resorted to a blockade; but the French held out till Sept., 1800, when, after a resistance of two years' duration, they surrendered the place. Subsequently he served under Sir John Moore in Sweden and Spain; and on his return to England was made major-general (1810). In 1811 he took the command of an expedition to attack the rear of the French army that was blockading Cadiz—an operation which led to the memorable battle of Barossa. For his conduct on this occasion he received the thanks of parliament. He afterwards served under Wellington in the Peninsula, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Vittoria, the siege of San Sebastian, and the passage of the Bidassoa. In 1814 he was appointed commander of the forces in Holland, and on 3 May in the same year again received the thanks of parliament, and was raised to the peerage with a pension of 2000*l*. He attained the rank of general 1821; was made governor of Dumbarton Castle 1829; and died 18 Dec., 1843.

LYON, GEORGE FRANCIS, a traveller, born at Chichester 1795. Entering the naval service 1809, he was present at the attack on Algiers by Lord Exmouth, 1816, and in 1818 was commissioned to accompany Mr. Joseph Ritchie on his tour of exploration into Central Africa. Ritchie died at Moorzook, in Fezzan, where the travellers were detained through the want of funds, and the treacherous conduct of the bey of the province; but Lyon returned to England, after encountering many dangers and privations, and published his 'Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa,' 1821. In command of the 'Hecla,' he accompanied Capt. Parry on his third arctic expedition (1821), publishing, on his return, 'The Private Journal of Capt. G. F. Lyon,' 1824. In 1823 he made an unsuccessful attempt in the 'Griper' to enter Repulse Bay, in the arctic regions, through Sir Thomas Rowe's Welcome. Of this expedition he also published a narrative. Subsequently he passed several years in Mexico, and died on the passage to England 8 Oct., 1832. His remaining works are 'The Sketch Book of Capt. F. G. Lyon, during eighteen months' residence in Mexico,' 1827, and 'Journal of a Residence and Tour in the Republic of Mexico in 1828,' 2 vols. 8vo., 1828.

LYONNET, PETER, a Dutch naturalist and engraver, born at Maestricht 21 July, 1707; died at the Hague 10 Jan., 1789.

LYONS, EDMUND, Lord Lyons, of Christ Church, a British admiral, born at Burton, near Christ Church, Hants, 21 Nov., 1790. When only in his eighth year he accompanied Sir Richard Bickerton on a cruise to sea, and in 1801 he was placed as a volunteer on board the 'Royal Charlotte' yacht. Two years later he obtained his midshipman's warrant. He accompanied Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles 1804, and went to the East Indies 1807. In 1809, as lieutenant of the 'Barracouta,' he achieved his first success. He was one of the foremost in the escalade of the castle of Belgica, accomplished during a terrific storm. In this exploit Mr. Lyons displayed that skill and boldness which stamped him as a true British sailor. The noise of this little victory was received gladly in England, and scarcely had Lyons reached his twentieth year, when Admiral Drury appointed him his flag-lieutenant on board the 'Minden.' Within a twelvemonth after this he sailed by the coast of Java to await the arrival of the expedition then fitting out in India for the reduction of that island. Whilst lying off Java he received some prisoners, including an intelligent person, from whom he learnt that the Dutch expected no attack during the monsoon. Lyons immediately saw the opportunity, and with a boldness which excited astonishment and admiration put off two boats at midnight with their crews, consisting of thirty-five officers and men, to attack Fort Marrack of fifty-four guns. As the boats approached, the moon peeped out from behind a cloud and revealed the sentinels ready to challenge. All hope of surprise was gone, but it was not a moment for deliberation, and he boldly pushed on in the face of the enemy. In the midst of a heavy surf he landed his little force beneath the embrasures, and carried the lower battery, but, on reaching the hill, he found no fewer than 400 soldiers facing him. In spite of the odds against him, however, he charged the enemy, captured the fort, and succeeded in holding it. Lyons was appointed commander of the 'Rinaldo' 1812, in which vessel he escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the allied sovereigns to England, besides affording a passage to Mr. Planta, the bearer of the treaty of Paris. In 1814 he received post-rank. The peace which ensued compelled Captain Lyons to remain for some years inactive, but at the first sound of war he was ready and eager again. In 1828 he commanded the 'Blonde,' and after blockading the port of Navarino, he co-operated with the French in the siege of the Morea Castle. His gallantry mainly contributed to the surrender of that place. In reward he received the insignia of the order of St. Louis of France, and of a knight-commander of the Greek order of the Redeemer. Lyons entered the

Black Sea with the 'Blonde,' which was the first British man-of-war ever seen there. In May, 1832, whilst in command of the 'Madagascar,' he witnessed Ibrahim Pacha's bombardment of Acre, and in 1833 he escorted King Otho from Trieste to Greece. In 1835 he was knighted and made a K.C.H.; and in the same year appointed minister plenipotentiary at Athens. He afterwards filled the same high diplomatic position at Berne and Stockholm. He was created a baronet 1840, and made a civil G.C.B. 1844. His nomination as second in command of the Mediterranean fleet in Nov., 1853, brought him from his embassy at Stockholm to commence that brilliant termination of his career which gives him a conspicuous place in our naval history. In 1855 he took the chief command of the Mediterranean fleet, and his aid during the whole campaign, from the time he so admirably escorted the allied armies to the Crimea down to their final success, was most valuable and effective. His vessel, the 'Agamemnon,' was to be seen here, there, and everywhere, but always in the right place, and it was chiefly to the determination of Admiral Lyons to possess himself of Balaclava that the lives of thousands were saved. A series of victories followed the admiral everywhere. Kinburn fell, the fortress of Kertch was taken, and the attack of the fleet against the fortifications of Sebastopol was well carried out. Admiral Lyons's part in all these operations will be ever remembered. He was raised to the peerage 1856; and died at Arundel Castle, Sussex, 23 Nov., 1858.

LYONS, Israel, a Polish Jew, who was a silversmith and a teacher of the Hebrew language at Cambridge, wrote 'The Scholar's Instructor, or Hebrew Grammar,' and 'Observations and Enquiries relating to various parts of Scripture History.' Died 19 Aug., 1770.

LYONS, Israel, son of the preceding, born at Cambridge 1739, died about 1775. In early life he displayed great inclination to learning, particularly the mathematics. In 1755 he began to study botany, in which he became well versed. He had large materials for a 'Flora Cantabrigiensis.' In 1758 he published a Treatise on Fluxions, and in 1763 appeared his 'Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium quæ post Raium observatæ fuere.' In 1764 he read a course of lectures on botany at Oxford, at the instance of Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, whom he first instructed in that science. In 1773 he was appointed by the Board of Longitude to proceed to the North Pole with Capt. Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave. He had 100*l.* per annum for calculating the Nautical Almanac, and frequently received presents from the Board of Longitude for his inventions. His 'Calculations in Spherical Trigonometry abridged' are in the Philosophical Transactions, and, after his death, his name appeared on the title-page of 'A Geographical Dictionary,' the astronomical portion of which was taken from his papers.

LYRA, Nicholas de, a Franciscan of the fourteenth century, was born of Jewish parents, at Lyre, in Normandy, about 1270. On embracing Christianity, he became an eminent teacher at Paris. Died 23 Oct., 1340. His Commentaries on the Bible were printed at Rome in 5 vols. folio; and at Antwerp, in 6 vols.

LYSANDER, a famous Spartan general, who defeated the Athenian fleet, and ended the Twenty-seven Years' war. He fell in battle B.C. 395.

LYSERUS, Polycarp, a Protestant divine, born at Winendeen, in Germany, 1552. He became minister of the church at Dresden, and died in 1601. His works consist chiefly of Commentaries on the Old Testament; and a Harmony of the Gospels. He is to be distinguished from *John Lyserus*, a divine, who wrote in favour of polygamy, and who died in 1684.

LYSIAS, an Athenian orator, who died B.C. 378, aged 80. Thirty-five of his orations are extant. The best editions of Lysias are by Taylor (1739), Förtsch (1829), and Franz (1831).

LYSIMACHUS, one of Alexander's generals, who became king of Thrace and Macedonia, was killed in battle 281 B.C.

LYSIPPUS, a celebrated Greek sculptor, who flourished in the time of Alexander the Great.

LYSONS, Daniel, D.C.L., M.D., a physician, born in Gloucestershire, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All Souls, where he took the degree of doctor of laws in 1759; but afterwards he studied physic, and graduated in that faculty 1764. He settled in practice at Bath, and died there 1800. He published, Essay on Camphor and Calomel in Fever; Practical Essays on Intermittents, &c.; Further Considerations on the Effects of Calomel and Camphor.

LYSONS, Daniel, F.S.A., a topographer, born 1760, was son of the Rev. Samuel Lysons, rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire. He received his academical education at St. Mary Hall, Oxford (M.A. 1785). Taking orders, he served for some time the curacy of Putney, where he commenced his survey of the 'The Environs of London.' In this undertaking he was encouraged by Horace Walpole, who made him his chaplain. The work appeared in 4 vols. 4to., 1792-6, comprising the parishes within a circuit of twelve miles round the metropolis. In 1800 he published a separate volume containing an account of those parishes in Middlesex which were not included in the 'Environs.' He afterwards engaged with his brother in that great undertaking the 'Magna Britannia.' On the death of his uncle, Daniel Lysons, M.D. (mentioned above), he succeeded to the family estates in Gloucestershire, and in 1804 obtained the living of Rodmarton. Died 3 Jan., 1834. His MS. collections are in the British Museum.

LYSONS, Samuel, brother of the preceding, was born at Rodmarton 1763. He was educated at Bath, and afterwards entered as a student of the Middle Temple, where he was called to the bar. On the death of Mr. Astle he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower. Died 10 April, 1819. His works are The Antiquities of Gloucestershire, folio; The Roman Remains discovered by him at Woodchester; Collection of Roman Remains in 'Magna Britannia,' in conjunction with his brother.

LYTE, Henry, a botanist, born in Somersetshire 1529. He was educated at Oxford, after which he travelled into foreign countries, and on his return formed one of the finest gardens in England on his paternal estate. He published a translation of 'Dodoens' Herbal,' 1578, and died 1607.

LYTTELTON. *See* Littleton.

LYTTELTON, Charles, third son of Sir Thomas and brother of the first Lord Lyttelton, was born at Hagley, Worcestershire, 1714. He was educated at Eton, and went from thence to Universit

College, Oxford, and next to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar, which he quitted for the church, and in 1745 was created doctor of laws. In 1748 he was made dean of Exeter, and in 1762 consecrated bishop of Carlisle. He became president of the Society of Antiquaries in 1765, and died 22 Dec., 1768. He wrote several papers in the Archæologia, and a Memoir on the authenticity of a Copy of Magna Charta.

LYTTELTON, GEORGE, first Lord Lyttelton, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of Hagley, Worcestershire, and born there 1709. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, after which he became a member of the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself by his opposition to Sir Robert Walpole, on whose resignation he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury. In 1747 he printed his tract 'On the Conversion of St. Paul,' for which the university of Oxford offered him the degree of doctor of laws, but he declined it. In 1751 he succeeded his father in the baronetcy; in 1754 he was made a privy councillor, and in 1755 chancellor of the Exchequer. About this time he published his 'Dialogues of the Dead.' In 1757 he was advanced to the peerage, having resigned his place some time before. In 1764 came out his principal work, the 'History of Henry II.,' 3 vols. 4to., on which he had been engaged twenty years. He died 22 Aug., 1773. The miscellaneous works of this noble author were published in 2 vols 1774. His son *Thomas*, the second Lord Lyttelton, was a young man of genius, but the reverse of his father in moral conduct. He died suddenly, under very mysterious circumstances, 27 Nov., 1779. The Letters and Poems published under his name are spurious.

M.

MABILLON, JEAN, one of the most learned men that have appeared in the world, was born 23 Nov., 1632, at St. Pierre-Mont, a village two leagues from Mousson, in the diocese of Rheims. He entered the order of Benedictines 1654, after which he became assistant to Father D'Acheri, who was compiling his 'Spicilegium.' He was next employed on an edition of St. Bernard, which gave so much satisfaction, that the congregation appointed him to compile 'The Acts of the Saints' of their order, which extended to nine volumes folio. His principal work, however, is entitled 'De re diplomatica,' folio, 1681, which induced Colbert to employ him in examining some titles relating to the royal family. For this purpose he travelled into Germany, of which journey he published an account. He next went to Italy, and brought back an immense collection of rare manuscripts, of which he printed a description, entitled 'Museum Italicum,' 2 vols. fol. His next work was a Latin Letter on the Worship of unknown Saints, referring to the bodies taken from the catacombs. He died in his abbey of St. Germain-des-Près 27 Dec., 1707.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT, abbé DE, a political and historical writer, born at Grenoble 14 March, 1709; died at Paris 23 April, 1785. His 'Observations on the Romans,' and several of his other works, have been translated into English.

MABUSE, JOHN DE, a painter, was born at Maubeuge, in Hainault, 1470 or 1499. He resided some time at the court of Henry VII. of England, and painted the portraits of the royal family, as well as of the nobility; but his best works are an altar-piece of a Descent from the Cross, at Middleburg, and another of the Madonna and Child. Died 1562.

MACADAM, JOHN LOUDON, the inventor of the improved system of road-making which bears his name, was born in Ayr 21 Sept., 1756, and died at Moffat 26 Nov., 1836. He was a magistrate for Ayrshire when his attention was first directed to the consideration of the best and most scientific principles for the construction of roads, to the improvement of which he devoted the remainder of his life. For his services the government granted him 10,000*l.*, and offered to make him a knight, but he declined the honour, which was, however, conferred upon his son.

MAC ARDELL, JAMES, an English mezzotinto engraver, born about 1710; died 1765.

MACARIUS, St., an anchorite, was born at Alexandria about 301, and died about 391. He was a disciple of St. Anthony, and spent sixty years in retirement. His Homilies were printed at Paris in 1526, fol., and at Leipsic in 1698. He is to be distinguished from *Macarius* the younger, a monk of Alexandria, who was persecuted by the Arians, and banished to an island, all the inhabitants of which he converted to Christianity. He died about 404.

MACARTNEY, GEORGE, Earl Macartney, was the only son of George Macartney, Esq., in Auchinleck, in Scotland, and born in Ireland of 1737. In the early part of his life he travelled with the two sons of Lord Holland, and in 1764 was appointed envoy extraordinary to the empress of Russia. On his return he became secretary to Lord Townsend, viceroy of Ireland. In 1772 he was constituted a knight of the Bath, and in 1775 went out governor of Grenada and Tobago. He continued there till 1779, when, on the capture of those islands, he was sent to France. In 1776 he was created a peer of Ireland, and in 1780 appointed governor of Madras, where his conduct gave such satisfaction that, in 1785, he was appointed governor-general of Bengal; but this office he declined, and returned to England. In 1792 he was sent on an embassy to China, and after his return was created an earl of Great Britain. Died 31 March, 1806.

MACAULAY, or GRAHAM, CATHARINE, was born 1733, at Ollantigh, Kent, the seat of her father, John Sawbridge, Esq. In 1760 she married Dr. Macaulay, a physician in London, but soon became a widow. In 1763 she acquired some popularity by the first volume of a History of England, from the accession of James I. to that of the House of Brunswick. The work proceeded till it made eight volumes; but its credit failed as it advanced, and it is now no longer in request. Among her admirers was Dr. Wilson, rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, in which church he placed her bust in her lifetime; but on her second marriage with one Graham, the doctor removed this monument of folly. In 1785 she went to America, purposely to see General Washington. She died at Binfield, Berks, 22 June, 1791. Besides her History, she wrote 'A Treatise on Moral Truth;' 'Letters on Education;' and some political pamphlets.

MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON, Lord Ma-

caulay, the distinguished historian, poet, orator, and politician, was born at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, 25 Oct., 1800, being son of Zachary Macaulay, an African merchant, well known as a staunch advocate for the abolition of slavery. He received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Craven scholarship, and some of the highest academical honours. For several years he enjoyed a fellowship at Trinity College, which he obtained at the October competition of 1822. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was eventually (1849) made a bencher of that society. He also became a commissioner of bankrupts; but literature and politics, rather than law, were destined to be the chief sources of Macaulay's advancement and fame. He began to write early in life, his first contribution to the 'Edinburgh Review' being the brilliant article on Milton, an essay which at once fixed public attention, and showed that its author possessed abilities of a very high order. His subsequent contributions to the great Whig 'Review,' which have since been frequently printed in a collected form, under the title of 'Critical and Historical Essays,' increased his reputation as a writer. Mr. Macaulay entered parliament in 1830 as member for Calne, and soon distinguished himself on the Whig side of the House as an able and eloquent debater. Under Lord Grey's government he held the secretaryship to the Board of Control. His conduct with reference to the Negro Emancipation question was equally honourable to himself and to Lord Grey. Being unable to vote with the government, he tendered his resignation, which Lord Grey refused to accept, and at his lordship's urgent request Mr. Macaulay remained in office. In 1832 he was returned to parliament for Leeds, but on being nominated fifth member of the Supreme Council of India, and legal adviser to that body, he resigned both his seat and his office at home 1834. The tedium of the outward voyage to the East was beguiled by the composition of his remarkable essay on Lord Bacon. While in India he drew up a code of laws for the Indian empire, but it proved an utter failure. He returned to England 1838, in which year his father died. In 1839 he was appointed secretary at war, and in 1840 elected M.P. for Edinburgh, which seat he lost in 1847, in consequence of his refusal to vote for the abolition of the grant to Maynooth College. His literary fame had by this time greatly increased. His splendid essays on Clive and Hastings were the theme of general admiration, and in 1842 he published his soul-stirring 'Lays of Ancient Rome.' Mr. Macaulay was secretary at war from 1839 to 1841, and paymaster of the forces from 1846 to 1848. On his retirement from the latter office, and after being in 1848 elected lord-rector of Glasgow university, he devoted his time mainly to advancing the composition of his 'History of England from the Accession of James the Second,' the first two volumes of which appeared at the close of 1848. Their success was wholly unprecedented. They were universally read; and whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the author's impartiality and accuracy, there can be none as to the magnificence and lucidity of his style, and the interest of his narrative. The third and fourth volumes of the 'History,' published in 1855, maintained its popularity, and brought the narrative down to the peace of Ryswick (1697). Some of Mr. Macaulay's statements, however, met with earnest contradiction, and none more than his attack on William Penn. Nevertheless, this History of England will make its author rank by the side of Rapin, Hume, Lingard, and our other leading historians. Mr. Macaulay, who had been appointed professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy 1850, was raised to the peerage 10 Sept., 1857, by the title of Lord Macaulay of Rothley; but his career was then drawing to its close. His constitution had been shattered by repeated attacks of disease of the heart, and he died at his suburban house, Holly Lodge, Kensington, 28 Dec., 1859. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. A fifth volume of his 'History,' compiled from his posthumous papers, and completing the work to the death of William III., appeared in 1861, under the editorial supervision of Lady Trevelyan. The best edition of the entire work is that of 1858, in seven volumes. There have been numerous editions of his 'Essays' and 'Speeches;' and a collection of his 'Miscellaneous Writings' appeared in 2 vols., 1860, comprising his contributions to 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine;' articles in the 'Edinburgh Review,' not included in his 'Critical and Historical Essays;' biographies, written for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica;' miscellaneous poems and inscriptions.

M'BRIDE, DAVID, M.D., a distinguished physician and medical writer, was born in Antrim, Ireland, 1726, and died at Dublin 30 Dec., 1778.

MACBRIDE, JOHN DAVID, D.C.L., F.S.A., principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Lord Almoner's professor of Arabic in that university, died 24 Jan., 1868, æt. 90. He published a 'Diatesseron,' or 'Harmony of the Gospels,' which was at one time largely used as a text-book in the university, and also a work on Mahomedanism.

MAC CAGHWELL, HUGH, *Hugo Cavellus*, an Irish Catholic prelate and writer, was born in the county Down in or about 1572. He studied at Salamanca, became a Franciscan friar of the strict observance, and afterwards governed for many years the Irish college of St. Antony of Padua at Louvain, in the founding of which he had been instrumental. He was professor of divinity in the last-mentioned college, and in the convent of Ara Cœli, at Rome; also definitor-general of his order. The pope ultimately selected him as successor to Peter Lombard in the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, but he died at Rome 22 Sept., 1626, while making preparations for his journey to Ireland, and was buried in the chapel of the Irish college of St. Isidore. This learned prelate published in his native language a treatise on the sacrament of penance, entitled 'Scathan Shacra Mumtenahaithridhe, ar na chuma don bhráthair bhochd dord San Froinsias Aodh mhac Aingil, leaghthóir diadhachta a ccolaisti na mbráthair Neirionnach a lobháin,' 12mo., Louvain, 1618. He was likewise author of the following works in Latin:—'Scoti Commentaria in quatuor libros Sententiarum, cum Annotationibus Marginalibus,' to which he prefixed the life of Scotus, folio, Antwerp, 1620; 'Apologia pro Johanne Duns-Scoto adv. Abr. Bzovium;' 'Apologia Apologiæ pro Johanne Duns-Scoto, scripta adv. Nich. Jansenium,' 8vo., Paris, 1623, under the pseudonym of Hugh Magnesius; 'Questiones in Metaphysicam,' Venice, 1625.

MACCLESFIELD, THOMAS PARKER, EARL OF, was born at Leek, Derbyshire, 23 July, 1666, re-

ceived his academical education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar 1691. He became recorder of Derby, which borough returned him as one of its representatives to the parliament of 1705, and to the two following parliaments. Being attached to the Whig party, he was appointed one of the managers of the impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell 1710. For his exertions on this occasion he was made chief justice of the Queen's Bench, and in 1716 he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Parker, of Macclesfield. The great seal was presented to him 12 May, 1718, with the title of lord chancellor, and in 1721 he was created Viscount Parker and earl of Macclesfield. He resigned the chancellorship 4 Jan., 1725. Almost immediately afterwards he was charged with selling offices contrary to law, and with taking extortionate sums from the persons appointed, with the knowledge that the payment was to be defrayed out of the suitors' money. The trial lasted thirteen days, and the lords unanimously found him guilty, and fined him £30,000. Died 28 April, 1732.—*Foss.*

McCORMICK, CHARLES, LL.B., a miscellaneous writer, was a native of Ireland. After having completed his classical studies, he came to London, and entered the Middle Temple, but devoted his attention more to literature than to law. His principal publications are: 'The Secret History of King Charles the Second;' 'Reign of George III.,' down to 1783; 'Continuation of Rapin's History of England;' 'British Cicero;' 'Light Reading for Leisure Hours;' 'Memoirs of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke,' 1797. He also projected a History of Ireland, but did not live to carry out the plan,—a fact not at all to be regretted, as he was wholly unqualified for such a task. Died 29 July, 1807, aged 55.

M'CRIE, THOMAS, D.D., a biographer, born at Dunse, Berwickshire, Nov., 1772. He received his education at Edinburgh, and was called to the ministry, but in 1806 he separated from the General Associate Synod, and joined with Mr. Bruce and others in founding the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. His death took place at Edinburgh 5 Aug., 1835. He published 'The Life of John Knox,' 2 vols., 1812; 'The Life of Andrew Melville,' 2 vols., 1819; and some other pieces, all of which were brought out in a collected form by his son, 4 vols. 8vo., Edinb., 1855-7.

M'CULLOCH, HORATIO, R.S.A., a distinguished Scotch landscape painter, died at his residence, St. Colm Villa, Edinburgh, 24 June, 1867, æt. 62.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN, M.D., was born in Guernsey 6 Oct., 1773, and after concluding his professional studies at Edinburgh, practised as a physician at Blackheath. In 1811, however, he gave up his practice on being employed by the government to undertake various scientific surveys in Scotland. He died at Penzance, Cornwall, 21 Aug., 1835. His works are: 'Remarks on the Art of Making Wine,' 1817; 'A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, including the Isle of Man,' 1819, a work of merit, which, however, was violently attacked by Dr. James Brown; 'A Geological Classification of Rocks;' 'The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland,' 1824; 'System of Geology and Theory of the Earth,' 1831; 'Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of God,' 1837.

M'CULLOCH, JOHN RAMSAY, political economist, was born in 1789 at Whithorn, Wigtonshire. On leaving school he was placed in the office of a writer to the Signet, but did not pursue the legal profession. He settled in Edinburgh, and attended the university classes, though he never graduated. In 1817 he became editor of the 'Scotsman,' and the following year commenced a series of articles in the 'Edinburgh Review,' and gave lectures on political economy. He left Edinburgh in 1828, on being appointed professor of political economy in University College, London; but the chair being unendowed, and the number of students attending his lectures insufficient for his remuneration, he relinquished that position. In 1838 the Whig government made him comptroller of the London Stationery Office, and he continued at the head of this department until his death 11 Nov., 1864. His works on political economy, the result of forty years of study and experience, are highly esteemed. The principal are: 'Statistical Account of the British Empire,' first published in 1837, and much enlarged in subsequent editions; 'Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation,' a standard work, annually reprinted and revised; 'Geographical Dictionary,' first published in 1840; an edition of Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' 1828, &c.; 'Treatises and Essays on Economical Policy,' 1853; 'Principles of Political Economy,' 1853; and 'Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System,' 1855. A writer in the 'Times' remarks; 'The genius of Mr. M'Culloch was not inventive. He sifted and recast the labours of others. Statistics, rather than the principles of political economy, were his *forte*; but his works were generally lucid and sound.'

MACDIARMID, JOHN, was born 1779, at Weem, Perthshire, of which parish his father was minister. He was educated for the church, but relinquished that pursuit, and on coming to London became editor of the 'St. James's Chronicle.' In 1803 he published 'An Enquiry into the System of Military Defence,' 2 vols.; which was followed by 'An Enquiry into the Nature of Civil and Military Subordination.' His last work was entitled 'Lives of British Statesmen.' Died 7 April, 1808.

MAC DONALD, ALEXANDER, a Scotch Catholic prelate, was born at Bornish, in the island of Uist, 1740; nominated vicar apostolic of the Highland district 1779; consecrated bishop of Polemonium 1780; died at Salamanan 9 Sept., 1791.

MACDONALD, ARCHIBALD, a Benedictine monk, was for many years settled at Liverpool, where he published 'Moral Essays,' 2 vols.; a portion of 'Ossian's Poems,' in rhyme; and 'Companion to the Altar.' Died 29 July, 1814.

MACDONALD, ÉTIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH ALEXANDER, duke of Tarentum, marshal of France, was born at Sancerre (Berry) 17 Nov., 1765. He became general of brigade 1795, in which year he crossed the Waal on the ice, and at the head of his infantry made himself master of the Dutch fleet. As a reward for this daring exploit he received the rank of general of division. Sent into Italy (1798) as governor of the Roman States, he conquered, at Otricoli, 80,000 Neapolitans who went to attack him. Shortly afterwards he succeeded Championnet in the command of Naples, and reduced Calabria. In 1799 he obstinately disputed with Suwarrow the passage of the Trebia, with a very inferior force. The year following

Moreau, commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, intrusted Macdonald with the command of his left wing; and he succeeded, by an admirable march across the Alps, in making himself master of Splügen. Disgraced in 1804 for having defended Moreau, he retired from the service till 1809. He fought, however, at Wagram, and distinguished himself so highly, that Napoleon gave him the marshal's bâton, with the title of duke of Tarentum. In 1812 he commanded the tenth corps in Russia; he fought at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Leipsic (1813); and during the campaign of 1814 he commanded the left wing of the army, and struggled incessantly against forces far superior to his own. After Napoleon's abdication, Macdonald was nominated a member of the chamber of peers, and charged with the disbanding of the army of the Loire. He became grand chancellor of the Legion of Honour 1816, and retained that dignity till 1831. Died 24 Sept., 1840.

MACDONALD, FLORA, a native of South Uist, in Scotland, who is memorable for her noble disinterestedness in helping Prince Charles, the Young Pretender, to escape after the battle of Culloden. Having directed the prince to assume female attire, she stated that he was her maid-servant, and thus succeeded in conveying him to the isle of Skye, from whence he made good his escape to France. After parting from the prince, she was arrested and imprisoned in London, but was liberated in July, 1747, when she returned to Skye. She married one of the Macdonalds of Kingsburgh, and emigrated to America, but after his decease came back to her native land, where she died 4 March, 1790. Her 'Autobiography, edited by her Granddaughter,' 2 vols., 1870, is a worthless fabrication.

MAC DONALD, HUGH, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Morah, Inverness-shire, 1701, was nominated the first vicar apostolic of the newly created Highland district 12 Feb., 1731; consecrated bishop of Diana Oct., 1731; died at Glengarry, Inverness-shire, 2 March, 1773.

MAC DONALD, JOHN, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born in Argyleshire 1727. He was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Hugh Mac Donald, his maternal uncle, in Jan., 1761; consecrated bishop of Tiberiopolis 27 Sept., 1761; succeeded his uncle as vicar apostolic of the Highland district 1773; and died 9 May, 1779.

MACDONALD, JOHN, F.R.S., only son of the famous Flora Macdonald, was born at Kingsburgh, in Scotland, 1759. He engaged in the service of the East India Company, and rose to the rank of captain in the corps of engineers on the Bengal establishment. In scientific circles he became widely known by his experiments respecting the variation of the magnetic needle in India, at Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and at St. Helena. On his return to England, about 1800, he was appointed lieut.-colonel of the Royal Clan-Alpine regiment, and commandant of the Royal Edinburgh artillery. He was subsequently appointed chief engineer at Fort Marlborough, and employed for some time in Ireland. His death occurred at Exeter 16 Aug., 1831. He published some works on military tactics; a 'Treatise on Telegraphic Communication,' 1808, in which he proposed a new system of telegraphy; and a 'Telegraphic Dictionary,' 1816.

MAC DONALD, RONALD, a Scotch prelate of the Roman Church, was born at Edinburgh 1756; nominated vicar apostolic of the Highland district 1819; consecrated bishop of Arindela 1820; became the first vicar apostolic of the new western district of Scotland 1828; and died at Fort William, Inverness-shire, 20 Sept., 1832.

MAC DOUGALL, PATRICK CAMPBELL, was the son of the Rev. Hugh MacDougall, parish minister of Killin, where he was born 1806. He received his education at the High School, Edinburgh, and at the university in that city. Afterwards he went through the regular course of studies for the church, but never took licence. At this time he contributed largely to various periodicals, and later he published a collection of Essays. About 1834 he was offered the classical mastership in the Edinburgh Academy, then under the directorship of Archdeacon Williams, and in this position he continued till 1844, when, on the institution of the chair of moral philosophy in the New, or Free Church college, he was appointed the first professor. He succeeded John Wilson in the chair of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh 1852; and died 30 Dec., 1867.

MAC DOWALL, WILLIAM, a learned Scotchman, born in 1590, and educated at the university of St. Andrews. He took his degree of LL.D. at Groningen, and entered into the service of the count of Nassau, who sent him ambassador to England. Charles I. appointed him one of the council for Scotland, and Charles II. sent him ambassador to the Netherlands. He died in London, but when is not known.

MACE, THOMAS, a musician, born at Cambridge in or about 1613. He was one of the clerks of Trinity College, Cambridge, and an excellent performer on the lute. Mr. Mace invented an instrument called the dyphone, or double lute; but his fame principally rests upon his book, entitled 'Musick's Monument; or a Remembrancer of the best Practical Musick, both divine and civil, that has ever been known to have been in the world,' 4to., London, 1676. This work is known to all who are curious in the history of music, and, from its quaint language and gossiping character, is not without interest to the general reader. Mace was alive in 1690, but the date of his decease is unrecorded.—*Cooper's Annals.*

MACEDO, JOSEPH AUGSTINE DE, a Portuguese poet, died at Lisbon 1831.

MACFARLANE, ROBERT, a miscellaneous writer, born in Scotland 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh, after which he kept a school at Walthamstow. He died of bruises received at Brentford election 8 Aug., 1804. His works are 'A History of the Reign of George III.;' 'Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian;' An Address to the People of the British Empire; a translation of Buchanan's Dialogue on the Rights of the Crown of Scotland, with two Dissertations on the Getæ and Scythians, and the Goths and Scots, &c.

MACGAURAN, EDWARD, a Catholic prelate, who succeeded Richard Creagh in the archiepiscopal see of Armagh. He arrived in Ireland 1594. Being discovered by the officers of justice, he was mortally wounded while engaged in hearing the confession of a dying man. This melancholy event occurred in 1598.

M'GEE, THOMAS D'ARCY, a politician and writer, born at Carlingford, in Ireland, 13 April, 1825. In 1843 he emigrated to the United States, and obtained a position on the Boston press. At the commencement of the 'Young Ireland'

movement, in 1848, he returned to his native country, and, as one of the editorial staff of the 'Nation,' was very active in promoting the agitation. When the *émeute* was quelled he made good his escape to America, where he established 'The American Celt,' a newspaper in which he advocated the claims of Ireland to an independent nationality. During the 'Know-Nothing' movement of 1854-6, however, his views underwent a change, and he became an ardent royalist. He thereupon removed to Canada, where he received a hearty welcome; and in 1857 the citizens of Montreal elected him to the Canadian parliament. In 1864 he was nominated to the presidency of the executive council, and he retained that office till 1867, when he was re-elected to the parliament of the new Dominion of Canada, and appointed minister of agriculture in the new cabinet. He rendered himself very obnoxious to the Fenian Secret Society, by a member of which body, named Whelan, he was assassinated at Ottawa, 7 April, 1868. His works are, 'Historical Sketches of O'Connell and his Friends,' third edition, 1845; 'The Irish Writers of the Seventeenth Century,' 1846; 'Memoir of the Life and Conquests of Art Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster,' 1847; 'History of the Irish Settlers in North America,' second edition, 1852; 'Life of Edward Maginn, Coadjutor Bishop of Derry,' 1857; 'Canadian Ballads,' 1858; 'A Popular History of Ireland, from the earliest period to the emancipation of the Catholics,' 2 vols., 1863; 'Speeches and Addresses, chiefly on the subject of British American Union,' 1865.

MACGEOGHEGAN, the abbé JAMES, an Irish historian, born 1702; died 30 March, 1764, at Paris, where he was attached as priest to the church of St. Méry. His 'Histoire de l'Irlande ancienne et moderne,' appeared at Paris in 3 vols. 4to., 1758-63. It has been translated into English by P. O'Kelly.

MACGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM, LL.D., a naturalist, was appointed, in 1841, professor of natural history and lecturer on botany in Marischal College and University, Aberdeen; and died 4 Sept., 1852. His principal work is the 'History of British Birds, Indigenous and Migratory,' 5 vols., 1848-52.

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLO, was born at Florence 1469. He commenced his literary career as a comic poet, and next engaged in politics, which brought him into trouble. Afterwards he was raised to some posts of importance, and, among the rest, that of secretary to the republic. He was likewise employed in embassies, notwithstanding which he died poor 22 June, 1527. His principal works are A History of Florence; The Life of Castruccio Castracani; 'Del Principe,' or The Prince. This last treatise has been considered by some as an apology for tyranny, while others have thought it was intended to expose arbitrary power. This last opinion is more ingenious than probable. All Machiavelli's works have been translated into English by Ellis Farneworth.

MACHIN, JOHN, an English astronomer, was secretary of the Royal Society, and on 16 May, 1713, was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College, in succession to Dr. Torriano. He is the author of a method for determining the quadrature of the circle; and by means of Dr. Halley's method he computed the ratio of the circumference of the circle to its diameter as far as one hundred places of decimals. He contributed some papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and composed a treatise on the Laws of the Moon's Motion according to Gravity, which is printed in Motte's translation of Newton's 'Principia.' Died 9 June, 1751.

MACHYN, HENRY, a citizen and merchant taylor of London, who, from 1550 to 1563, kept a 'Diary,' from which Strype the historian culled some important facts. This Diary was printed by the Camden Society 1848, under the editorship of Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.

MACK DE LEIBERICH, CHARLES, Baron VON, an Austrian general, born at Neusslingen in Franconia, 25 Aug., 1752. He was named generalissimo of the Neapolitan troops 1798; but being beaten by Macdonald and Championnet, he was sent as a prisoner on parole to Paris, from whence he made his escape. In 1805 he was entrusted with a new command in Bavaria; but having been surrounded at Ulm by Napoleon, who compelled him to surrender at discretion with 30,000 men, he was condemned to death, though the sentence was commuted to two years' imprisonment. Died 22 Oct., 1828.

M'KENNA, THEOBALD, a political writer, died at Dublin 13 Dec., 1808.

MACKENZIE, CHARLES FRAZER, an Anglican missionary, born in Peeblesshire 10 April, 1825, and educated at Cambridge. Fired with missionary zeal, he went out to Natal (1854) as archdeacon of Pieter-Maritzburg, under Bishop Colenso. There he remained till 1859, when he returned to England; but he soon went out again (1860) on a mission to Central Africa, being consecrated a bishop 1 Jan., 1861, by the metropolitan of Capetown, with the title of 'bishop of the mission to the tribes dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Lake Nyassa and River Shiré.' His labours were brought to a close by his untimely death on the island of Malo, at the confluence of the Ruo and Shiré, 31 Jan., 1862.

MACKENZIE, Sir GEORGE, was born at Dundee 1636. He studied at Aberdeen and St. Andrews, after which he went to Bourges, in France, and on his return was admitted to the bar. In 1674 he was made king's advocate, and knighted. At the Revolution he settled in England, and died in London 2 May, 1691. His works upon the laws and antiquities of Scotland are numerous and valuable. He also wrote 'Moral Essays;' and his Latin compositions are elegant, particularly the tract entitled 'Idea eloquentiæ forensis,' and his 'Characteres quorundam apud Scotos advocatorum.'

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, M.D., a Scotch biographer, practised as a physician in Edinburgh, at the commencement of the eighteenth century. He was born 10 Dec, 1669; but the date of his death is unknown. His 'Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scots Nation' appeared in 3 vols. folio, 1708-22.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, Viscount Tarbat, and earl of Cromarty, was born of a noble family, nearly related to that of Sir George Mackenzie. He distinguished himself by his loyalty, for which, after the Restoration, he was made a senator of the college of justice, clerk of the privy council, and justice-general. James II. raised him to the peerage, and Queen Anne made him secretary of state, and earl of Cromarty. He died at the age of 88, in 1714. He wrote 'A Vindication of Robert III., king of Scotland;' Synopsis Apocalyptica; An Account of the Conspiracies of the Earls of Gowrie and Robert Logan against James VI.

MACKENZIE, HENRY, an essayist and novelist, was the son of a physician at Edinburgh, where he was born Aug., 1745. After receiving a liberal education, he devoted himself to the law, and in 1766 became an attorney in the Court of Exchequer at Edinburgh. Ultimately his practice in that court produced him about £800 a year. He became comptroller of taxes for Scotland, with a salary of £600 a year; and altogether his annual income was upwards of £2,000. In the midst of his professional avocations he found time to cultivate polite literature. His first novel, 'The Man of Feeling,' published anonymously in 1771, excited the warmest enthusiasm in its favour. It was followed by 'The Man of the World,' 1773; and 'Julia de Roubigné,' 1777, which achieved an equally flattering success. Mr. Mackenzie also wrote several plays; but their uniform failure proved that dramatic composition was not his forte. He was a leading member of the Mirror Club, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was the editor of, and chief contributor to the series of essays printed under the titles of the 'Mirror' and the 'Lounger.' Late in life he acquired a knowledge of German, and published, in 1791, a small volume containing translations from that language of some dramatic pieces, including Lessing's 'Set of Horses.' His collected Works were published in 8 vols. 1808. Died 14 Jan., 1831.

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, M.D., a famous oculist of Glasgow, died Aug., 1868, aged 74. He was the author of several works, among which his treatises on the physiology of vision and diseases of the eye are best known.

MACKINNON, DANIEL, colonel of the Coldstream Guards, was born 1791, entered the army when very young, gained marked distinction by his bravery in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and died 22 June, 1836. By command of King William IV. he wrote a valuable history of 'The Origin and Services of the Coldstream Guards,' 1833.

MACKINTOSH, Sir JAMES, a distinguished author and statesman, born at Aldowrie, near Inverness, 24 Oct., 1765. After having studied at Aberdeen and Edinburgh he graduated in medicine 1787, but subsequently chose the law as his profession. Previous to his call to the bar he visited the Continent, and on his return published his 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' 1791, in defence of the French Revolution and its English admirers against the accusations of Mr. Burke. This work produced a great sensation, and had the effect of materially checking the tide of popular opinion, which then ran in favour of Mr. Burke's sentiments. In 1799 Mackintosh delivered, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn, a course of lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations, in allusion to which Pitt said that 'he had never met with anything so able or so elegant on the subject in any language.' In 1803 Mackintosh appeared as advocate on behalf of M. Peltier, who had been indicted for a libel on the First Consul of France, and defended his client in a speech which was pronounced by Lord Ellenborough to be 'the most eloquent oration he had ever heard in Westminster Hall.' On 21 Dec., 1803, he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed recorder, or criminal judge, of Bombay, where he resided for several years, distinguished by his temperate and impartial administration of justice, and his active zeal in behalf of literature and science. In 1813 he was elected M.P. for Nairn, in Scotland, and he continued to sit in the House of

Commons till his death. Whilst in parliament he supported all liberal measures; but his efforts were chiefly directed towards the amelioration of the criminal code, the rigour of which he was one of the most active in opposing. In 1822 he was elected lord-rector of the university of Glasgow, and in the following year was re-elected to the same dignity. In Dec., 1830, on the formation of Earl Grey's administration, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the affairs of India. Died 30 May, 1832. His principal works are 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' already noticed; 'Discourse on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations;' 'Dissertation on Ethical Philosophy;' 'History of England, B.C. 55 to A.D. 1572,' 3 vols. in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia; 'Life of Sir Thomas More;' 'History of the Revolution in England in 1688.' His Miscellaneous Works were published in 3 vols. 8vo., 1846.

MACKLIN, CHARLES, a dramatic author and actor, born in Ireland 1 May, 1690. His family name was Maclaughlin, which, on his arrival in London, he changed to Macklin. He was originally in a menial situation in Trinity College, Dublin; and in 1716 he appeared as a performer at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It was not, however, till 1741 that he established his reputation in the character of Shylock, in which he stood unrivalled. He continued on the stage till 1789, when the infirmities of old age compelled him to retire, in such poor circumstances as induced his friends to open a subscription for his support. Died 11 July, 1797. Macklin wrote two comedies, entitled 'The Man of the World,' and 'Love Alamode.'

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, D.D., was born at Irvine, in Argyleshire, 1721, and educated at Glasgow, after which he went to Leyden. In 1753 he was ordained minister of Maybole, where he continued sixteen years, and produced his 'Harmony of the Gospels,' and 'A new Translation of the Epistles.' In 1763 he published 'The Truth of the Gospel History,' for which the university of Edinburgu conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. In 1769 he removed to the living of Jedburgh, and, three years afterwards, he became one of the ministers of Edinburgh, where he died in Jan., 1800.

MACLAINE, ARCHIBALD, was born at Monaghan, in Ireland, 1722, and educated at Glasgow. He endeavoured to get admission into the ministry of the Church of England; but being prevented by some informality, he accepted an invitation from the English congregation at the Hague, where he succeeded his uncle, Dr. Milling, in 1745, and continued there till 1794, when the invasion of Holland by the French obliged him to leave the country. He then settled at Bath, where he died 25 Nov., 1804. Dr. Maclaine is best known by his translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 6 vols., and an 'Answer to Soame Jenyns's View of Christianity.'

MACLAURIN, COLIN, F.R.S., was born at Kilmodan, near Inverary, Feb., 1698. He was educated at Glasgow, where, in his fifteenth year, he obtained the degree of master of arts, on which occasion he defended a thesis relative to the 'power of gravity.' In 1717 he was chosen professor of mathematics in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and two years afterwards was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1722 he travelled with the son of Lord Polwarth, and while abroad wrote his treatise on 'The Percussion of Bodies,' which gained the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences

at Paris. On the death of his pupil he returned home, and in 1725 was elected professor of mathematics at Edinburgh. In 1734 he entered the lists against Berkeley, on the nature of fluxions, which produced his treatise on that branch of science. In the rebellion of 1745 he took so active a part in fortifying Edinburgh, that when the Pretender approached with his forces Mr. Maclaurin deemed it prudent to retire to York, where he was entertained by Archbishop Herring, in whose palace he died 14 June, 1746. Besides the works already noticed, he wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions; a treatise, entitled 'Geometria Organica;' another on 'Algebra;' and 'An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries.'

MACLAURIN, JOHN, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh Dec., 1734. In 1756 he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, and in 1787 was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Dreghorn. Died 1796. His works are, An Essay on Literary Property; A Collection of Criminal Cases; Essay on Patronage. These, with some other pieces, were collected in 2 vols., 1799.

MACLEAY, WILLAM SHARP, an English zoologist, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1814; M.A. 1818). His writings produced quite a revolution in the opinions of zoologists as to the relations of natural objects, and their systematic classification. For several years he was engaged in Cuba in connection with the suppression of the slave trade; but he passed the latter part of his life in Australia, dying at his residence near Sydney 25 Jan., 1865. He wrote 'Horæ Entomologicæ,' and various memoirs in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society and Zoological Journal.

M'NALLY, CHARLES, D.D., consecrated Catholic bishop of Clogher 1844, died 21 Nov., 1864.

M'NALLY, LEONARD, an Irish barrister and dramatist, born 1752, at Dublin, where he died 15 Feb., 1820.

MACNISH, ROBERT, LL.D., a Scotch physician, born 15 Feb., 1802, at Glasgow, where he died 16 Jan., 1837. Besides contributing a number of articles to 'Blackwood's Magazine,' under the signature of 'The Modern Pythagorean,' he published the following works, which gained widespread popularity: 'The Anatomy of Drunkenness;' 'Philosophy of Sleep;' 'The Book of Aphorisms;' and 'Introduction to Phrenology.'

MACPHERSON, JAMES, was born at Kingcusie, in Inverness, 1738. After studying at Aberdeen he became schoolmaster of Ruthven, where he published a poem entitled 'The Highlander.' In 1760 he produced his 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language,' which were so well received that a subscription was formed to enable the author to collect more treasures of the like description. The result of this mission was 'Fingal, an Ancient Epic Poem in six books,' together with several other poems, composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal, 'translated from the Gaelic language,' 1762. The next year appeared another epic, called 'Temora,' which was not so successful as the former. In 1764 Macpherson went to Pensacola, as secretary to Governor Johnstone; and on his return published 'An Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland.' His next performance was a translation of the 'Iliad,' in 2 vols.; which met with a very mortifying reception. Soon after this Macpherson rendered himself ridiculous by his correspondence with Johnson, who treated him as an impostor. In 1775 he published 'The History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover,' to which he afterwards added two more volumes of original papers. He was next employed to defend government in regard to the American war; and he was also appointed agent to the nabob of Arcot, in which capacity he published some works against the India Company. He died 17 Feb., 1796, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

MAC QUIN, ANGE DENIS, a French abbé, of Scotch descent, was born at Meaux-en-Brie 1756, and educated in the college of that city, where his extraordinary proficiency in classical learning obtained for him, at an early age, the professorship of rhetoric and belles-lettres, which he held for several years, together with an ecclesiastical benefice in the neighbourhood. Shortly after the outbreak of the French Revolution he made his escape to this country (1792), where he became attached to the College of Arms, as heraldic draughtsman, in which capacity he gained an ample subsistence. It is worthy of mention that he designed the car which bore the remains of Nelson to their last resting-place. The abbé edited several works in English, and composed also some original pieces, including the 'Tabella Cibaria,' or the 'Bill of Fare,' a Latin poem, which displays considerable ingenuity and classical learning. He died in Southwark 17 July, 1823.

MACROBIUS, AMBROSIUS AURELIUS THEODOSIUS, a Latin writer of the fourth century, who is supposed to have been a native of Greece. It is certain that he was not a Roman, and it is not clear to what religious persuasion he belonged. He held the consular dignity, and was chamberlain to Theodosius. His works are 'A Commentary on the Somnium Scipionis;' Saturnalia; De Differentiis et Societatibus Græci Latinique verbi. The best editions are the Variorum, that of Gronovius, and that of Leipsic, 1777.

MADAN, MARTIN, D.D., was born in 1726. He was bred to the bar, which he quitted for the church, and became a celebrated preacher at the Lock Chapel, till, by publishing an apology for polygamy, in a work entitled 'Thelyphthora,' he lost his popularity, and retired from the pulpit. Died May, 1790. Besides the above work, he published a Comment on the Thirty-nine Articles; and a translation of Juvenal and Persius, with notes. He was a Calvinist in doctrinal sentiments. His brother, *Dr. Spencer Madan*, became successively bishop of Bristol and Peterborough, and died 8 Oct., 1813.

MADDEN, SAMUEL, D.D., was born in Ireland 1687. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he introduced the scheme for promoting learning by premiums at the quarterly examinations. In 1732 he printed 'Memoirs of the Twentieth Century, or original Letters of State under George the Sixth;' but only one volume of this extraordinary work appeared. He founded a society at Dublin for the improvement of the arts, in 1740, similar to that which was afterwards established in London. In 1744 he published a poem, called 'Boulter's Monument;' and he was also the author of a play, entitled 'Themistocles.' He had a deanery in Ireland, and the living of Drummully. Died 30 Dec., 1765.

MADERNO, CHARLES, an Italian architect, born at Bissonna, in the diocese of Como, 1556; died at Rome 1629. The Maffei palace is his masterpiece.

MADISON, JAMES, fourth president of the United States, was born in Virginia 16 March, 1751, and from an early age took an active part in public affairs. He was elected in 1809 president of the United States, and re-elected in 1813. He energetically prosecuted the war against Great Britain (1812-14). He retired into private life March, 1817, and died 28 June, 1836.

MADOX, ISAAC, an English prelate, born in London 27 July, 1697. Being left an orphan, he was taken under the care of an aunt, who placed him on trial with a pastrycook; but he soon left that situation, and went to Scotland, with a view to the ministry among the Presbyterians. On his return to England he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and was episcopally ordained, after which he rose rapidly, and in 1733 was made dean of Wells. In 1736 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph; from whence, in 1743, he was translated to Worcester, where he died 27 Sept., 1759. Bishop Madox published 'A Vindication of the Church of England,' in answer to Neal; and fourteen occasional sermons. He was a zealous promoter of hospitals, and a great encourager of trade.

MADOX, THOMAS, a legal antiquary and historiographer, who published, in 1702, 'A Collection of Charters taken from the Originals,' with the title of 'Formulare Anglicanum.' In 1711 appeared 'The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer,' folio, which was followed by his 'Firma Burgi, or Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England.' The large collection of manuscripts formed by Mr. Madox is in the British Museum. Died 13 Jan., 1726-7.

MÆCENAS, CAIUS CILNIUS, the friend of Augustus, and an illustrious patron of letters, was descended from the kings of Hetruria, though his parents were only of the equestrian order. Of his early life no particulars are recorded, nor is any mention made of him till, on the death of Julius Cæsar, we find him acting as the counsellor of Octavius. He also distinguished himself at the battles of Modena and Philippi, soon after which he became the patron of Horace, who was indebted to him for the restoration of his estate. He was employed on several public occasions, insomuch that he was called Cæsar's right hand. But his greatest merit lay in the favour which he showed men of learning, of whom Virgil was the principal; and it was under the particular encouragement of Mæcenas that the poet published his Georgics and Æneid. He died in the year of Rome 745.

MÆSTLINUS, MICHAEL, an astronomer, was born in the duchy of Würtemberg about 1542. He went to Italy, where he became intimate with Galileo; and on his return to Germany he was chosen professor of mathematics at Tubingen, where he had Kepler for a pupil. He published several works. Died 1590.

MAFFEI, or MAFFÆUS, BERNARDINE, a learned cardinal, who died at Rome 16 July, 1553. He wrote a Commentary on Cæsar's Epistles, and a Treatise on Inscriptions and Medals.

MAFFEI, FRANCIS SCIPIO, an Italian marquis, born at Verona 1675. He served as a volunteer at the battle of Donawert; but he soon quitted the military life for literature. One of his first performances was a tractate against Duelling, and his next the tragedy of 'Merope,' which met with uncommon success. After this he produced a comedy called 'La Ceremonie,' which was also well received. One of his best pieces is an antiquarian work entitled 'Verona Illustrata.' He died 11 Feb., 1755; and his works have been published in 18 vols. 8vo.

MAFFEI, or MAFFÆUS, JOHN PETER, was born at Bergamo 1536. He became professor of eloquence at Genoa; but in 1565 he entered the Society of Jesus. The Portuguese government employed him in writing a History of their Conquests in the Indies. After this he obtained a place in the Vatican, for the purpose of continuing the annals of Gregory XIII. He died at Tivoli 20 Oct., 1603. The best edition of his 'Historia Indicarum' is in 2 vols. 4to., 1747. He also wrote a Life of St. Ignatius of Loyola.

MAGALHAENS, or MAGELLAN, FERNANDO, a Portuguese navigator, who served under Albuquerque, in 1510, after which he was entrusted with the command of a fleet, and sent to the Indies. In the course of this voyage he discovered the straits at the extremity of South America called by his name, and soon after took possession of the Ladrone and Philippine Islands, where he was killed by the natives 1521.

MAGALHAENS, JOHN HYACINTH DE, a descendant of the above, was born at Lisbon in 1723. He was a monk of the order of St. Augustine; but on secretly embracing the Protestant religion he came to England, where he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He died at Islington 7 Feb., 1790. He published a work on mineralogy, and several pieces in natural philosophy and mathematics.

MAGEE, WILLIAM, an Irish prelate, entered Dublin university as a sizar, and in due course obtained a fellowship, having previously taken orders. In 1801 he published 'Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice.' This work, though more illustrative of its author's erudition than of his genius, led to his promotion in the church. In 1813 he was made dean of Cork, from which dignity he was advanced in 1819 to the see of Raphoe; and in 1822 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. Died 2 Aug., 1831. He rendered himself peculiarly obnoxious to his Catholic fellow-countrymen, and never lost an opportunity of insulting the faith they professed.

MAGENDIE, FRANÇOIS, a physician and physiologist, born at Bordeaux 15 Oct., 1783. He studied medicine at Paris, where, at the age of 21, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. After graduating as doctor he abandoned surgery, and thenceforward chiefly devoted his attention to the study of medicine and physiology. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine on its formation in 1819, and two years later he was admitted into the Institute. In 1831 he was appointed professor of medicine in the College of France. He was also president of the Academy of Sciences, physician at the Hôtel Dieu, and president of the Committee of Public Health. Died 8 Oct., 1855. Magendie, as the acknowledged chief of the experimental school, exercised great influence over physiological studies. He made some important discoveries and published many able works, the principal being—'Éléments de Physiologie;' 'Mémoire sur plusieurs nouveaux organes propres aux oiseaux et aux reptiles;'

'Journal de Physiologie;' 'Leçons sur le système nerveux;' 'Recherches Physiologiques et Cliniques sur le liquide céphalorachidien, ou cérébro-spinale.' Magendie carried on vivisection to such an extent that the government had to interfere in order to check the cruel practice.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Cork 11 Nov., 1794, being the son of a teacher of the classics. His father trained him so well, that at the early age of 10 he was qualified to enter Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1816. He was one of the earliest contributors to the 'Literary Gazette;' and, removing afterwards to Edinburgh, he contributed a large number of articles, overflowing with wit, humour, and classical allusion, to 'Blackwood' (1818-20). In 1823 he came to London, where he found constant employment for his fertile pen. He produced a romance entitled 'Whitehall;' contributed largely to most of the leading periodicals; and, in 1828, joined the staff of the 'Standard,' a Tory evening paper, with which he was more or less intimately connected until his death. He also wrote largely in 'Fraser's Magazine,' his contributions to which would of themselves suffice to establish his claim as an able critic and accomplished scholar. His irregular course of life involved him in pecuniary embarrassments, and he died, in reduced circumstances, at Walton-on-Thames 21 August, 1842.

MAGLIABECCHI, ANTONIO, an extraordinary character, born at Florence 28 Oct., 1633. He was placed, when a boy, as servant to a dealer in fruit, in which situation he discovered such a propensity to letters, that a bookseller took him into his employment, where his talents and memory made him so much talked of, that the grand duke appointed him his librarian. He lived in the midst of his books and spiders; nor could he be persuaded to leave his old apartment for one more commodious which the duke had provided for him. A threadbare cloak served him for a gown in the day, and a coverlid at night; and the only luxury in which he indulged was smoking. Died July 14, 1714.

MAGNOL, PIERRE, a French physician and botanist, born at Montpellier 1638; died 21 May, 1715.

MAGNUS, JOHN, archbishop of Upsal, in Sweden, was born 1488. He opposed the introduction of the Protestant religion, for which he was obliged to retire to Rome, where he died 1544. He wrote —'A History of Sweden,' and a History of the Archbishops of Upsal. His brother, *Olaus Magnus*, succeeded him in the archbishopric; but being persecuted for his attachment to the Catholic faith, he went to Italy, and was present at the council of Trent. He died 1568. He wrote 'A History of the Manners, Customs, and Wars of the People of the North.'

MAHOMET, or MOHAMMED, was born at Mecca, in Arabia, 10 Nov. A.D. 570, or 21 April, 571. He was of the noble tribe of Koreish; but being left a destitute orphan at the age of two years, the care of him devolved upon his uncle, Abu Taleb, a merchant. In his twenty-fifth year he entered the service of a rich widow, named Cadiga, who, three years afterwards, made him her husband. From the observations which he made in his trading journeys, he concluded that it would be easy to make himself master of the country if he could but institute a new religion. Animated with this notion, he began to put on the appearance of sanctity, by retiring every morning to a cave called Hira, where he continued in meditation all the day. After spending four years in this course, he ventured to promulgate the doctrines which he pretended to have received from above; but his converts, among whom was Cadiga, were at first very few. Mahomet, however, persevered in his assumed character of a prophet; and though his enemies were powerful he was protected from them by the influence of his uncle. In the mean time the impostor produced his chapters of the 'Koran,' which he said were brought to him by the angel Gabriel. This work, however, was the composition of Abdia Ebn Salon, a Persian Jew, and Sergius, a Nestorian monk. On the death of Abu Taleb, the situation of Mahomet became so critical, that he removed to Tayif, where another of his uncles resided; but after some time he returned, and, on the death of Cadiga, he took three other wives: Ayesha the daughter of Abubeker, Lewda the daughter of Zama, and Haphsa the daughter of Omar, all persons of weight at Mecca. In the twelfth year of his mission he ventured to bring forward his narrative of a pretended journey to heaven in one night; the extravagance of which story staggered his followers, and increased the number of his enemies to such a degree, that he was obliged to quit the city and take refuge at Medina, then called Yathreb, where he gave his daughter, Fatima, to Ali, and built a mosque. This removal to Medina is considered as the commencement of the Mohammedan establishment, and is therefore the era, thence called the Hegira or flight, from whence the Mussulmans compute their time. It corresponds with the 16th of July, A.D. 622. The prophet having now a town under his authority, told his followers that the religion which he came to settle must be propagated by the sword, and not by the word; and that all who would not receive it should be exterminated. Two things made this proposition acceptable; one the prospect of plunder, and the other the certainty of a voluptuous paradise. Accordingly the remainder of Mahomet's history is taken up with his wars on the hostile tribes of the Jewish persuasion. In 628 he took their city of Caibar, where a young woman, in preparing a shoulder of mutton for his supper, poisoned it, and though Mahomet on tasting it spit out again what he had taken into his mouth, he never recovered, and at the end of three years died of its effects. Before his death, however, he made himself master of Mecca, and thereby fully established Islamism in Arabia. He expired 8 June, 632, and was buried in the chamber where he died; over which a small chapel was afterwards erected.

MAHONY, CONSTANTINE, an Irish Jesuit, often called *Cornelius à S. Patricio*, was a native of Muskerry, co. Cork. Under the pseudonym of 'Constantinus Marullus' he published 'Disputatio Apologetica et Manifestiva de Jure Regni Hiberniæ pro Catholicis Hibernis adversos Hæreticos Anglos,' 4to., Frankfort, 1645. He was living at Lisbon 1650, being then very old.

MAHONY, FRANCIS, a journalist and littérateur, born at Cork 1805. After obtaining a thorough knowledge of Greek and Latin in a school in his native city he left Ireland, entered a Jesuit college at Paris, and subsequently prosecuted his studies at Rome. After some years he took holy orders, but his taste for literature led him to abandon his sacred calling; and, settling in London, he ac-

cepted an appointment on the staff of 'Fraser's Magazine.' His popular essays in that journal, under the *nom de plume* of 'Father Prout,' were published in a collected form in 1836, and again in 1860. Mr. Mahony also wrote some of the earliest and best papers in 'Bentley's Miscellany.' In 1846 he was appointed correspondent of the 'Daily News' in Rome, and, in 1849, he republished his letters, which were full of zeal for the revolutionary cause, under the title of 'Facts and Figures from Italy.' He was afterwards, for many years, the Paris correspondent of the 'Globe.' In 1864 he retired to a monastery in Paris, where he died 19 May, 1866.

MAI, ANGELO, a cardinal, and one of the ablest scholars of the nineteenth century, was born at Schilpario, near Bergamo, 7 May, 1782. At an early age he entered the noviciate in the Society of Jesus, though he eventually took orders as a secular priest. He first rose to distinction in the republic of letters in 1812, when he was appointed keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan. In 1819 he was removed to the Vatican library at Rome, of which he became principal librarian on the decease of Cardinal Lambruschini. He was raised to the purple 1838; and died at Albano 9 Sept., 1854. Both at Milan and Rome, Mai made important discoveries of classical works in 'palimpsest' manuscripts, that is, manuscripts from which the original writing had been erased or washed out, and which had then been written on again. Of the works thus recovered by him the most important is Cicero's treatise 'De Republicâ,' which he discovered at the Vatican in a MS. which had been re-written with St. Augustine's commentary on the Psalms. He also recovered in a similar manner fragments of Cornelius Fronto, Plautus, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Eusebius, and Homer, which he published and illustrated with learned notes and commentaries. The whole of his labours were reprinted in two collections, viz., 'Classici Auctores e Vaticanis Codicibus editi,' 10 vols. 8vo., 1828-38; and 'Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio, e Vaticanis Codicibus edita,' 10 vols. 4to., 1825-38. His Eminence also prepared an edition of the famous 'Codex Vaticanus,' but died before the completion of the work, which was published by Father Vercellone 1857. Cardinal Mai's magnificent library has been added to that of the Vatican.

MAIANO, BENEDETTO DA, an Italian sculptor and architect, born at Florence 1444; died 1498.

MAIANO, GIULIANO DI NARDO DA, uncle of the preceding, was also a celebrated architect, and executed some admirable works at Florence, Naples, and Rome. He died after 1471.

MAIGNAN, EMMANUEL, a Minim friar of Toulouse, celebrated as a mathematician, was born 1601, and died 1676. His chief works are 'Perspectiva Horaria' and 'Cursus Philosophicus.'

MAILLEBOIS, JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS DESMARETS, Marquis DE, a French general, born at Paris 1682, being the son of Nicolas Desmarets, comptroller-general of the finances. He reduced Corsica to the dominion of France, for which he received a marshal's baton. Afterwards he served with reputation in Germany, but in 1746 was defeated at the battle of Placentia by Count Brown. Died 7 Feb., 1762.

MAILLEBOIS, YVES MARIE DESMARETS, Comte DE, a French general, son of the above, was born 1715. He commanded with success in Germany, and in 1784 was sent to Holland, to support the party there which was opposed to Prussia. At the commencement of the Revolution he left France; and died at Liège 14 Dec., 1791.

MAILLET, BENOÎT DE, a French writer, born at St. Mihiel 1656. He was for sixteen years consul-general in Egypt, and afterwards filled the same situation at Leghorn. Died 1738. He wrote a whimsical work on the origin of the earth, published under the anagrammatic pseudonym of *Telliamed*; and a Description of Egypt.

MAIMBOURG, LOUIS, a Jesuit, was born at Nancy, in Lorraine, 1610. By a decree of Pope Innocent XI. he was expelled the society for asserting the liberties of the Gallican Church against the authority of the court of Rome; but Louis XIV. made him ample amends by giving him a pension. He died at Paris 13 Aug., 1686. His works, several of which have been translated into English, are A History of Arianism; History of the Iconoclasts; History of the Crusades; History of the League; History of Lutheranism; History of Calvinism; History of the English Schism.

MAIMONIDES, MOSES, or MOSES, BEN MAIMON, a rabbi, whom the Jews call the 'eagle of the doctors,' was born at Cordova about 1131. He was a physician in Egypt, where he attended the Sultan, and had a number of disciples. Died 1204. His works are the 'Mischna Terah;' the 'More Nevochim;' and the 'Peruschim.' The first is a code of the Jewish law; the second, which was originally written in Arabic, is an explanation of obscure places in Scripture; and the last consists of commentaries on the Mishna.

MAINFROI. *See* MANFRED.

MAINTENON, FRANÇOISE D'AUBIGNÉ, Marchioness DE, was born 27 Nov., 1635, in the prison of Niort, where her father, Constans D'Aubigné, was confined. On his release he went with his family to Martinique, and died there in 1646, leaving his widow so poor, that she returned to Europe without this child, who was sent after her to France, and there taken under the protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, who was a Protestant. Another relation, however, who was a Catholic, forcibly removed her, and compelled her to profess the ancient religion, though not without much severe treatment; to escape from which she married the noted Scarron. On his death, in 1660, she obtained the continuance of his pension through the interest of Madame de Montespan, who also appointed her governess of the children which she had by Louis XIV. This connection brought her merits under the observation of the monarch, who increased her pension; and in 1679 changed her name to Maintenon, by giving her an estate with that title. In 1685 she was secretly married to the king; but never assumed the royal dignity. About this time she founded the religious society of St. Cyr, in the park of Versailles. The only amusement at this place was of the dramatic kind, and even that consisted of piecestaken from the Scripture; the principal of them being written by Racine. Died 15 April, 1719. Her letters have been printed in 9 vols.; and the Memoirs of her Life, in 3 vols.

MAIR. *See* MAJOR.

MAIRE. *See* LEMAIRE.

MAIRE, CHRISTOPHER, was born of a respectable family in the county of Durham 6 March, 1697; entered the Society of Jesus 1715, and took the four vows 1733. After teaching humanities at St.

Omer, and philosophy and divinity at Liege, he was appointed rector of the English college at Rome, and held that office till 1750. He was an able mathematician, and made, partly in conjunction with Father Boscovich, a map of the States of the Church, published at Rome 1755. His death occurred at Ghent 22 Feb., 1767.—*Oliver.*

MAIRE, WILLIAM, a Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Cinna, appointed coadjutor to Francis Petre, vicar apostolic of the northern district of England, 1767; and died 25 July, 1769.

MAISTRE. *See* LEMAISTRE.

MAISTRE, JOSEPH, comte DE, a political and religious writer, born at Chambéry, of French parents, 1 April, 1753. At a comparatively early age he became a member of the senate of Savoy, and published some political treatises, in which he predicted the French revolution, pointing out the causes which would bring about that deplorable catastrophe. His 'Considérations sur la France,' 1796, obtained a European reputation. When King Charles Emanuel was compelled to quit Piedmont, and take refuge in the island of Sardinia, De Maistre accompanied him, and was appointed his grand chancellor (1799). In 1803 he was sent ambassador to St. Petersburg, and he exercised considerable influence over the Russian court during the fourteen years he remained there. On his return his sovereign conferred upon him several exalted dignities. Died 25 Feb., 1821. Both as politician and author he was constantly occupied in opposing the principles of modern philosophy and upholding those of the Church of Rome. Of his works, which are written in a vigorous style, the best known is the treatise 'Du Pape' (1819), in which he earnestly advocates the infallibility of the Pope, against the opinions of the 'Gallican' school. By way of sequel to this work he published another 'De l'Eglise Gallicane dans ses rapports avec le Souverain Pontife.' His 'Soirées de St. Petersbourg, ou entretiens sur le gouvernement temporal de la Providence,' were published in 1821, shortly after the author's decease; and his 'Examen de la Philosophie de Bacon' did not appear till 1836.

MAISTRE, XAVIER, comte DE, brother of the preceding, was born at Chambéry 1764. He entered the service of the king of Sardinia, but when Savoy was conquered by the French he went to Russia. He distinguished himself in the war against Persia, and attained the rank of major-general, after which he devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits. His first work, a philosophical trifle entitled 'Voyage autour de ma Chambre,' 1794, became so popular, that he published a sequel to it, under the title of 'Expédition nocturne autour de ma Chambre.' In 1811 came out his 'Lépreux de la cité d'Aoste,' a pathetic tale founded on fact; which was followed by 'Le Prisonnier du Caucase,' and 'Prascovie, ou la jeune Sibérienne,' two novels containing truthful pictures of scenery and manners in the eastern and southern provinces of the Russian empire. He died at St. Petersburg 12 June, 1852.

MAITLAND. *See* LAUDERDALE.

MAITLAND, Sir FREDERICK LEWIS, a British admiral, born in Fifeshire 1779. He entered the navy at an early age, and greatly distinguished himself as captain, successively, of the Loire and the Emerald. When Napoleon, after the battle of Waterloo, fled to Rochefort, and there formed numerous plans for his escape by sea, they were entirely frustrated by the watchfulness of Capt. Maitland, then in command of the Bellerophon, to whom the great warrior surrendered unconditionally 15 July, 1815. Capt. Maitland became in due course a rear-admiral and commander-in-chief in the East Indies. He died at sea, near Bombay, 30 Dec., 1839.

MAITLAND, JOHN, lord of Thirlestone, was the second son of Sir Richard Maitland, and born about 1537. He succeeded his father as privy seal, of which place he was afterwards deprived for his attachment to Queen Mary. In 1581 he was made senator of the College of Justice; and in 1585 chancellor of Scotland. In 1590 he was created Lord Maitland of Thirlestone. Died 4 Oct., 1595. His works are 'Epigrammata Latina;' A Satire against Slander; An Admonition to the Regent Mar.

MAITLAND, Sir RICHARD, a Scotch poet, born 1496. He became one of the lords of session, and held that office when deprived of sight. The title assumed by him as a judge was that of Lord Lethington; and in 1562 he was appointed privy seal, which place he resigned in 1567, as he afterwards did his judicial seat. Died 20 March, 1586. His Poems were printed at Glasgow 1830, under the editorship of J. Bain.

MAITLAND, SAMUEL ROFFEY, D.D., born about 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1816. Afterwards he was called to the bar; but, abandoning the legal profession, he took orders in 1821. Archbishop Howley gave him the appointment of librarian and keeper of the MSS. in Lambeth Palace, and in 1848 conferred upon him the degree of D.D., in recognition of his services. Dr. Maitland was a F.R.S. and F.S.A. He was a voluminous writer, and among his works may be mentioned, 'Two Inquiries into the grounds on which the prophetic period of Daniel and St. John has been supposed to consist of 1260 years;' 'Attempts to elucidate the Prophecies concerning Antichrist;' 'Strictures on Milner's Church History;' 'Letters in reference to the "Tracts for the Times";' a 'Series of Essays intended to illustrate the State of Religion and Literature in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries;' 'Essays connected with the Reformation in England;' 'Essays on subjects connected with the Nature, History, and Destiny of Man;' 'An Index to such printed books, printed before the year 1600, as are in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth;' and 'An Essay on Chatterton.' Dr. Maitland died 19 Jan., 1866.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.S.A., a topographer, born at Brechin about 1693. His original business was that of a travelling dealer in hair; but afterwards he settled in London, where he became a member of the Royal Society and that of Antiquaries. He died at Montrose 16 July, 1757. His works are A History of London, compiled from Stow, folio; A History of Edinburgh, folio; The History and Antiquities of Scotland, 2 vols. folio.

MAITTAIRE, MICHAEL, was born in London 1668. He received his education at Westminster School, from whence he removed to a studentship in Christ Church, Oxford. He took his master's degree in 1696, at which time he was second master of Westminster School, but resigned that place 1699 to devote himself to private teaching and literary pursuits. Died 7 Aug., 1747. His principal works are Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti, 8vo.;

An English Grammar; Stephanorum Historia, vitas ipsorum ac libros complectans; Annales Typographici, 5 vols.; Opera et fragmenta veterum Poetarum, 2 vols.; an edition of the Greek Testament; editions of Latin Classics; Batrachomyomachia Græce et Lat.; Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina, cum versione Lat.; an edition of Anacreon; Antiquæ Inscriptiones duæ; Senilia, sive Poetica.

MAIUS, or MAY, JOHN HENRY, a Lutheran divine, born at Pfortzheim, in Baden Durlach, 1653; died at Giessen 3 Sept., 1719. Among his works are a History of the Animals mentioned in Scripture; a Life of John Reuchlin; a History of the Reformation; Philological and Exegetical Dissertations.

MAJOR, or MAIR, JOHN, D.D., an historian and logician, born at Cleghorn, in the parish of North Berwick, in Scotland, 1469. He studied for a year in Christ's College, Cambridge, and in 1493 went to Paris, where he was created a doctor of the Sorbonne 1505. Returning to Scotland, he taught theology, for a time, at Glasgow; but, on account of the troubled state of the country, he soon went back to France. About 1520 he again crossed the sea, and was appointed professor of divinity, and provost of the college of t. Salvador, in the university of St. Andrews. He died soon after the year 1547. Major is now chiefly known by his work, 'De Gestis Scotorum, seu Historia Majoris Britanniæ,' published first in 1521, and reprinted in 1740. Of his other works, most of which are on logic, a collected edition was published at Lyons, 1514.—*Athen. Cantab.*

MAJOR, JOHN DANIEL, a physician, born at Breslau 1634; became professor at Kiel, where he founded a botanic garden; died at Stockholm 13 Aug., 1693. He wrote many works on medical and antiquarian subjects.

MAJORIANUS, JULIUS VALERIUS, was elected Emperor of the West 457. He successfully waged war against the Vandals, and was universally respected for his virtues. He was murdered 7 Aug., 461.

MALAGRIDA, GABRIEL, an Italian Jesuit, who was sent by his superiors to Lisbon, where he was regarded as a saint, till he involved himself in the conspiracy of the duke d'Aveiro, when he was sent to the prison of the Inquisition, where he pretended to visions and prophecy, for which he was burnt alive 21 Sept., 1761, at the age of 75. He published some works, which savoured strongly of madness.

MALAKOFF, Marshal PELISSIER, DUC DE, a French military commander, born 1794; died 22 May, 1804. In 1845 his name acquired a most unenviable notoriety in consequence of a fearful act of military atrocity committed by him in Algeria. One of the hostile Arab tribes, finding themselves hotly pressed by the French under Pelissier, retreated, with their families, cattle, and stores, to some immense caverns. These caverns were surrounded, and an attempt was made to smoke the tribe, 500 in number, out of their retreat by placing lighted straw at the entrances. The Arabs refusing to surrender, it was decided to destroy these poor wretches by suffocating them. This was accordingly done, and the whole tribe perished. The event excited much indignation throughout all Europe. In 1855 Pelissier was sent to the East, to take part in the Crimean war, and he soon succeeded Marshal Canrobert in the chief command. Subsequently he was created duke of Malakoff, was sent ambassador to London, and appointed governor of Algeria.

MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER, F.S.A., an artist and antiquary, was a native of America, from whence he came to London when young, in order to study painting at the Royal Academy, but failing in that line, he had recourse to engraving, and executed a number of topographical plates, chiefly for the works of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols. He also published 'Londinum Redivivum; or an ancient and modern Description of London,' 4 vols.; 'Letters between the Rev. James Granger and many eminent Men;' 'First Impressions, or Sketches from Art and Nature;' 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London;' 'Miscellaneous Anecdotes;' and 'An Historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing.' Died 5 April, 1815.

MALCOLM, Sir JOHN, was born 2 May, 1769, near Langholm, in Dumfries-shire, and in 1782 went out as a cadet to the East Indies. He was present at the taking of Seringapatam, and of the Cape of Good Hope; and subsequently was sent upon a diplomatic mission to the court of Persia. On his return to Calcutta he was made private secretary to the governor-general; and in June, 1805, was appointed chief agent of the governor-general, which office he held till March, 1806, having in the course of that period concluded several important treaties with the native princes. He was also employed in several important missions under Lord Minto, and on the occasion of a third visit to Persia, in 1810, the Shah made him a khan, and sepahdar of the empire. On his return to England (1812) he received the honour of knighthood, and was thanked and rewarded by the directors of the East India Company. He returned to India 1816, and remained there till 1822, having in the meantime greatly distinguished himself both by his political and military services, particularly by his conduct at the battle of Mehedpoor, for which he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and a grant of £1000 per annum from the East India Company. In 1827 he went out as governor of Bombay, where he remained till 1831. In the latter year he was returned to parliament for Launceston; but he did not succeed in procuring a seat in the House after the dissolution of 1832. He died in London 30 April, 1833. As an author, he is chiefly known by his 'History of Persia,' 2 vols., 1815. He also wrote a 'Sketch of the Sikhs;' 'Memoir of Central India;' 'Political History of India, from 1784 to 1823;' 'The Government of India;' and a Life of Lord Clive.

MALDONAT, JOHN, a Spanish Jesuit and biblical commentator, born 1534; died at Rome 5 Jan., 1583.

MALEBRANCHE, NICOLAS, a French philosopher, born at Paris 6 Aug., 1638. After studying in the Sorbonne, he became a member of the congregation of the Oratory, and devoted himself to metaphysics and the Cartesian philosophy. Died 13 Oct., 1715. His works are 'De la Recherche de la Vérité,' 1674; 'Conversations Chrétiennes;' Traité de la Nature et de la Grace; Entretien sur le Métaphysique et la Religion; Traité de l'Amour de Dieu; Entretiens d'un Philosophe Chrétien, et d'un Philosophe Chinois sur l'existence et la nature de Dieu.

MALESHERBES, CHRÉTIEN GUILLAUME DE LAMOIGNON DE, was born at Paris 6 Dec., 1721. He

succeeded his father as president of the Court of Aids; besides which he had the superintendence of the press, in which office he acted with great lenity. In 1771, on the abolition of the legal constitution, Malesherbes was banished to his country seat; but he was recalled three years afterwards, and made minister of state, which post he soon resigned, and then went to Switzerland. In 1786 he was again consulted on the state of the nation; but, considering it as irretrievable, he retired to his country house, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits. From thence, however, he hastened, of his own accord, to plead the cause of his sovereign, in 1792; and he was one of the last who took leave of him before his execution. The fate of this loyal subject was now determined; but he awaited it with fortitude, and suffered on the scaffold, with his daughter and her child, 22 April, 1794. He wrote 'An Essay on Rural Economy,' and some Memoirs on the state of France.

MALHERBE, FRANÇOIS DE, a French poet, born at Caen about 1555. He was introduced at court by Cardinal du Perron, and enrolled among the pensioners of Henry IV. and of Mary de Medicis. His works are still in estimation. Died 16 Oct., 1628.

MALIBRAN, MARIA FELICITA, a highly-accomplished vocalist, was born at Paris 24 March, 1808, being the daughter of Signor Garcia, a tenor at the Italian Opera, who compelled her from infancy to practise singing. In 1825 she made her debut in London in the character of 'Rosina' in 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia,' and she next played the part of 'Felicia' in 'Le Crociato in Egitto.' Towards the close of the same year she sang at the York Musical Festival, but with little success; and in 1826 she accompanied her father to New York, where she became the wife of F. E. Malibran, a French merchant and banker of great reputed wealth, who, however, became bankrupt within a year of their marriage. A separation ensued, and Madame Malibran arrived at Paris in 1827 without any means of subsistence. On 12 Jan., 1828, she made her first bow to a French audience at the Grand Opera, as 'Sémiramide' in Rossini's opera of that name. It would be impossible to describe the enthusiasm she evoked; she was at once engaged as *prima donna* at the Théâtre Italien; and from that moment her professional career was a continued series of ever-increasing successes and triumphs. She appeared successively at Rome, Milan, Venice, and Naples; and in 1835 returned to London, where her performances at Drury Lane were hailed with the most unbounded applause. The next year she again visited Paris, where, her first marriage having been declared void, she married M. de Beriot, a celebrated Belgian violinist. This highly-gifted artiste was seized with illness at the musical festival at Manchester, on 14 Sept., 1836, and died on the 23rd of that month. On her arrival in London in the preceding April she had fallen from her horse, and this accident may have contributed to hasten her death. Such was the premature end of the most remarkable singer mentioned in the annals of music. She was interred with great pomp at Manchester, but her remains were eventually conveyed to Belgium, and deposited in the cemetery at Laeken.

MALINGRE, CLAUDE, a French historian, born at Sens about 1580; died about 1653.

MALLET, or MALLOCH, DAVID, was born at Crieff, Perthshire, about 1700. He became a tutor in the family of the duke of Montrose; and, having made the tour of Europe, settled in London, where he altered his name to Mallet. His first publication was the ballad of 'William and Margaret;' which was followed by 'The Excursion,' a poem; and in 1731 he produced the tragedy of 'Eurydice.' Soon after this he formed an acquaintance with Pope, who introduced him to Bolingbroke; and about the same time he was appointed under-secretary to the prince of Wales. In 1739 his play of 'Mustapha' was performed with success; and the next year he wrote, in conjunction with Thomson, the masque of 'Alfred.' On the death of Pope, Mallet was employed by Bolingbroke to vilify his memory, for which that nobleman rewarded the time-server by the bequest of his own works. This man also received a legacy of 500*l.* from the duchess of Marlborough, to write the life of her husband; but he never fulfilled the engagement; and, if anything could add to his infamy, it was that of publishing libels against Byng, while that unfortunate admiral was on his trial; for which the calumniator was rewarded with a pension and a place. He was a determined infidel, and died 21 April, 1765. Besides his plays and poems, he wrote a Life of Lord Bacon.

MALLET, PAUL HENRY, an historian, born at Geneva 1730, and, after being professor of the belles-lettres at Copenhagen, was elected to the chair of history in his native city, where he died 8 Feb., 1807. His 'Introduction to the History of Denmark' was translated by Bishop Percy, who published it under the title of 'Northern Antiquities,' 2 vols., 1770; 1 vol., 1847. Mallet also wrote histories of Denmark, of Hesse, of the House of Brunswick, of Switzerland, and of the Hanseatic League.

MALLET DU PAN. *See* DU PAN.

MALMESBURY, JAMES HARRIS, EARL OF, was the son of the author of 'Hermes,' and born at Salisbury 9 April, 1746. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he was created doctor of civil law 1793. He began his diplomatic career at the court of Spain, and in 1772 went as envoy to Berlin. In 1776 he was appointed minister at St. Petersburg, and in 1779 received the order of the Bath. In 1784 he was sworn a member of the privy council, and the same year went as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Hague. In 1788 he was created Baron Malmesbury, and in 1795 he concluded the marriage of the prince of Wales and the princess of Brunswick, whom he accompanied to England. The year following he was appointed to negotiate with the ministers of the French republic at Lisle, but without effect. He was raised to the earldom in 1800, and in 1807 was made lord lieutenant of Hampshire, and governor of the Isle of Wight. He died 21 Nov., 1820. His lordship published Introduction to the 'History of the Dutch Republic;' 'The works of James Harris,' esq., with Memoirs of his Life, 2 vols. His Diaries and Correspondence were published 1844.

MALMESBURY, WILLIAM OF, an English historian, was born in Somersetshire about 1095, and educated at Oxford; after which he entered the abbey of Malmesbury. He wrote a work entitled 'Gesta Regum Anglorum,' from 449 to 1143, published with a church history of England, in Savile's Collection, 1596; and again by Sir T. D. Hardy, 2 vols., 1840. He was likewise the author of the

'Antiquities of Glastonbury,' printed by Gale; and of the 'Life of St. Aldhelm,' published by Wharton. Died about 1143.

MALONE, EDMUND, the son of an Irish judge, was born at Dublin 4 Oct., 1741. He was educated at the university of his native city, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and in 1767 was called to the bar; but being possessed of an independent fortune, he retired from the profession, and devoted himself to literature. In 1780 he published two supplementary volumes to Steevens's Shakspeare, and a detection of Chatterton's forgeries. In 1790 appeared his edition of Shakspeare, and in 1795 he exposed the imposture of the Irelands. In 1797 he published the life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; in 1800 that of Dryden, prefixed to an edition of his prose works; and in 1808 he printed the Life and Tracts of William Gerard Hamilton; and in 1811 a Biographical Sketch of the Right. Hon. William Windham. Died 25 May, 1812.

MALONE, WILLIAM, a Jesuit, was a native of Dublin, and died at Seville Aug., 1656, æt. 70. He wrote 'A Reply to Mr. James Usher his Answere,' 1627.

MALOUIN, PAUL JACQUES, a French physician and chemist, born at Caen 1701; died 1778.

MALPIGHI, MARCELLUS, a physician, born at Crevalcuore, near Bologna, 10 March, 1628, was professor of medicine successively at Bologna, Pisa, and Messina; but in 1691, on being appointed physician to Pope Innocent XII., he removed to Rome, where he died 29 Nov., 1694. All his works, physiological, anatomical, and botanical, were printed at London, 2 vols., 1686; and again at Amsterdam, 1687; and another edition, more complete, at Venice, 1733.

MALTBY, EDWARD, D.D., an English prelate, was born at Norwich 1770, and studied under Dr. Parr in the grammar school of his native city, where he laid the foundation of those accomplishments which made him one of the best scholars of his day. He was next sent to Winchester School, and from thence to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where his academical career was most brilliant. Soon after taking orders he was appointed chaplain to Bishop Pretyman, of Lincoln, and from 1824 to 1833 he was preacher at Lincoln's Inn. He was made bishop of Chichester 1831; translated to Durham 1836; resigned the latter see and retired into private life on a pension of 4500*l.* a year 1856; and died 3 July, 1859. Bishop Maltby published 'Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 1802; an edition of Morell's 'Thesaurus,' or, as he termed it, 'Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum,' 1815; 'A New and Complete Greek Gradus,' 1830; and some volumes of Sermons.

MALTE-BRUN, CONRAD, a French geographer, was born 12 Aug., 1775, at Thisted, in Jutland, and died 14 Dec., 1826, at Paris, where he had spent the last thirty years of his life, being highly distinguished for his geographical learning and literary abilities. Having given offence by his political writings, he was banished from his native country (1796), whence he repaired to Sweden, and subsequently to France. He published, 'Géographie Mathématique, Physique, et Politique,' in collaboration with Mentelle, 16 vols., 1803-5; 'Tableau de la Pologne ancienne et moderne;' 'Précis de la Géographie Universelle,' 7 vols., 1820-27, which has been translated into English; besides various political works and poems. He was also a contributor to the 'Biographie Universelle.'

MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT, a political economist, born at Albury, Surrey, 1766. He graduated with distinction at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship and took holy orders. In 1798 he published anonymously his 'Treatise on Population,' but put his name to a fourth edition of the work, which appeared in 1803. In 1804 he was appointed professor of history and political economy at Haileybury College, and held that situation till his death, which took place at Bath 29 Dec., 1834. In addition to the above-mentioned work, Mr. Malthus was the author of various pieces relating to political economy, but his Treatise on Population is that by which he will be chiefly remembered. The title of the 6th and last revision is 'An Essay on the Principle of Population, or a View of its past and present Effects on Human Happiness, with an Inquiry into our Prospects respecting the future Removal or Mitigation of the Evils which it occasions,' 1826. The doctrine which he there lays down, of refusing assistance to poverty, for the purpose of preventing over-population, which he insists upon as the cause of all the evil and misery that is apparent, has not been without advocates; but it has met with a greater number of opponents, and among them some of the ablest writers on the subject.

MALUS, ÉTIENNE LOUIS, a mathematician, born at Paris 23 June, 1775. He became a professor in the military school at Metz after which he served as an engineer in the army, and went to Egypt, where he discovered a new branch of the Nile. He also drew a map of the country, on which he wrote a memoir, inserted in the 'Décade Egyptienne.' After distinguishing himself in several actions, he returned to Europe, and in 1811 obtained the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society, for his discoveries and experiments on double refraction. He was director of the Polytechnic school, a major of engineers, and superintendent of the fortifications. Died 23 Feb., 1812.

MALVEZZI, VIRGILIO, an Italian marquis and scholar, who was sent to London as ambassador from Philip IV. of Spain. He wrote 'Discourses upon Tacitus,' and several other works, which have been translated into English. Born at Bologna 1599; died 11 Aug., 1654.

MAMBRUN, PIERRE, a French Jesuit and Latin poet, born 1581 died 31 Oct., 1661.

MAN, CORNELIUS DE, a Dutch painter, born at Delft 1621; died 1706.

MANARA, PROSPERO, Marquis DI, an Italian poet and statesman, born at Taro, in the duchy of Parma, 14 April, 1714; died at Parma 2 Feb., 1800.

MANBY, Captain GEORGE WILLIAM, F.R.S., the inventor of several kinds of apparatus for saving the lives of shipwrecked mariners, was born at Hilgay, Norfolk, 28 Nov., 1765, and died at Southtown, near Great Yarmouth, 18 Nov., 1854. For his humane inventions he received from government sums amounting in the aggregate to about 7,000*l.* Captain Manby must also be numbered among our topographical writers, he having published in 1801 'The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. David, South Wales.' His other publications are, 'Sketches of the History and Natural Beauties of Clifton,' 1802; 'Guide from Clifton, through the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknock,' 1802; 'On the Preservation of Shipwrecked Persons,' 1812; and 'Journal of a

Voyage to Greenland in 1821,' 4to., 1822, and again 1823.

MANBY, PETER, dean of Derry, in Ireland, turned Catholic in the reign of James II., and published several pieces in defence of his adopted faith. Died 1697.

MANCINELLI, ANTONIO, an Italian grammarian and poet, born at Veletri 1452; died at Rome about 1506. The story of his having had his hands cut off and his tongue plucked out by order of Pope Alexander VI. is a fiction.

MANCINI, LAURA BEATRICE, a Neapolitan lady, the wife of Pasquale Stanislao Mancini, died 1869. A volume of her poems was published in 1861, and she was also the author of 'Ines de Castro,' a tragedy.

MANDEVILE, Sir JOHN, an English traveller, born at St. Alban's about 1300. He left his native country 1322, and did not return till 1356, to the surprise of his friends, who thought he had been long dead. He went abroad again soon afterwards, and died at Liege 17 Nov., 1371. His travels in Tartary, the Holy Land, and India, were published in 1568, 4to., and again in 1727, 8vo. The narrative is entertaining, but full of romantic stories.

MANDEVILLE, BERNARD DE, M.D., was born in Holland about 1670. He came to England at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and obtained notice by some works which indicated considerable ingenuity, mixed with much extravagance. They are: 'The Virgin unmasked,' 1709; 'A Treatise on the Hypochondriac and Hysteric Passions;' 'The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves turned honest,' afterwards entitled, 'The Fable of the Bees,' 1723; 'Free Thoughts on Religion;' An Inquiry into the Origin of Honour, and usefulness of Christianity in War. His 'Fable of the Bees' was attacked by several writers, particularly Bishop Berkeley, in his 'Alciphron,' to whom Mandeville replied. Died 21 Jan., 1733.

MANES, the founder of a sect about the year 267. He obtained the tenets which made his name famous from the books of Scythianus, an Arabian, who maintained two co-eternal principles, one good and the other evil. Upon this stock Manes set up as an hæresiarch, blending with the philosophy of Scythianus, or rather of Empedocles, some notions partly Christian and partly heathen. He also pretended to the gift of healing; but failing to cure the son of the king of Persia, he was flayed alive, after which his body was given to the dogs, A.D. 278.

MANETHO, an Egyptian historian, who was high priest of Heliopolis, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He wrote the history of his country in Greek, and pretended to have taken it from the sacred inscriptions on the pillars of Hermes Trismegistus.

MANFRED, or MAINFROI, prince of Tarentum, and king of the Two Sicilies by usurpation, was born about 1231, being an illegitimate son of the Emperor Frederick II. On the death of his brother Conrad (1254) he was charged with the administration of the kingdom during the minority of Conradin, and he availed himself of this position to assume the sovereignty. Excommunicated by Urban IV., who preached a crusade against him, he fell at the battle of Grandella, near Benevento, 26 Feb., 1266, where his army was vanquished by Charles, count of Anjou, who succeeded him.

MANFREDI, EUSTACHIO, an astronomer, born at Bologna 20 Sept., 1674; died there 15 Feb., 1739.

MANGEY, THOMAS, D.D., a divine, was born at Leeds 1684, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1707; M.A. 1711; LL.D. 1719; D.D. 1725). He was successively rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, and St. Mildred, Bread Street, London, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, prebendary of Durham, and vicar of Ealing, Middlesex. Died 6 March, 1755. His principal works are, Discourses on the Lord's Prayer; Remarks on Toland's Nazarenus; and an edition of Philo Judæus, 2 vols. fol.

MANILIUS, MARCUS, a Latin poet, whose age is uncertain, some placing him in the time of Augustus, and others, with more probability, in the reign of Theodosius the Great. His poem, entitled 'Astronomicon,' was first published at Bologna in 1474.

MANIN, DANIELE, an Italian politician and revolutionary leader, born at Venice 1804. He became an advocate, and was highly popular among the opponents of the Austrian domination. At the time of the outbreak of the French revolution he was in prison at Venice, having been arbitrarily arrested by the Austrian police; but the people rose and set him at liberty, whereupon he, with Tomaseo, put himself at the head of the national movement, proclaimed the republic of Venice, and drove out the Austrians, who subsequently besieged the city, which gallantly held out against them from Aug., 1848, to Aug., 1849. On the termination of this memorable siege, Manin withdrew to Paris, where he gained a livelihood by teaching Italian. He died at Paris 22 Sept., 1857.

MANLEY, Mrs. MARY, was born at Guernsey, of which island her father, Sir Roger Manley, was governor. He wrote 'Commentarii de Rebellione Anglicana,' 1686; and a History of the War of Denmark. The daughter was left by her parents in the care of a cousin, who seduced, and then abandoned her. She now had recourse to her pen for a support, and in 1696 produced a tragedy, called 'The Royal Mischief,' which brought her into notice. After this she published a work, entitled 'The New Atalantis,' in which she satirised many persons of rank, and was in consequence brought before the privy-council, but escaped punishment. She next assisted Swift in writing the 'Examiner,' and in 1717 brought out another tragedy, called 'Lucius.' In the latter part of her life she became the mistress of Alderman Barber, and died 11 July, 1724.

MANNERS, JOHN, an English Jesuit, born in London 1609; died after 1676. He wrote 'The Unwearied Searcher,' a controversial work, 8vo., Lond., 1670.

MANNERS, JOHN, Marquis of Granby. *See* GRANBY.

MANNERT, CONRAD, a German historical and geographical writer, born 17 April, 1756, at Altdorf; died 27 Sept., 1834, at Munich, where he was professor of history. One of the best-known of his numerous works is an excellent 'Geography of the Greeks and Romans,' written in collaboration with Uckert.

MANNI, DOMENICO MARIA, a celebrated printer, grammarian, and antiquary, born 8 April, 1690, at Florence, where he died 30 Nov., 1788.

MANNING, OWEN, was born at Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, 11 Aug., 1721. He received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow. He took the degree of B.D. in 1753, and in 1760 obtained a

prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. In 1763 he was presented to the vicarage of Godalming, Surrey, and, in 1769, to the rectory of Pepperharrow, in the same county. Died 9 Sept., 1801. Mr. Manning published the Saxon Dictionary, begun by Mr. Edward Lye; also Illustrations of the Will of Alfred; and two sermons. After his death appeared his History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, completed by Mr. Bray, in 3 vols. fol.

MANNING, ROBERT, a Catholic divine, received his education in the English college at Douay, where he was some time professor of humanity and philosophy. Afterwards he returned to this country on the mission, and died in Essex 4 March, 1730-1. He wrote 'Modern Controversy; or, a plain and rational account of the Catholick Faith,' 1720; 'England's Conversion and Reformation compared,' 1725; 'A Single Combat; or, a personal dispute between Mr. Trapp and his anonymous Antagonist.'

MANNOCK, JOHN, an English Benedictine, called in religion *Father Anselm*, resided for many years at Foxcote, in Warwickshire, where he was chaplain to the Canning family. He died 30 Nov., 1764. His 'Poor Man's Catechism' appeared first in 1752, and has since passed through numerous editions in England, Ireland, and America. He likewise wrote 'The Poor Man's Controversy.' Several of his MS. volumes are preserved at the college of Downside, near Bath.

MANNYNG, or DE BRUNNE, ROBERT, the first English poet who occurs in the fourteenth century, was probably born before 1270, as he was received into the order of Black Canons at Brunne about 1288. His first work was a metrical paraphrase of the 'Manuel Pecche,' by Grostete, bishop of Lincoln; but his most important performance is a metrical chronicle of England, the second part of which was published by Tom Hearne.

MANSART, FRANÇOIS, a French architect, born 1598; died Sept., 1666. His nephew, *Jules Hardouin Mansart* (b. 1645; d. 1708), was also an excellent architect, and the superintendent of the royal buildings.

MANSFELD, PETER ERNEST, COUNT DE, a German statesman and soldier, born 1517. He was made prisoner in 1552 at Ivoy, which place he governed. He afterwards became governor of Luxembourg, where he maintained tranquillity, while the rest of the Low Countries was in a state of civil war. He had afterwards the entire command of Brabant. Died 22 May, 1604. His natural son, *Ernest de Mansfeld*, was born at Mechlin 1585, and served with such distinction in the army, that the Emperor Rodolph II. declared him legitimate. Being disappointed of his father's places and possessions, he joined the Protestant party, and ravaged several of the provinces belonging to the house of Austria. He died 20 Nov., 1626.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL OF, was the fourth son of David, earl of Stormont, and born 2 March, 1705, at Perth. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford. He next entered as a student in Lincoln's Inn, and in due course was called to the bar. In 1742 he was made solicitor-general; but in 1753 the charge of Jacobitism was brought against him, which he repelled with indignation. In 1754 he became attorney-general; and two years afterwards was appointed chief justice of the King's Bench, when he was created baron of Mansfield. During the unsettled state of the ministry in 1757 his lordship accepted the office of chancellor of the exchequer, in which situation he effected a coalition of parties. At the commencement of the reign of George III., he was assailed with the utmost virulence by the self-called patriots of the day, particularly in the affair of Wilkes; and Junius poured upon him a torrent of sarcasm. In 1776 he was created an earl of Great Britain, with remainder to the issue of Louisa, Viscountess Stormont. The disgraceful 'No Popery' riots of 1780 proved a great calamity to his lordship, and more so to posterity, in the destruction of his town house, with its library and manuscript collections. On this occasion, also, he showed his disinterestedness by refusing all compensation for his loss. He retired from office 1788, and died 20 March, 1793.

MANSI, JOHN DOMINIC, archbishop of Lucca, was born there 16 Feb., 1692, and died 27 Sept., 1769. He edited Baronius's Annals, 30 vols.; a Collection of Councils, 30 vols.; and Fabricius's 'Bibliotheca Latina mediæ et infimæ ætatis,' 6 vols.

MANT, RICHARD, D.D., an Anglican prelate, was born 12 Feb., 1776, at Southampton, where his father, Dr. Richard Mant, was rector of the church of All Saints. He received a sound education at Winchester School, and afterwards became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, from which he was elected a fellow of Oriel 1798 (M.A. 1800; D.D. 1815). In 1810 he was presented to the vicarage of Great Coggeshall, Essex; in 1813 he became chaplain to Dr. Manners-Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury; in 1815 rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; and in 1818 rector of East Horsley, Surrey. He was consecrated bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora 1820, and translated to the see of Down and Connor 1823. The care of the diocese of Dromore also devolved upon him in 1842, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, on the death of the last bishop, Dr. Saurin. Dr. Mant owed his advancement in the Church to his professional authorship, and particularly to his sermons preached at the Bampton lecture (1812), on which occasion he made a masterly vindication of the established clergy from the accusations of those who professed a greater purity of principles. This introduced him to the patronage of Archbishop Manners-Sutton, under whose auspices he was engaged, in conjunction with the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D., to prepare an edition of the Bible, with a selection of notes from the best commentators and preachers of the Church of England. This was performed in 1817 at the expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, by whom 'D'Oyly and Mant' Bible' has been frequently reprinted. Dr. Mant published many other works, a list of which is given in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' N.S., xxx. 90. We have only room to mention 'Miscellaneous Poems,' 1806; 'The Book of Common Prayer with notes, explanatory, practical, and historical from approved writers of the Church of England' 1820; 'History of the Church of Ireland;' and some tracts against the Church of Rome. Dr. Mant died at the rectory house, Ballymoney, co. Antrim, 2 Nov., 1848.

MANT, WALTER BISHOP, eldest son of the above, was born at Buryton, Hants, 25 June, 1807, an

educated at Oriel College, Oxford (B.A. 1827; M.A. 1830). In 1834 he was appointed archdeacon of Down, and rector of Hillsborough, where he died 6 April, 1869. He published Memoirs of his father, the Bishop, 1857; 'Christophoros and other poems,' 1861; and some sermons.

MANTEGNA, Andrea, a painter and engraver, born at Padua 1431; died 1505. His chief residence was at Mantua.

MANTELL, Gideon Algernon, LL.D., F.R.S., an eminent geologist and palæontologist, was born 1790 at Lewes, Sussex, and bred to the medical profession, which, after being admitted a surgeon, he practised in his native town. At an early period his attention was directed to the study of geology, and during nine years he devoted every moment he could spare from his professional duties to an examination of the chalk formation of the county of Sussex, and laid the foundation of his valuable collection, now in the British Museum. In 1835 he removed to Brighton, and in 1839 to London, where he spent the remainder of his industrious life. He received his doctor's degree of LL.D. from an American university, and the government granted him a pension shortly before his death, which occurred 10 Nov., 1852. Dr. Mantell must be placed in the first rank of geologists, he having in the course of his researches discovered four out of five of the genera of the extinct dinosaurian reptiles, viz., the iguanodon, the hylæsaurus, the pelorosaurus, and the regnosaurus. His greatest work, 'The Fossils of the South Downs, or Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex,' made its appearance in 1822. Among his other publications we may mention 'The Wonders of Geology,' 2 vols., 1838; and 'The Medals of Creation; or First Lessons in the Study of Organic Remains,' 2 vols., 1844.

MANTELL, Joshua, a writer on horticulture, was brother of the preceding. He adopted the medical profession, but his brain becoming affected, he was sent to a lunatic asylum at Ticehurst, Sussex, where he died in 1865, after nearly thirty years' confinement. He wrote 'Mantell's Floriculture;' and was principal editor of 'Baxter's Library of Agriculture and Floriculture,' and the 'Farmer's Annual.'

MANTON, Thomas, D.D., a nonconformist divine, was born at Lawrence Lydiard, Somersetshire, 1620, and educated at Oxford. About 1643 he obtained the living of Stoke Newington, which he quitted for that of St. Paul, Covent Garden. At the Restoration he was made chaplain to the king. He was also offered the deanery of Rochester, but declined it, and was deprived of his rectory by the act of conformity. Died 18 Oct., 1677. His works are in 5 vols. folio.

MANTUAN, Baptist, a Latin poet, born at Mantua 1448; died 20 March, 1516. His real name was *Spagnoli*.

MANTUANO, Marco. *See* Benavidius.

MANUEL I., *Comnenus*, emperor of the East, was born about 1120; became emperor 1143; died 24 Sept., 1180.

MANUEL II., *Palæologus*, emperor of the East, was born 1348; succeeded his father, John Palæologus, 1391; died 1425.

MANUEL, Jacques Antoine, an eloquent French senator, distinguished for his opposition to the ministry after the restoration of the Bourbons. Though forbidden to practise his profession of an advocate, he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and became so formidable an opponent of the government, that he was once arrested by an armed force in the chamber. Born 19 Dec., 1775; died 27 Aug., 1827.

MANUTIUS, Aldus, a celebrated printer, born 1499, at Bassiano, in the duchy of Sermonetta. He received a liberal education, and on the completion of his studies became preceptor to the prince of Carpi, nephew of Picus of Mirandola. In 1488 he set up a printing office at Venice, and the first book that issued from his press was the Greek poem of Musæus, with a Latin version in 4to. This was followed by a number of valuable works, and the house of Aldus was the resort of learned men from all parts of Europe, among whom was Erasmus, who resided there a considerable time, while publishing his 'Adagia.' Aldus died 3 Feb., 1515. He was the author of a Latin grammar; a treatise, 'De Metris Horatianis;' and a Greek dictionary.

MANUTIUS, Paul, son of the preceding, was born at Venice 1511. Owing to some law-suits in his family, he did not succeed to his father's business till 1540, when he carried it on with spirit. Paul likewise engaged in education, and brought up some able scholars. He was offered a professorship at Venice, and also at Padua, but declined both, on account of his avocations. He took an active part in founding an academy at Venice, and had the care of the printing-office attached to it; but in 1562 this institution was abolished by the government. About this time Paul accepted an invitation to settle at Rome, where he was employed in printing the Scriptures, and the works of the Fathers. He died there 6 April, 1574. The most esteemed of his writings are his Letters, Commentaries on Cicero, and a treatise, 'De Curia Romana.' His son, *Aldus Manutius*, was born 1547. At the age of eleven he published 'A Collection of Latin and Tuscan Phrases;' and he soon became an able assistant to his father, whom he succeeded 1574. Three years afterwards he was appointed professor of the belles lettres in the school of the Venetian chancery, and, in 1585, he accepted the chair of rhetoric at Bologna, where he printed the 'Life of Cosmo de Medici.' Soon after this he became professor of polite literature at Pisa. In 1588 he obtained a professorship at Rome, and died there 28 Oct., 1597. With him ended the Aldine press. He wrote Commentaries on Cicero, 10 vols.; and Letters, published 1592.

MAPES, or MAP, Walter, a Latin poet, one of the ornaments of the court of Henry II., who esteemed him for his extensive learning and for his courtly manners. He was a native of the borders of Wales, probably of Gloucestershire or Herefordshire, and pursued his studies in the university of Paris. Soon after 1160 he appears to have been at the court and in the favour of the king of England. He was also familiar in the household of Thomas à Becket, before that great man was raised to the see of Canterbury. Mapes was sent on a mission to the court of Louis le Jeune, king of France; and attended the council called by Pope Alexander III. at Rome. He obtained various ecclesiastical dignities, being canon of the churches of Salisbury and London, precentor of Lincoln, incumbent of Westbury, Gloucestershire, with many other benefices, and, finally, archdeacon of Oxford 1197. His death is supposed to have occurred about 1210. Among the many

poems ascribed to Mapes is the famous drinking song,

'Mihi sit propositum in tabernâ mori,'

but the common notion that he was a 'jovial toper' must be placed in the long list of vulgar errors. All the information which can be gathered respecting him shows him to have been a wit, and a man endowed with a marked taste for light and elegant literature. He is well known to the lovers of middle age romance as the composer of an important portion of the cycle of King Arthur's knights; but he was above all things remarkable for his bitter enmity to the Cistercian order of monks. 'The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes' were published by the Camden Society in 1841, under the editorship of Mr. Thomas Wright. The only prose writings now known which go under Mapes's name are a treatise 'De Nugis Curialium,' also edited by Mr. Wright for the Camden Society, 1850; and a tract entitled 'Valerius ad Rufinam de non ducenda Uxore.' The treatise 'De Nugis Curialium' is the book in which this remarkable man put down his own sentiments on the passing events of the day, along with the popular gossip of the courtiers with whom he mixed. It is one mass of contemporary anecdote, romance, and popular legend, interesting equally by its curiosity and by its novelty.

MAPHÆUS, Vegius, a modern Latin poet, born at Lodi 1406. He became professor of law and poetry at Pavia, but afterwards went to Rome, where he was appointed secretary of the Apostolic briefs. He died there 1458. Among his writings are a valuable treatise on the Education of Children; a poem on the death of Astyanax; and a supplemental book to the Æneid. This last has been translated into English by Moses Mendez, and burlesqued by John Ellis.

MAPLETOFT, John, M.D., D.D., was born at Margaret-Inge, Huntingdonshire, June, 1631. He was educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After travelling with the son of the earl of Northumberland, he took his degree of M.D. at Cambridge, and then settled in London. In 1675 he was chosen professor of physic in Gresham College, which place he resigned in 1679, and entered into orders. In 1685 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry, and, in 1689, took the degree of D.D. at Cambridge. Died 10 Nov., 1721. Dr. Mapletoft translated Sydenham's Medical Observations into Latin; and published 'The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion.' He is to be distinguished from Dr. *Robert Mapletoft*, dean of Ely, and master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, who was a native of Lincolnshire, and died 20 Aug., 1677.

MAR, Robert Cochrane, Earl of, an architect in Scotland, who was employed by James III. in building several great structures. That monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that the other nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and hanged him on the bridge of Lauder in 1484.

MARA, Gertrude Elizabeth, a vocalist, was born in Cassel 1749, being the daughter of a German named Schmäling. She appeared in London as a player on the violin in her tenth year, and afterwards became a celebrated singer on the Continent. In 1774 she married a violoncello-player named Mara; and, in 1784, she returned to this country, where she was received with the greatest enthusiasm. She was particularly famous as a singer of Handel's music; but could execute with equal facility the sprightly and serious, and knew how to give the proper expression to both. She died at Revel 20 January, 1833.

MARACCI, Louis, an Italian orientalist, born at Lucca 1612; died 5 Feb., 1700. He was professor of Arabic at Rome, and acquired distinction by his edition of the Koran.

MARALDI, Jacques Philippe, an astronomer, born at Perinaldo (Nice) 21 Aug., 1665; died 1 Dec., 1729.

MARANA, John Paul, was born near Genoa about 1642. After suffering imprisonment, for being concerned in a conspiracy to give up Genoa to the duke of Savoy, he went to Monaco, where he wrote an account of that plot. He next visited Paris, and there published 'The Turkish Spy,' which became very popular. He returned to Italy, and died there in Dec., 1693.

MARAT, Jean Paul, a sanguinary demagogue during the progress of the French revolution, was born at Baudry, in Neufchâtel, Switzerland, 1744, and in the early part of his life practised medicine at Paris. Renouncing, at length, his professional pursuits for politics, he found a vent for his sentiments in a work conducted by him, entitled 'L'Ami du Peuple,' in which he used the most inflammatory language against the nobility, the king, and the government. Having stirred up the people to a pitch of fury, he encouraged and eulogised their most ferocious acts, particularly in the riots of the 10th August, 1792, and the massacre in the prisons, which followed in the beginning of September. After having acted as president of the terrible committee of the Commune, and escaped the consequences of two decrees of accusation, he was appointed deputy from Paris to the National Convention, where his conduct and behaviour corresponded with his previous character, exhibiting a strange mixture of absurdity, violence, and cruelty. On 21 March, 1793, he denounced all the generals as traitors, and all the French armies as incapable of resisting the enemy; when one of the deputies demanded that Marat should be declared to be in a state of insanity. Accused by the party of the Girondists, he was tried and acquitted, when he triumphantly resumed his place in the Convention. His career was brief; on the 13th of July, 1793, he was stabbed by Charlotte Corday, and instantly expired; enthusiasm of disposition, excited by a deep sense of the miseries of her country, having prompted a young female thus to deliver the world from one of the most sanguinary monsters that ever persecuted the human race.

MARATTI, Carlo, an eminent painter, born 1625, at Camerino, in the march of Ancona. He studied under Andrea Sacchi, and chiefly excelled in painting female saints and Madonnas. Pope Clement XI. gave him a pension and the honour of knighthood. Died 1713.

MARBRES. *See* Canon.

MARCELLINUS succeeded Pope St. Caius 295, and died 16 March, 304.

MARCELLO, Benedetto, an Italian nobleman, born at Venice 24 July, 1686; died at Brescia 17 July, 1739. He was a celebrated composer, and published some able works on the science of music.

MARCELLUS I., Pope, succeeded St. Marcellinus 304, and died 16 Jan., 310.

MARCELLUS II., succeeded Pope Julius III. 9 April, 1555, and died 24 days after his election.

MARCET, ALEXANDER, M.D., was born at Geneva 1770, and after graduating in the university of Edinburgh, practised as a physician in London, where he died 19 Oct., 1822. He was a man of considerable scientific attainments and the author of several books, the principal being 'An Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Disorders,' 1819.

MARCET, JANE, widow of the above, died in London 28 June, 1858, at the great age of 89. She published 'Conversations on Chemistry,' 'Conversations on Political Economy,' and a number of other popular works tending to render the study of science attractive to youthful minds; also 'Stories for very Little Children,' 'Mary's Grammar,' &c.

MARCHAND, PROSPER, a French writer, born at Guise, in Picardy, about 1675; died at the Hague 14 June, 1756. He edited several valuable works, and was himself author of a History of Printing, and of an Historical Dictionary.

MARCHETTI, ALEXANDER, was born at Pontormo, in Tuscany, 17 March, 1633; became professor of mathematics at Pisa; and died 6 Sept., 1714. His works consist of poems; philosophical and mathematical treatises; and Italian translations of Anacreon and Lucretius.

MARCIANUS, a Thracian, who obtained the imperial throne on the death of Theodosius II. 450. He died 457, aged 69.

MARCION, a heretic of the second century, was born at Sinope, in Paphlagonia, where his father was bishop. His life was far from being regular, and his own father excommunicated him for seducing a young lady. Upon this he became a disciple of Cerdo, to whose opinions he added others, and particularly that of two principles, one of good, and the other of evil. He was living at Rome in 140.

MARCO POLO. *See* POLO.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, a Roman emperor, surnamed the Philosopher, was born at Rome 26 April, 121. He was adopted and associated in the empire with Lucius Verus, his brother, by Antoninus Pius. On the death of that prince, the senate decreed the empire to Marcus Aurelius alone 7 March, 161, without mentioning Lucius Verus, but he associated him in the empire the same year. This is the earliest instance of two Roman emperors reigning together. The two brothers governed in perfect harmony, for Marcus Aurelius possessed every great quality requisite to make a nation happy, while Lucius Verus, an effeminate man, who had little merit, submitted to his brother's judgment and direction in everything. The two emperors having gained a triumph for their success in the Parthian war in 166, afterwards turned their arms against the Germans. On the death of Verus (169) Marcus Aurelius possessed the sole authority, which he exercised with great glory. He continued to prosecute the German war with vigour. In 174 an extraordinary event took place which has given rise to much controversy. The army of Marcus Aurelius being blocked up in a narrow pass by the Quadi, was in danger of perishing for the want of water, when suddenly the sky became overcast, and there fell a vast quantity of rain. While the soldiers were refreshing themselves, the enemy attacked them with such fury, that they must have been defeated, had it not been for a shower of hail, with thunder and lightning, which dispirited the barbarians, and turned the victory in favour of the Romans. The truth of this story is attested by Pagan and Christian writers, but the former ascribe the deliverance to magic, or to the interposition of Jupiter Tonans; while the latter affirm that the miracle was an answer to the prayers of the twelfth legion, which consisted entirely of Christians, and which was afterwards styled the 'Thundering Legion.' In 175 Avidius Cassius, governor of Syria, revolted against the emperor, but the insurrection was soon suppressed. Marcus Aurelius associated his son in the empire 176, and died at Vienna while engaged in a war against the Marcomanni 17 March, 180. He was generally a mild and excellent prince, but through a blind devotion to Paganism he allowed the persecution of Christians during his reign. His twelve books of 'Meditations' consist of instructive philosophical maxims and observations, relating to morals and the conduct of life, and exhibiting the practical principles of the Stoics. There are several English translations of this work, but none of them are worthy of the original.

MARESIUS. } *See* DESMARETS.
MARETS }

MARGARET, ST., virgin and martyr, is supposed to have suffered death at Antioch for the Christian faith about 275.

MARGARET, ST., Queen of Scotland, was born about 1047, being the daughter of Edmund Ironside and sister of Edgar Atheling. She married Malcolm III., and was crowned Queen of Scotland 1070. Died 16 Nov., 1093.

MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of René d'Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI. of England, was born at Pont-à-Mousson, in Lorraine, 23 March, 1429. Intrepid in the field, she signalised herself by heading her troops in several battles against the house of York; and if she had not been the instrument of her husband's misfortunes by putting to death the duke of Gloucester, his uncle, her name would have been immortalized for the fortitude, activity, and policy with which she supported the rights of her husband and son, till the fatal defeat at Tewkesbury (4 May, 1471), which put an end to all her enterprises; the king being taken prisoner, and her only son, Prince Edward, basely murdered by Richard duke of York. Margaret was ransomed by Louis XI. for 50,000 crowns in 1475; and died at the château of Dampierre 25 Aug., 1481.

MARGARET BEAUFORT, countess of Richmond. *See* BEAUFORT.

MARGARET OF FRANCE, queen of Navarre, daughter of Henry II., was born 1552, and married Henry IV., but unhappily disgraced herself by her licentiousness. She was divorced 1599; and died 27 March, 1615.

MARGARET OF VALOIS, queen of Navarre, was born at Angoulême 1492. She was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke of Angoulême, and of Louisa of Savoy. In 1509 she married Charles duke of Alençon, who died at Lyons in 1525. Her next husband was Henry d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Joan d'Albret, mother of Henry IV. She died a Protestant 21 Dec., 1549. She wrote 'Le Miroir de l'ame pécheresse,' which was condemned as heretical by the

Sorbonne, who afterwards reversed the sentence; but her most popular work is entitled 'Heptameron, or Novels.'

MARGARET MARY (St.). *See* ALACOQUE.

MARGARITONE D'AREZZO, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect; born about 1215, at Arezzo, where he died at the age of 77.

MARGETSON, JAMES, D.D., was born 1600, and educated at Cambridge. He was advanced to the archbishopric of Dublin 1660-1; translated to Armagh 1663; died Aug., 1678.

MARGGRAF, ANDREW SIGISMOND, a chemist, born at Berlin 1709. After studying under his father, who was an apothecary, and assessor of the College of Medicine, he attended the lectures of Neumann, and next became a pupil of Haller. In 1738 he was chosen a member of the Berlin Academy, and in 1760 was appointed director of the class of experimental philosophy, besides which he had the care of the laboratory. He made several important discoveries, particularly in the phosphoric acid. Died 7 Aug., 1782.

MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the Emperor Francis I., was born at Vienna 1791. In 1810 she became the second wife of Napoleon I., to whom she bore a son in the following year; but after his abdication she retired to her native country, and contracted a morganatic marriage with her chamberlain, Count Albert Adam, of Neipperg, by whom she had several children. Died 18 Dec., 1847.

MARIA THERESA, archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and empress of Germany, was born at Vienna 13 May, 1717, being the eldest daughter of the Emperor Charles VI. She married (1736) Francis Stephen of Lorraine, afterwards grand duke of Tuscany, and eventually emperor, under the name of Francis I. (1745). Her reign began with a war, in which all the neighbouring nations were engaged, and Maria was near losing her throne. After the war had continued eight years, a peace was concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, and Maria immediately devoted herself to repairing the ravages which her subjects had suffered during the commotion. She built hospitals, encouraged commerce and science, and did everything which humanity and munificence could devise to render her infirm soldiers comfortable. The king of Prussia again declared war against her; but in the terrible struggle which ensued the empress maintained her position, and peace was established. After a long reign, during which she displayed heroism, virtue, and charity to a degree which endeared her to her subjects, she died at Vienna 29 Nov., 1780.

MARIANA, JOHN, a Spanish historian, born at Talavera, in Castille, 1537. He entered the order of Jesuits, and became a professor in several colleges of that society; after which he retired to Toledo, where he published his treatise 'De rege et regis institutione,' in which he attempted to justify the assassination of Henry III. The work, however, which does credit to his memory, is the 'History of Spain,' written originally in Latin, and translated by himself into his native language. It was first printed at Toledo 1592. The author afterwards continued it to the year 1621. Mariana also wrote some commentaries on the Scriptures, and died at Toledo 17 Feb., 1624.

MARIANUS SCOTUS, a learned Scotch monk, who died 1086, aged 58. He was a relation of the Venerable Bede, and wrote a Chronicle from Jesus Christ to 1083. It was continued by another hand to 1200.

MARIE AMÉLIE DE BOURBON, queen of the French. She was the daughter of Ferdinand the Fourth of Naples, Third of Sicily, and First of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Her mother was Marie Caroline, archduchess of Austria, the imperious daughter of Maria Theresa, and sister of Marie Antoinette and of the emperors Joseph and Leopold. Marie Amélie was one of five sisters, who were most carefully educated under the care of Madame d'Ambrosio. She early displayed the germs of those amiable qualities which distinguished her in after life. 'We three sisters,' said, on one occasion, the widow of Charles Felix, king of Sardinia, to M. Donnet, archbishop of Bordeaux,—'we three sisters were called respectively *La Bella*, *La Dotta*, and *La Santa*. *La Santa* was Marie Amélie.' On 25 Nov., 1809, she was married, at Palermo to Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans, afterwards king of the French. Their marriage was purely one of affection. Amid all the political misfortunes which afterwards overtook them, their domestic happiness was never for a moment disturbed, and their household virtues became proverbial in Europe. When the king fled from Paris, she accompanied him as far as Evreux, where she separated from him for safety. She afterwards rejoined him at Honfleur, and shared the difficulties of his passage to England. In the quiet seclusion of Claremont she devoted herself to the task of soothing the regrets of the king. He died in 1850; but she survived him sixteen years, dying 24 March, 1866, æt. 83. Her remains were interred on the 3rd of April, in the Catholic chapel at Weybridge.

MARIE ANTOINETTE DE LORRAINE, JOSEPHE-JEANNE, archduchess of Austria, and queen of France, born at Vienna 2 Nov., 1755, was daughter of the Emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa. In 1770 she was married at Versailles to the dauphin of France, afterwards Louis XVI. It was subsequently remarked that immediately after the ceremony a fearful thunder-storm threw Versailles and all the surrounding country into the greatest terror. Anxious minds indulged in yet more fearful forebodings, when, at the festivity which the city of Paris prepared for the celebration of the marriage, a great number of people were pressed or trodden to death in the crowd, fifty-three persons being found dead, and about three hundred seriously injured. When Marie Antoinette, after the death of Louis XV., became queen, she imitated the example of Louis XII. An officer of the life-guards, who had formerly displeased her, and now was about to resign, she ordered to remain at his post, and forget the past. 'Heaven forbid that the queen should avenge the injuries of the dauphiness!' Thus she gained the affections of the people by mildness and generosity; in particular she took the most energetic measures to relieve the sufferers in the dreadful winter of 1788. But about this time she drew upon herself the hatred of the court party, who used every means to make her odious to the nation. She was accused, in pamphlets, of continually contriving plots; and though none of the accusations could be proved, and many of them were wholly improbable, yet it must be confessed that the young and inexperienced queen gave cause for them. Her lively imagination often gave her the appearance of levity, and sometimes of dissimula-

tion. A natural restlessness led her to change, to new fashions, to a continual varying of her diversions. Great sums of money were by this means taken from more important objects. It was still more to her disadvantage that she injured her dignity by neglecting the strict formality of court manners; besides, she expressed herself with pettishness, in reply to the censures that were passed upon her. Her enemies now spread abroad a report that she was still an Austrian at heart, and a natural enemy to the French, to whose happiness she could no longer contribute. An extraordinary occurrence added fuel to the flame of calumny, while it subjected the name of the queen to a disgraceful law-suit. Two jewellers demanded the payment of an immense price for a necklace, which had been purchased in the name of the queen. In the examination which she demanded it was proved that she had never ordered the purchase. A lady of her size and complexion had impudently passed herself off for the queen, and at midnight had a meeting with a cardinal in the park of Versailles. Notwithstanding this, the enemies of the queen succeeded in throwing a dark shade over her conduct. When Calonne reported a very great deficiency in the finances, the cause was blindly charged to the queen's extravagance. At length, when the embarrassed circumstances of the government rendered it necessary to summon a meeting of the States-General, the queen was present at the opening of their first session; but from that moment her tranquillity was gone. Events soon followed which put her courage to the test. She appeared, with her husband, at the banquet which the body-guards gave at Versailles, 1st Oct., to the officers of the troops of the line, where, soon after the departure of the court, the national cockade was trampled on. This excited the Parisians still more against the queen. They regarded her as the soul of the party which at that time was collecting an army against Paris and against the National Assembly. On the 5th the Parisians rushed violently to Versailles. Early on the 6th they broke into the castle, murdered several of the body-guards, and uttered against the queen the most furious threats. In the middle of the night a clergyman wrote to her, 'Take measures for your preservation. Early in the morning, at six o'clock, you are to be murdered.' She remained tranquil, and concealed the letter. The infuriated mob rushed into her chamber; she fled to the king. To put a stop to the scene of outrage, the king and queen showed themselves, with both their children, in the balcony. This spectacle made a momentary impression on the enraged people; but soon the cry resounded from every mouth, 'No children! The queen, the queen alone!' She instantly put her son and daughter into the arms of the king, and returned to the balcony. This unexpected courage disarmed the mob; their threats were followed by shouts of approbation. The same day she was obliged to view a most fearful spectacle for six hours, on her way to Paris. Before her carriage were borne on spikes the heads of two guards. Overheated patriots surrounded her with the most horrid imprecations. When she was asked about the scene that had just ended by the officers of justice, who desired to punish the guilty, she replied, 'Never will I accuse one of the king's subjects;' and when the question was repeated, 'I have seen all, I have heard all, I have forgotten all,' was her

answer. The first month after her arrival in Paris, she expended 300,000 livres in redeeming clothes pledged by the poor to the pawnbrokers; but all her benefits were insufficient to appease their exasperated minds. In 1791, when Louis XVI. determined on flight, she followed her husband. From Varennes, she was brought back to the Tuileries, and when the committee of the Constituent Assembly demanded an explanation, she answered, 'As the king wished to depart with his children, nothing in the world could hinder me from accompanying him. I have given sufficient proof, for these two years, that I would never desert him. What made me more decided on that point was the firm conviction that the king would never leave France. If he had wished to do so I should have employed every effort to restrain him.' This tempest was followed by a momentary calm. In the meantime came on the 20th June, and the 10th August, 1792. Prepared for whatever might happen on the latter of these days, the queen exerted all her power to excite her husband to meet death sword in hand. Led to the Legislative Assembly, she heard his deposition announced, together with the appointment of his judges, and then went with him to the Temple. None of her female attendants were suffered to accompany her. Here she occupied the only comfortable chamber, with her daughter and the Princess Elizabeth. Close bars of iron secured the window, admitting only a glimmering light. She now exhibited the full strength of her character; invariably calm in the circle of her friends, she urged them to disregard sickness and suffering. When the king informed her of his condemnation she congratulated him on the approaching termination of an existence so painful, and the unperishing reward that was to crown it. On 4 July, 1793, she was separated from her son. She felt that this separation was for ever, yet her firmness was unchanged. On the 5th of August, at midnight, she was removed to the keeper's house. A dark and damp dungeon here was her last abode. On the 3rd of Oct. the Convention ordered her to be brought before the revolutionary tribunal. She was charged with having dissipated the finances, exhausted the public treasury, given large sums out of it to the emperor; with having corresponded with foreign enemies, and favoured domestic tumults. But, notwithstanding the multitude of witnesses examined, no evidence could be brought against her. Bailly, then mayor of Paris, who was summoned as a witness, had the courage to take the queen into his protection without hesitation, and to censure, with the greatest severity, her bloodthirsty accuser, Fouquier-Tinville, for his testimony. The queen herself replied to all inquiries with firmness and decision. When Herbert accused her of corrupting the morals of her own son, she answered, with the deepest indignation, 'I appeal to every mother here whether such a crime be possible!' She heard her sentence of death with calmness, and was carried back to her prison. The next day, at eleven o'clock, she ascended the cart which conveyed her to the scaffold. A deep silence reigned. Grief had distorted her features, and, in the damp, unhealthy prison, she had almost lost one of her eyes. Her look seemed to fill the people with awe. At twelve o'clock the cart arrived at the palace of Louis XV. She cast back a long look at the Tuileries, and then ascended the scaffold. When she came to the top, she threw

herself on her knees, and exclaimed, 'O God, enlighten and affect my executioners! Farewell, my children, for ever! I go to your father!' Thus died the queen of France, 16 Oct., 1793.

MARINI, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian poet, born at Naples 1569; died 25 March, 1625.

MARINUS. *See* MARTIN.

MARIOTTE, EDME, a French ecclesiastic and experimental philosopher, was a native of Dijon. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris 1666, and died 12 May, 1684. He was a great experimentalist on the motion of fluids, the nature of vision, and the constitution of the air. His works were printed in 2 vols., 1717.

MARISCO, ADAM DE. *See* ADAM.

MARIUS, CAIUS, a celebrated Roman, who was seven times consul. He was born at Arpinum about 157 B.C., and entering the army, served as lieutenant under Scipio and Metellus. He first obtained the consulship B.C. 107, and the next year ended the war with Jugurtha, whom he conducted in triumph to Rome. After this he served against the Cimbri and other barbarous nations who had invaded Italy. With a very inferior force he completely routed them, for which a pyramid was erected to his honour; but he tarnished the glory of his victories by the basest cruelties to the vanquished. In his sixth consulate he had for his rival Sylla, who marched to Rome with his army, and obliged Marius to quit the city. After wandering for some time he was recalled to Rome by Cinna, with whom he was again chosen consul B.C. 86, in which year he died.

MARIVAUX, PIERRE CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE, a French writer, born at Paris 1688. He came of a good family, and inherited a considerable fortune, which he employed in benevolent purposes. He died 12 Feb., 1763. His works are—Pièces de Theatre, 5 vols.; Homère travestie; Le Spectateur François, 2 vols.; Le Philosophe Indigent; Vie de Marianne, 4 vols.; Le Paysan Parvenu; Pharsamon.

MARK, ST., a Roman, succeeded Pope Sylvester I. Jan., 336, and died on 6 Oct. following.

MARKHAM, GERVASE, a hack author, was a native of Gotham, Notts. He served as a captain in the royal army during the civil wars, at which time he must have been in the decline of life, as some of his works were printed in the reign of Elizabeth. The time of his death is unknown. His principal works are on husbandry, horsemanship, fowling, and the diseases of cattle. He also composed some poems, and (conjointly with William Sampson) a tragedy, entitled 'Herod and Antipater.'

MARKHAM, WILLIAM, archbishop of York, was born at Kinsale, in Ireland, 1720, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to a scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1745; D.C.L. 1752). In 1765 he obtained the deanery of Rochester, which he vacated in 1767 for that of Christ Church. In 1771 he was nominated bishop of Chester, and the same year was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, which situation he held till 1776. He was translated to York Dec., 1776, and died 3 Nov., 1807. Specimens of his Latin poetry are in the 'Carmina Quadragesimalia' and the 'Musæ Anglicanæ.' He also published a few detached sermons.

MARKLAND, ABRAHAM, D.D., was born in London 1645; educated at Oxford; appointed prebendary of Winchester 1679; master of the Hospital of St. Cross 1694; died about 1730. He wrote a poem on the birth and restoration of Charles II.; another, entitled 'Ptery-plegia, or the Art of Shooting Flying;' and 2 vols. of Sermons, 1729.

MARKLAND, JAMES HEYWOOD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., born at Manchester 1788: died at Bath 28 Dec., 1864. He was called to the bar, and practised his profession till 1839, though his leisure moments were devoted to literary and antiquarian pursuits. Among his works may be mentioned 'Remarks on English Churches;' 'Prayers and Life of Bishop Ken;' 'The Offertory;' and 'Chester Mysteries.'

MARKLAND, JEREMIAH, M.A., a celebrated critic, was born 29 Oct., 1693, at Childwall, in Lancashire. He was brought up at Christ's Hospital, whence he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1717, and held it till his death on 7 July, 1776. He never took orders, but led a retired life, partly at college as a tutor, and lastly at Dorking, Surrey. He published a few poems; a Latin Epistle to Bishop Hare, on some passages of Horace; an edition of the Sylvæ of Statius; Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus; a Dissertation on four Orations ascribed to Cicero; a tract entitled 'De Græcorum quintâ declinatione imparisyllabica, et inde formatâ Latinorum tertia, quæstio Grammatica;' an edition of Euripides's 'Supplices Mulieres;' and another of the 'Two Iphigeniæ' of the same writer. Many of his notes on the New Testament are in Bowyer's Conjectures.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF, prince of the holy Roman empire, was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, 1650, being the eldest son of Sir Winston Churchill, who has been already noticed in this work. He was educated at St. Paul's School, where he is said to have read Vegetius de Re Militari. At the age of twelve years, however, his father took him to court, where he became page to the duke of York, and in 1666 obtained a pair of colours in the Guards. His first service was at the siege of Tangier; and in 1672 he was captain of grenadiers under the duke of Monmouth, with whom he served in the Low Countries, and distinguished himself so gallantly at the siege of Nimeguen as to attract the notice of the great Turenne, who called him the handsome Englishman. For his conduct at the siege of Maestricht, he received the thanks of the French king at the head of the line. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel, also gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York, whom he attended to the Netherlands in 1679, as he afterwards did to Scotland. In 1681 he married Miss Sarah Jennings, who waited on the Princess Anne, by which match he greatly strengthened his interest at court. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York, in their passage to Scotland, on which occasion his royal highness expressed the utmost anxiety to save the colonel, who in the same year was made baron of Eymouth. He still continued to be a favourite after the accession of James, who sent him ambassador, on that occasion, to France. In 1685 he was created Lord Churchill of Sandridge, and the same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion. He continued to serve King James with great fidelity, till the arrival of the prince of Orange, and then left

him, or which he has been severely stigmatised by several writers. After the revolution he was created earl of Marlborough, and appointed commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. He next served in Ireland, where he reduced Cork, with other strong places. Notwithstanding these services, in 1692 he was suddenly dismissed from his employments, and committed to the Tower on a charge of treason, but soon obtained his release. After the death of Queen Mary he was restored to favour, and appointed governor to the young duke of Gloucester. In 1700 he was made commander-in-chief of the English forces in Holland, where also he held the charge of ambassador. At the beginning of the next reign he received the order of the Garter, and was declared captain-general of all the forces in England and abroad. The states-general also gave him the supreme command of the Dutch troops; and in the campaign of 1702 he took a number of strong towns, particularly Liege, for which he received the thanks of both houses, and was created duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he joined Prince Eugene, with whom he gained the battle of Hochstet, taking Marshal Tallard prisoner. Just before this he had been created a prince of the empire. In the winter he returned to England, and again received the thanks of parliament, with the grant of the manor of Woodstock and the hundred of Wotton. On the 12 May, 1706, he fought the battle of Ramillies, which victory accelerated the fall of Louvain, Brussels, and other important places. He arrived in England in Nov., and received fresh honours and grants from the queen and parliament. A bill was passed to settle his honours upon the male and female issue of his daughters; and Blenheim House was ordered to be built, to perpetuate his exploits, besides all which he had a pension of 5,000*l.* a-year out of the post-office. The following campaign was inactive; but the ensuing one was pushed with such vigour, that the French king was glad to enter into a negotiation for peace, which had no effect. In 1709 he defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet, for which victory a general thanksgiving was solemnised. In the winter of 1710 he returned to England, and soon after was dismissed from his employments, and even a prosecution was commenced against him for applying the public money to his private purposes. Stung by this ingratitude, he went abroad till 1714, when he returned and landed at Dover, amidst the acclamations of the people. Queen Anne was just dead, and her successor restored the duke to his military appointments; but his infirmities increasing, he retired from public employments, and died at Windsor Lodge, having survived his intellectual faculties, June 16, 1722, and his remains were interred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey. The duke had four daughters, who married into the first families of the kingdom. His duchess died Oct. 18, 1744. She was a woman of boundless ambition and avarice, having amassed more money than many sovereign princes. In 1742 she gave 5,000*l.* to Mr. Hooke, to write a book entitled 'An Account of the conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough.' A selection of curious papers was published in 1788, by Lord Hailes, with this title, 'The Opinions of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.'

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER, a dramatist, was the son of a shoemaker at Canterbury, where he was born about Feb., 1563-4. After a preliminary training at the king's school in his native city, he was sent to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (B.A. 1583; M.A. 1587). Having commenced dramatic author, he came to London, and at one period, like his great contemporary, Shakspere, appeared upon the stage as an actor. Recklessly squandering the proceeds of his pen, and when all was spent, labouring in a garret to complete a new play—such appears to have been the life of Marlowe, who is represented as outdoing all his companions in blasphemy and obscenity. His death took place in a drunken brawl at Deptford 1 June, 1593. Of his plays the 'Jew of Malta' is reckoned the best, and he is the reputed author of 'Tamburlaine the Great,' believed to be the earliest English play composed in blank verse. Marlowe also wrote the exquisite song 'Come live with me, and be my love;' and several poems. The best edition of his works is that by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, 3 vols. 12mo., Lond., 1850; 1 vol. 8vo., 1858.—*Athen. Cantab.*

MARMION, SHAKERLEY, was born at Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, Jan., 1602. He took his master's degree at Wadham College, Oxford, 1624, after which he squandered away his estate, and then entered the army. Died 1639. He wrote four comedies, called Holland's Leaguer; A fine Companion; The Antiquary; The Crafty Merchant. He was also the author of 'Cupid and Psiche,' a poem.

MARMONT, AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS VIESSE DE, duke of Ragusa, a marshal of the French empire, born at Châtillon-sur-Seine 20 July, 1774; died at Venice 2 March, 1852. He obtained his title for his successful defence of Ragusa against a greatly superior force of Russians and Montenegrins 30 Sept., 1806.

MARMONTEL, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French writer, was born 11 July, 1723, at Bort, in the Limousin. He studied in the Jesuits' College at Mauriac, after which he went to Toulouse, and next to Paris, where his tragedy of 'Dionysius' procured him the situation of secretary to the royal buildings. Soon afterwards he became connected with D'Alembert and Diderot, in the Encyclopédie. He also had a share in the 'Mercure François,' in which his Tales first appeared; but having written a satire on the Duc D'Aumont, he was sent to the Bastile. His confinement, however, was short; and in 1763 he obtained a place in the Academy, of which he afterwards became perpetual secretary. Died 31 Dec., 1799. Besides his 'Tales,' he wrote 'Epitre aux poëtes;' the romance of 'Belisarius;' and the 'History of the Incas.' The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 18 vols., 1819.

MARNIX, PHILIP VAN, seigneur du Mont, *Sainte Aldegonde*, was born at Brussels 1538. He was a zealous Calvinist, and, being appointed consul at Antwerp, defended that city bravely against the duke of Parma 1584. Died 15 Dec., 1598. Among other works, he wrote one called 'The Bee-Hive of the Romish Church,' which was translated into English by Gilpin 1578.

MAROCHETTI, PIETRO CARLO GIOVANNI BATTISTA, BARON, an eminent sculptor, born at Turin 1805. He received his education in Paris, at the Lycée Napoleon, after leaving which he was placed with Bosio, a Parisian sculptor of some eminence. While studying in his atelier he obtained honour-

able mention from the École des Beaux Arts, but was not awarded any other distinction, and his journey to Italy to complete his studies was undertaken at his own expense. In 1827 he returned to France, and in the same year exhibited a group, 'A Girl playing with a Dog,' for which a medal was awarded him. This group he presented to the king of Sardinia. In 1831 he exhibited his 'Fallen Angel,' and somewhat later he executed for the Academy of Arts of Turin a statue of Monsignor Mossi. He presented to the capital of Sardinia an equestrian statue of Emanuel Philibert, which is by many esteemed his chef-d'œuvre, and which was his sole contribution to the French Exposition of 1855. Many of his works are well known in Paris, and among them are one of the bas-reliefs on the Arc de l'Etoile; the tomb of Bellini at Père la Chaise; a maître d'autel in the church of the Madeleine; three equestrian statues of the duke of Orleans; a St. Michel; and a statue of the emperor. Shortly after the revolution of Feb., 1848, Marochetti came to England, where he soon became known in art circles. In 1851 he contributed the model of a colossal equestrian statue of Richard Cœur de Lion to the Great Exhibition, but being dissatisfied with the position allotted to it inside the building, he set it up at some distance from the western entrance to the great glass palace. The position of the figure and its spirited attitude attracted no small share of public attention; and this model was the means of bringing the sculptor into very general notice. The statue was afterwards executed in bronze, and placed close to the palace at Westminster, the cost being defrayed by a national subscription. The people of Glasgow commissioned him to execute for them an equestrian statue of Queen Victoria, which was inaugurated in 1854. In that year he exhibited at the Royal Academy 'Love Playing with a Hare.' In 1856 he executed the granite monument to the memory of the English soldiers slain in the Crimea; and a year later the mausoleum of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. He also executed a statue of the duke of Wellington, which surmounts a huge monolith erected to his memory at Strathfieldsaye. One of his latest works was a monument to Lord Clyde, which stands in Waterloo Place. Marochetti was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honour 1839; and died at Paris 28 Dec., 1867.

MAROT, Jean, a poet, born near Caen, in Normandy, 1463; died in 1523. Princess Anne, of Bretagne, gave him a pension, and called him her poet. His son, *Clément Marot*, born at Cahors 1495, far exceeded his father in poetical talent. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. On his release he went to Piedmont, where he professed the Protestant faith. He died at Turin 1544. He gave a new grace to French poetry, and obtained great credit by his translation of the Psalms. Paul Lacroix published a good edition of his works, 3 vols., 1824.

MARPURG, Frederick William, author of fourteen valuable treatises in German on the theory of music, was born at Sechausen, in Prussia, 1718, and died 22 May, 1795.

MARRYAT, Frederick, captain R.N., an English novelist, born in London 10 July, 1792. Entering the navy at an early age, he saw much service under Lord Cochrane, and gained a high reputation among his comrades for his bravery. He was promoted to be lieutenant 1812, and commander 1815. For his services in the Burmese war he received the decoration of C.B. Capt. Marryat published in 1837 a 'Code of Signals for the use of Vessels employed in the Merchant Service;' and he afterwards had the satisfaction of seeing his admirable invention adopted in the royal and mercantile services, not only of this country, but of foreign nations. He twice received the public thanks of the Shipowners' Society for it, and upon his treatise being translated into French (1840) he was complimented by Louis Philippe with the cross of the legion of honour. Captain Marryat's chief claim to remembrance, however, is founded on the productions of his facile pen. He was one of the most pleasing of our romance writers, and especially excelled in naval stories. He was editor of the 'Metropolitan Magazine' from 1832 to 1836, during which period some of his most popular novels were first published in its pages. His death took place at Langham, Norfolk, 2 Aug., 1848. Subjoined is a list of his works—'Frank Mildmay,' 1829; 'King's Own,' 1830; 'Newton Forster,' 1832; 'Peter Simple,' 1833; 'Jacob Faithful,' 1835; 'Pacha of Many Tales,' 1835; 'Japhet in Search of a Father,' 1836; 'Midshipman Easy,' 1836; 'Pirate and Three Cutters,' 1836; 'Snarley Yow, or the Dog-Fiend,' 1837; 'Phantom Ship,' 1839; 'Diary in America,' 1839, a work which gave great offence to our thin-skinned Transatlantic brethren; 'Olla Podrida,' 1840; 'Poor Jack,' 1840; 'Joseph Rushbrook,' 1841; 'Masterman Ready,' 1841; 'Percival Keene,' 1842; 'Travels and Adventures of Monsieur Violet,' 1843; 'Privateer's Man,' 1844; 'Settlers in Canada,' 1844; 'Mission, or Scenes in Africa,' 1845; 'Children of the New Forest,' 1847; 'Little Savage,' 1847; 'Valerie,' 1849.

MARS, Anne Françoise Hippolyte Boutet, a French comic actress, born at Paris 9 Feb., 1778; died 20 March, 1847.

MARSDEN, William, D.C.L., F.R.S., an orientalist, born at Dublin 16 Nov., 1754. He early entered the civil service of the East India Company, and was stationed for some years at Bencoollen, in Sumatra, where he assiduously studied the native languages and antiquities. After his return to England in 1779 he continued his philological researches, was elected a member of several learned societies, and honoured with the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford 1786. He was appointed under-secretary to the Admiralty 1795, and afterwards chief secretary; but in 1807 he retired from public life. He died at Aldenham, Hertfordshire, 6 Oct., 1836. Dr. Marsden presented his valuable collection of coins and medals to the British Museum, and his extensive library to King's College, London. His works are—'The History of Sumatra,' 1782; 'Catalogue of Dictionaries, Vocabularies, Grammars and Alphabets,' 1796; 'A Dictionary of the Malayan language; to which is prefixed a Grammar, with an Introduction and Praxis,' 1812; a translation of the Travels of Marco Polo, 1817; 'Numismata Orientalia Illustrata,' 2 vols., 1823-5; 'Miscellaneous Works,' 1834; and an autobiographical memoir, 1838.

MARSH, Francis, born in Gloucestershire 1627, and educated at Cambridge, became bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe 1667, bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh 1672, archbishop of Dublin 1682, and died 16 Nov., 1693.

MARSH, Herbert, D.D., an Anglican prelate,

born 10 Dec., 1757, at Faversham, Kent, of which parish his father was vicar. After graduating at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, he resided for several years at Göttingen, and acquired a perfect knowledge of German, a language with which few of his countrymen were at that period acquainted. He also transmitted important political information to Mr. Pitt, who subsequently rewarded him with a pension. Resuming his academical pursuits, he took his degrees in divinity, and after being appointed Margaret professor in that faculty delivered several series of lectures, which being in English instead of in Latin—the language employed by all his predecessors—attracted large audiences. He was promoted to the bishopric of Llandaff 1816, and translated to Peterborough 1819. His attempts to repress Calvinism in the latter diocese rendered him obnoxious to the evangelical portion of the clergy, and several publications appeared on the subject, which was ultimately brought before the House of Lords, but without any material result. Dr. Marsh was the author of numerous works, he having been mixed up in various controversies which have now fallen into oblivion. His earliest and most important literary production was a translation (4 vols., 1792-1801) of the 'Introduction to the New Testament,' by J. D. Michaelis, whose daughter he subsequently married. Among his other works we may specify—'An Essay on the Usefulness and Necessity of Theological Learning to those who are designed for Holy Orders,' 1792; 'A Course of Lectures, containing a description and systematic arrangement of the several branches of Divinity,' 1810; 'Horæ Pelasgicæ,' 1813; and 'A Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome,' 1814. Died 1 May, 1839.

MARSH, Narcissus, an Anglican prelate, born at Hannington, Wiltshire, 1638. He became fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree. In 1673 he was appointed principal of St. Alban Hall; but in 1678 he went to Ireland, and was made provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to which he presented a valuable library. In 1682 he was promoted to the bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns; in 1690 translated to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel; removed to that of Dublin 1694; and to the primatial see of Armagh 1702-3. Died 2 Nov., 1713. His works are—'Manuductio ad Logicam;' 'Institutiones Logicæ;' 'Essay on the Doctrine of Sounds;' A Charge to the Clergy of Dublin. His MS. diary of his life, beginning 20 Dec., 1690, remains in his library at Dublin.

MARSH, William, D.D., an English divine, was born in July, 1775, and educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford. He held, in succession, several benefices, among them St. Mary's, Leamington, and the rectory of Beddington, Surrey. He was also an hon. canon of Worcester. Died 24 Aug., 1864. Among his publications were 'Plain Letters on Prophecy,' and 'Sermons on Justification by Faith.'

MARSHAL, Andrew, M.D., an anatomist and physician, born in Fifeshire 1742; died in London 2 April, 1813. His chief work is on 'The Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in Mania and Hydrophobia.'

MARSHALL, or MARTIAL, John, D.D., a native of Darlysford, Worcestershire, received his education at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow 1551. About five years later he proceeded B.C.L., and soon afterwards became second master of Winchester School; but, on Queen Elizabeth's accession, he forsook all his preferments, and, retiring to Louvain, applied himself to divinity, and became doctor in that faculty. In 1568 he was invited to Douay by William Allen (afterwards cardinal), and was one of the first six engaged in establishing the English college in that university. Dr. Marshall was subsequently appointed a canon of Lisle; and died 3 April, 1597. He wrote 'A Treatise of the Crosse gathered out of the Scriptures, Councells, and auncient Fathers of the Primitive Church,' 8vo., Antwerp, 1564; and 'A Replie to Mr. Calfhill's blasphemous Answer, made against the Treatise of the Crosse,' 4to., Louvain, 1566.

MARSHALL, John, an American jurist, born in Fauquier County, Virginia, 24 Sept., 1755; died at Philadelphia 6 July, 1835. He had some classical instruction, but was never at a college. A soldier in the war, he reached the rank of captain, and fought in various battles. As a lawyer he soon rose to distinction. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of war, and afterwards secretary of state; and, in the following year, made chief justice of the United States, which exalted office he held with increasing reputation and unsullied dignity till his death. He wrote a Life of Washington.

MARSHALL, Nathaniel, D.D., was educated at Cambridge, became rector of St. Vedast and St. Michael-le-Querne, London, and prebendary of Windsor; and died about 1729, leaving a translation of St. Cyprian's works; A Defence of the English Constitution; and A Treatise on the Discipline of the Primitive Church.

MARSHALL, Thomas, D.D., was born at Barkby, Leicestershire, about 1621, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he became rector 1672. He obtained the deanery of Gloucester 1681; and died 1685. He published 'Observationes in Evangeliorum versiones perantiquas duas, Gothicas sc. et Anglo-Saxonicus;' and an explanation of the Catechism. He also completed Parr's Life of Usher.

MARSHAM, Sir John, was born in London 23 Aug., 1602. He went from Westminster School to St. John's College, Oxford, and afterwards entered the Middle Temple. In 1638 he became one of the six clerks in Chancery, which place he lost in the Rebellion, besides having his estate plundered for his loyalty. At the Restoration he recovered his situation in the Chancery, and was made a baronet. Died 25 May, 1685. He published—'Diatriba Chronologica;' 'Canon Chronicus, Ægyptiacus, Ebraicus, Græcus, et Disquisitiones,' 1672, printed at Leipsic 1676. Sir John also wrote the preface to Dugdale's Monasticon; and left some learned dissertations in MS.

MARSHMAN, Joshua, D.D., a missionary and orientalist, born at Westbury Leigh about 1767. He was one of the missionaries dispatched to India by the Baptists to preach the gospel to the Hindoos. He arrived in India 1799, and settled at Serampore, where he died 5 Dec., 1837, having survived all his companions. Dr. Marshman applied himself diligently to the study of Bengalee, Sanscrit, and Chinese, and translated into the latter tongue various portions of the Holy Scriptures. He published, besides, 'A Dissertation on the Characters and Sounds of the Chinese Language,' 1809; 'The Works of Confucius, containing the Original Text, with a translation,' 1809; 'Clavis Sinica, or

Elements of Chinese Grammar,' 1814; and 'A Defence of the Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ,' 1822.

MARSIGLI, Luigi Ferdinando, an Italian count, famous in letters and in arms, was born 10 July, 1658, at Bologna, where he died 1 Nov., 1730. He was the founder of the academy of arts and sciences, called the Institute, in his native city, and author of 'Danubius Pannonico-Mysicus;' 'The Military State of Turkey,' &c.

MARSOLLIER, Jacques, a French historian and biographer, was born at Paris 1647, and became archdeacon of Uzès, where he died 1724.

MARSTON, John, a dramatic poet, born about 1570; died about 1634. He was a student of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and afterwards a member of the Middle Temple; to which society he was appointed lecturer 1593. He was an associate of Ben Jonson, who afterwards quarrelled with him and Decker. In 1633 he collected six of his plays into one volume; besides which he wrote three books of satires, entitled 'The Scourge of Villainy,' published first 1599, and reprinted 1764. A collection of his 'Works, Dramatic and Satirical,' was published in 3 vols., 1856, under the editorship of Mr. Halliwell.

MARSY, François Marie de, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born at Paris 1714; died 1763. His best works are two Latin poems, one on painting, the other on tragedy.

MARTEL, Charles. *See* Charles.

MARTELLI, Peter James, an Italian poet, born at Bologna 1665; died 10 May, 1727.

MARTÈNE, Edmond, a French Benedictine, author of numerous works of great historical value, was born 22 Dec., 1654; and died 20 June, 1739.

MARTENS, George Frederick von, a German diplomatist and publicist, born at Hamburg 22 Feb., 1756. After holding the professorship of jurisprudence at Göttingen, he was appointed a member of the council of state of the kingdom of Westphalia (1809), and, not long afterwards appointed president of the finance department. In 1816 he was sent to the German diet as minister of the king of Hanover, and he acted in that capacity till his death, which took place at Frankfort-on-the-Main 21 Feb., 1821. His works are absolutely indispensable to all who make diplomacy a study. The most important are 'Précis du Droit des Gens de l'Europe Moderne;' and his 'Recueil de Traités;' the latter of which, with the continuations by the other writers, includes treaties concluded between 1761 and 1854.

MARTIAL, John. *See* Marshall.

MARTIALIS, Marcus Valerius, the epigrammatist, was a native of Spain, but resided long at Rome, where he paid particular court to Domitian, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. After the death of that emperor he returned to his native country, and married a woman of fortune. Died about A.D. 104. His works were printed first at Venice 1470.

MARTIN, St., was born about 316, at Sabaria, in Pannonia; consecrated bishop of Tours, in France, about 374; died 8 Nov., 397, or, according to some writers, 11 Nov., 400. He is regarded as the Apostle of Gaul.

MARTIN I., Pope, succeeded Theodore 649; died 16 Sept., 655.

MARTIN II., or MARINUS I., succeeded Pope John VIII. 882; died Feb., 884.

MARTIN III., or MARINUS II., succeeded Pope Stephen VIII. 943; died 4 Aug., 946.

MARTIN IV., a Frenchman, elected Pope 1281; died 28 March, 1285.

MARTIN V., a Roman, succeeded Pope Gregory XII. 1417; died 20 Feb., 1431, aged 63.

MARTIN, Benjamin, a mathematician, born at Worplesdon, Surrey, 1704. He worked as a common labourer in the early part of life, but, by diligence, attained so much knowledge, as qualified him to be a schoolmaster at Chichester. After this he travelled the kingdom as a lecturer in experimental philosophy. By this means he was enabled to commence the business of an optician, in Fleet Street, where he lived in good reputation many years; but at last, owing to the misconduct of his son, he fell into decay, and was made a bankrupt, which had such an effect upon his spirits that he attempted to destroy himself; and though the wound did not prove immediately mortal, it hastened his death, 9 Feb., 1782. His works are numerous, and many of them valuable, particularly his Philosophical Grammar; and Treatises on Decimal Arithmetic, Optics, and Trigonometry. He for some time conducted a scientific magazine, part of which consisted of 'Lives of Philosophers and Mathematicians.'

MARTIN, Claude, was born at Lyons 1732. He went to India as a common soldier; but being illused in the French service, he entered into that of the English company, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He became a great favourite of the nabob of Oude, and by that means realised an immense property, the greater part of which devolved to his relations in France. He built a magnificent palace at Lucknow, furnished with a museum, a botanical garden, and an observatory. Died 13 Sept., 1800.

MARTIN, David, a French Protestant minister and theological writer, born at Revel, in Languedoc, 1639; died at Utrecht 9 Sept., 1721.

MARTIN, Frederick, a Church of England divine, educated at Cambridge, wrote 'Notes on the Gospels and Acts,' Lond., 1838 (anon.); and 'Genealogies illustrative of Sacred History.' Died 6 Dec., 1864.

MARTIN, Gregory, a Catholic divine, was born at Maxfield, Sussex, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford (M.A. 1564). He was for some time tutor in the family of the duke of Norfolk; but in 1570 he went to Douay, and in 1573 was ordained priest. Eventually he settled at Rheims, where he died 28 Oct., 1582. Gregory Martin will be ever remembered as the author of the 'Rheims' and 'Douay' version of the Holy Scriptures, which is still in use among all English-speaking Catholics. The New Testament was printed at Rheims, 4to., 1582, and the Old Testament at Douay, 2 vols. 4to., 1609-10. In translating the Bible from the Vulgate, he was assisted by Drs. Allen, Bristow, Reynolds, and others, but the work may be entirely ascribed to Mr. Martin, the others being only revisors. His other works are: A Treatise of Schism, showing that all Catholicks ought to abstain altogether from Heretical Conventicles, viz., Prayers, Sermons, &c., 1578; A Discovery of the manifest Corruptions of the Holy Scriptures, 1582; Letters to certain of his Friends, 1583; Treatise of the Love of the Soul; A Treatise of Peregrination and Relicks, 1583; and some translations from the Latin and Italian.

MARTIN, Jacques, a Benedictine of the con-

gregation of St. Maur, celebrated as an historian and antiquary, was born at Fanjaux, Languedoc, 11 May, 1684; died at Paris 5 Sept., 1751.

MARTIN, JOHN, a painter, born near Hexham, Northumberland, 19 July, 1789. He early evinced an inclination for artistic pursuits, and was accordingly apprenticed, at the age of 14, to a coachbuilder at Newcastle; but at the end of a year he quarrelled with his master, and got his indentures cancelled. He next studied under an Italian artist of great merit and some reputation in Newcastle, named Boniface Musso, the father of the celebrated enamel painter, Charles Musso, or Muss, by whom Mr. Martin was, after his removal to London (1806), employed to paint on china and glass. From this source, and the proceeds he derived from teaching, and the sale of water-colour drawings, he was enabled to support himself without assistance from his parents, who were in humble circumstances. At the age of 19 he married, and thenceforward made increased efforts to secure fame and fortune. In 1812 he painted his first picture, 'Sadak in search of the Waters of Oblivion,' which, to his intense delight, fetched fifty guineas. It was followed by the pictures of 'Paradise,' 'The Expulsion,' 'Clytie,' and 'Joshua;' after which he produced (1819-28) a series of works conceived in a novel and sensational style, which was extremely popular. The principal of these were, 'The Fall of Babylon;' 'Macbeth;' 'Belshazzar's Feast;' 'Destruction of Herculaneum;' 'The Seventh Plague;' 'The Paphian Bower;' 'The Creation;' 'The Deluge;' and 'The Fall of Nineveh.' Subsequently he abandoned the easel, and was engaged for several years in executing a series of illustrations of Milton, for which he received 2,000 guineas, and in devising schemes for the improvement of the metropolis. About 1838, however, he again took up his brush, and worked assiduously till a few weeks before his death, which occurred at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, 9 Feb., 1854. His last productions, which he considered his masterpieces, were three large and showy pictures of 'The Last Judgment;' 'The Day of Wrath;' and 'The Plains of Heaven.

MARTIN, LOUIS AIMÉ, a French writer and critic, born at Lyons 1781; died at Paris 22 June, 1847.

MARTIN, SARAH, a philanthropist, who directed her labours to the amelioration of the condition of the inmates of our prisons, was born at Caistor, near Great Yarmouth, 1791, and died in the latter town 15 Oct., 1843.

MARTIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., a native of Cerne, Dorsetshire, was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, of which he was admitted a fellow 1539, though he took his doctor's degree at Bourges. Being nominated chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, he was joined in the commission with Dr. Story when Cranmer was brought to his trial at Oxford. This drew great odium upon him, and he retired to Ilfield, Sussex, where he died 1584. He was author of 'A Treatise proving that the Marriage of Priests and Professed Persons, is no Marriage, but altogether unlawful,' 1554; A Confutation of Dr. John Poynet's Book, intituled, 'A Defence of the Marriage of Priests,' 1555; 'Vita Gulielmi Wiccami Wintoniensis Episcopi,' 1597, and again 1690.

MARTIN, THOMAS, an antiquary, was born at Thetford, Suffolk, 8 March, 1697. He became clerk to his brother, who was an attorney at Thetford; but about 1723 he settled at Palgrave, where he died 7 March, 1771. He was familiarly called 'Honest Tom Martin of Palgrave;' and is known by a 'History of the Town of Thetford,' published 1779. He collected a mass of materials in illustration of the history and topography of Suffolk.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, a naturalist, born at Marsfield, Notts, 1767; died 31 May, 1810. In early life he trod the stage, which, however, he soon quitted, and established himself as a drawing-master, first at Burton-upon-Trent, next at Buxton, and finally at Macclesfield. He published 'Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils on Scientific Principles,' 1809; 'Petrificata Derbiensia, or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions collected in Derbyshire,' 1809; and some papers in the Transactions of various learned societies. His son, *William Charles Linnæus Martin*, who died at Lee, Kent, 15 Feb., 1864, aged 66, was for some years scientific officer to the Zoological Society of London. He published some esteemed works on natural history.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, an English writer of books for youth under the *nom de plume* of Peter Parley, died at his residence, Holly Lodge, Woodbridge, Suffolk, 22 Oct., 1867. He edited 'Peter Parley's Annual' for twenty-eight years.

MARTINE, GEORGE, M.D., a writer on anatomy, born in Scotland 1702; died in America 1743.

MARTINI, JOHN-BAPTIST, commonly called *Padre Martini*, was born at Bologna 1706. He belonged to the order of Friars Minor, and wrote a History of Music in Italian; 'Exemplare o Sia Saggio di Contrapunto;' and 'Compendio della Theoria de numeri per uso del Musico.' Died 4 Aug., 1784.

MARTINI, MARTIN, a Jesuit missionary, who wrote several Latin works illustrating the geography and history of China. He was born at Trent 1614, and died at Hang-Tcheou 6 June, 1661.

MARTINIÈRE, ANTOINE AUGUSTIN BRUZEN DE LA, an industrious French compiler, born at Dieppe 1684; died at the Hague 19 June, 1749. His chief work, the 'Dictionnaire Géographique, Historique, et Critique,' was first published at the Hague, 10 vols., 1726-30, and has been often reprinted.

MARTIUS, KARL FRIEDRICH PHILIP VON, a naturalist, was born 1794 at Erlangen, in Bavaria, and educated in the university there, being subsequently attached to the scientific expedition sent to Brazil by the Austrian and Bavarian governments (1817-20). On his return he was appointed professor of botany, and director of the botanical garden at Munich. In 1842 he became secretary of the mathematical and physical section of the Academy of Sciences of Munich, and president of the Botanical Society of Ratisbon. He died at Munich 13 Dec., 1868. Von Martius wrote a large number of works on natural history, the greater part of which had reference to his Brazilian voyage; but the most important of his publications is his monograph on Palms, entitled 'Genera et Species Palmarum,' 3 vols., 1823-45.

MARTOS, IVAN PETROVITCH, a Russian sculptor, born at Itchnia about 1755; died at St. Petersburg 17 April, 1835.

MARTYN, FRANCIS, an English divine of the Roman communion, was born in the county of

Norfolk Feb., 1782, and educated first at Sedgley Park School, and next at St. Mary's College, Oscott. He was ordained priest 1805, and was stationed successively at Lowth, Lincolnshire, at Bloxwich, near Walsall, and finally at Walsall. Died 18 July, 1838. Mr. Martyn published 'Homilies on the Book of Tobias, being a detailed History and familiar Explication of the Virtues of that Holy Servant of God,' 8vo., York, 1817; 'A Series of Lectures on the Sacrament and Sacrifice of the Holy Eucharist,' 12mo., Lond. [1827 ?]; 'A Sermon preached at the opening of the Chapel of the Holy Family at Houghton Hall, Yorkshire,' 8vo., Walsall, 1829.

MARTYN, HENRY, a missionary, born at Truro, Cornwall, 18 Feb., 1781. His father was a labourer in the mines, till by indefatigable application he acquired knowledge enough to qualify himself for a clerkship in the counting-house of an eminent merchant at Truro. The son was bred in the grammar-school of that town, and in 1797 went to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which society he was chosen fellow 1802. The year following he took orders, obtained the degree of B.D., and in 1805 went to India as a chaplain to the company. In the East he soon displayed his rare talent for the acquisition of languages by becoming master of the Sanscrit. He translated the Common Prayer into Hindustani, and he performed all the service publicly in that tongue. From India he went to Shiraz, in Persia, where he resided ten months, and translated the Psalms and New Testament into that language. He also held conferences with learned Mahommedans, and converted some to Christianity. Died 16 Oct., 1812.

MARTYN, JOHN, F.R.S., a botanist, born in London 12 Sept., 1699. He was intended for the mercantile profession; but quitted the counting-house to follow his inclination for the study of natural history and physic. In 1720 he published a translation of Tournefort's History of Plants growing about Paris, which work brought him acquainted with Dillenius, in conjunction with whom he formed a botanical society, of which he became secretary. In 1724 he was chosen a follow of the Royal Society; and about this time he commenced lecturer in his favourite science. In 1730 he entered at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected professor of botany in 1733, which place he resigned in 1761 in favour of his son. He died at Chelsea 29 Jan., 1768. Besides the work already mentioned, he published: 'Tabulæ Synopticæ;' Methodus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium; Historia Plantarum rariorum; The Grub-Street Journal, 2 vols.; an edition of Virgil's Georgics, with a translation and notes. He was also engaged in an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, and translated some scientific works from the French. After his death appeared his 'Dissertations and Remarks on the Æneid of Virgil.'

MARTYN, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born at Chelsea 1735, and educated at Cambridge, where in 1761 he succeeded his father in the botanical chair. In 1771 he was presented to the living of Ludgershall, Bucks, and in 1776 to that of Little Marlow, in the same county; but the former preferment he resigned on becoming rector of Pertonhall, Beds, where he died 3 June, 1825. His principal works are: 'Plantæ Cantabrigienses;' 'Catalogus Horti Cantabrigiensis;' Elements of Natural History; a translation of Rousseau's Letters on Botany, with large additions; Sketch of a Tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy; another Tour in Italy, with catalogues of curiosities in the principal cities of that country; Flora Rustica, 2 vols.; Language of Botany; and a new and enlarged edition of Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, 4 vols. folio.

MARTYR, PETER, was born 8 Sept., 1500, at Florence, his family name being *Vermigli*. He took the habit of a canon regular of St. Augustine, at the monastry of Fiesole, became head of his community, and was so eloquent in the pulpit as to be esteemed one of the best Italian preachers. A perusal of the works of Zwingle and Bucer led him to adopt the opinions of those reformers, to which he converted Tremellius, Zanchias, and others. He afterwards went to Zurich, then to Basle, and afterwards to Strasburg, where he taught publicly, and married a young nun named Catharine Merande. His increasing reputation occasioned him to be invited to this country, where he arrived with his wife 1549, and was professor at Oxford till 1553, when he returned to Strasburg. He taught afterwards at Zurich, where he died 12 Nov., 1562. Peter Martyr had attended the conference of Poissy in the preceding year, and left a daughter, whom the senate of Zurich maintained out of respect to her father's memory. He wrote Commentaries on the Bible, and a great many other works in support of his theological tenets.

MARVELL, ANDREW, was born 1620 at Kingston-upon-Hull, of which place his father was minister. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; on leaving which he spent some years in travelling. In 1657 he became assistant to Milton, as Latin secretary. At the Restoration he was elected into parliament for his native place, with a salary from his constituents. In 1672 he attacked Dr. Samuel Parker, in a piece entitled 'The Rehearsal transprosed;' which was followed by some others full of wit and argument. A few years after this, under the name of Andreas Rivetus, he encountered Dr. Turner, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who had answered Bishop Croft's 'Naked Truth, or the true State of the Primitive Church.' Marvell next published 'An Account of the Growth of Popery, and arbitrary Government in England;' on which a reward was offered for a discovery of the writer and printer. But though Marvell was obnoxious to the ministry, he was somewhat of a favourite with the king, who took great delight in his conversation. One day, Lord Danby was sent to find out his lodgings, which were up two pair of stairs in a court in the Strand, and when his lordship opened the door, the patriot, in a surprise, told him, 'he believed he had mistaken his way:' Danby replied, 'not now I have found Mr. Marvell;' telling him, that he came from the king to know what his majesty could do to serve him? To which Marvell answered, that 'it was not in his majesty's power to serve him.' Lord Danby finding that no argument could prevail upon him to accept a place, concluded by saying, that the king had ordered him a thousand pounds, which he hoped he would receive. This he also refused; though, when the courtier was gone, he was obliged to borrow a guinea of a friend. He died 29 July, 1678, and was buried in the church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. An edition of his poems was published

In 1726, in 2 vols. 12mo.; and a complete one of all his works in 1776, in 3 vols. 4to.

MARY I., Queen of England, eldest daughter of Henry VIII., by Catharine of Arragon, was born at Greenwich 18 Feb., 1517; succeeded to the throne 1553; married Philip of Spain, eldest son of Charles V., 1554; died 7 Nov., 1558.

MARY II., Queen of England, was born 30 April, 1662, being the daughter of the duke of York, afterwards James II., by Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon. At the age of fifteen she was married to William, Prince of Orange, whom she followed to England in 1689. The same year parliament having declared the crown vacant by the abdication of James, conferred it upon William and Mary. She died 28 Dec., 1694.

MARY STUART, Queen of Scotland, was born in the palace of Linlithgow 7 Dec., 1542. She was the daughter and heiress of James V., by Mary of Lorraine, and was only eight days old at the death of her father, on which a great contest took place among the nobility about the guardianship, which at last was entrusted to the earl of Arran. At the age of six years she was taken to France, where, in 1558, she was married to the dauphin Francis, who left her a widow two years afterwards, without issue, on which she returned to Scotland. In 1565 she espoused Henry Darnley, who had been previously created earl of Ross and duke of Rothsay. By him Mary had one son, who was afterwards James VI. of Scotland, and the first of England. In February, 1567, Henry Darnley was murdered; and in May following, Mary was married forcibly to John Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, a man of infamous character, and the actual perpetrator of that horrible deed. Bothwell, however, was soon afterwards obliged to leave the kingdom; and the queen was sent prisoner to the castle of Lochleven, from whence, after a confinement of eleven months, she escaped to Hamilton Castle. An open war now ensued between her and the regent, Murray; but Mary's forces, being undisciplined, were soon defeated, and she threw herself on the protection of Queen Elizabeth, who, after keeping her in custody eighteen years, caused her to be tried for conspiracy; and she was executed in the castle of Fotheringay 8 Feb., 1586-7. Her remains were interred in the cathedral of Peterborough; but James I., at his accession, caused the body of his unhappy parent to be removed to Westminster Abbey. She wrote poems in the Latin, French, Italian, and Scotch languages; and was a complete mistress of music. Several of her letters have been printed, and a greater number remain in manuscript. She was a firm believer in the Roman Catholic faith, and to that circumstance her death must be ascribed.

MASACCIO, or TOMASO DA SAN GIOVANNI, an Italian painter, born at San Giovanni, in Val d'Arno, 1401; died 1443.

MASCAGNI, PAUL, a celebrated Italian anatomist, born at Castelleto, near Sienna, 1752. He was professor at Sienna, Pisa, and Florence, where he died 19 Oct., 1815. The principal work of Mascagni, who made some important anatomical discoveries, is entitled 'Vasorum Lymphaticorum Corporis Humani Historia et Iconographia,' 1787.

MASCARON, JULES, an eloquent French preacher, was born at Marseilles 1634; entered the congregation of the Oratory 1650; became bishop of Tulle 1671; was translated to Agen 1679, and died 16 Nov., 1703. Five of his Funeral Orations are in print.

MASCHERONI, LAURENCE, a mathematician, the well-known author of 'The Geometry of the Compass,' was born at Castagneta, near Bergamo, 14 May, 1750. He became professor of mathematics at Pavia, and was employed by the Academy of Bologna in their experiments to ascertain the figure of the earth by the descent of bodies. He assisted Fontana in drawing up the constitution of the Cisalpine Republic; and died at Paris 14 July, 1800.

MASCLEF, FRANÇOIS, a Hebraist, born at Amiens 1663, became a canon of the cathedral there, and died 14 Nov., 1728. He devised a method of reading Hebrew without vowel points, and explained it in his 'Grammatica Hebraica, à Punctis aliisque Inventis Massorethicis libera,' 1716.

MASDEU, JOHN FRANCIS, a Spanish Jesuit, celebrated as the author of a general History of Spain, published at Madrid in 20 vols. 4to., 1783-1800, under the title of 'Historia Critica de España, y de la Cultura Española en todo genere.' He was born at Barcelona 1740, and died at Valencia 11 April, 1817.

MASENIUS, JAMES, a Jesuit, born at Dalen, in the duchy of Juliers, 1606; died at Cologne 27 Sept., 1681. His principal work is a Latin poem, called 'Sarcothea, or the fall of Man;' which Lauder brought into notice by pretending that Milton was indebted to it for part of his Paradise Lost.

MASERES, FRANCIS, F.R.S., a mathematician and judge, born in London 15 Dec., 1731, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. After being called to the bar he was appointed attorney-general of Quebec, and in 1773 cursitor-baron of the Exchequer. He was also for some years deputy-recorder of London, and senior judge of the sheriff's court. Died 19 May, 1824. His scientific attainments were considerable, and he made himself favourably known by the publication of 'A Dissertation on the Negative Sign in Algebra;' 'The Elements of Plane Trigonometry;' 'The Canadian Freeholder;' 'Principles of the Doctrine of Life Annuities;' 'Scriptores Logarithmici,' 6 vols.; 'Occasional Essays on Various Subjects;' besides several scarce old works, illustrative of English history. He was also at the expense of printing Donna Agnesi's Analytical Institutions, and her other mathematical treatises.

MASHAM, DAMARIS, LADY, daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, master of Christ's College, Cambridge, was born at Cambridge 1658. She was educated under the care of her father, and was early distinguished for her uncommon learning and piety. She became the second wife of Sir Francis Masham of Oates, in the county of Essex, bart., in whose house Mr. Locke resided for many years, and where he died. Lady Masham published in 1696, 'A Discourse concerning the Love of God,' and in 1705, 'Thoughts in reference to a Virtuous or Christian Life.' She also wrote the account of Mr. Locke in the Great Historical Dictionary. Died 20 April, 1708.

MASKELYNE, NEVIL, D.D., F.R.S., was born in London in 1732, and educated at Westminster School, whence he removed to Catharine Hall, and next to Trinity College, Cambridge,

where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1754; M.A. 1757; B.D. 1768; D.D. 1777). In 1761 he was appointed by the Royal Society to go to St. Helena to observe the transit of Venus; in which voyage he determined the method of finding the longitude at sea by lunar observations. In 1763 he undertook another voyage to Barbadoes, to ascertain the longitude of that island, as well as to prove the accuracy of Harrison's time-keeper, with other objects of practical science. On his return he succeeded Mr. Bliss as royal astronomer; and in 1767 he published that useful work, 'The Nautical Almanack;' with the auxiliary volume, known by the name of 'The Requisite Tables.' In 1774 he printed the first volume of his 'Astronomical Observations;' and the same year he went to ascertain the lateral attraction of the hill of Shehallien in Perthshire; for his paper on which subject he received the Copleyan medal. Died 9 Feb., 1811. Besides the works already noticed, and his papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published 'The British Mariner's Guide,' 1763.

MASON, Francis, B.D., was born in the county of Durham 1566. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; chaplain to James I.; rector of Orford, Suffolk; and archdeacon of Norfolk. Died Dec., 1621. He wrote, 'A Vindication of the Church of England, concerning the consecration and ordination of the Bishops, &c., as also of the ordination of Priests and Deacons,' 1613, which was ably answered by Dr. Anthony Champney.

MASON, George, an English writer, born about 1735; died 4 Nov., 1806. He published 'An Essay on Design in Gardening,' 1795; 'Life of Richard, Earl Howe,' 1803, &c.

MASON, Henry Joseph Monck, LL.D., an Irish barrister, died at the Dargle, co. Wicklow, 14 April, 1858, aged 79. He wrote an Essay on the antiquity and constitution of Parliaments in Ireland, 1820; Primitive Christianity in Ireland, 1836; Grammar of the Irish Language, 1839; Life of Bishop Bedell, 1843.

MASON, John, a dissenting minister, was the grandson of John Mason, rector of Water Stratford in Buckinghamshire, who, in 1693, collected a number of followers under the persuasion that the Millennium was about to commence. One of the sons of this fanatic became a dissenting minister at Dunmow, where the subject of this article was born in 1706. He was ordained, in 1730, pastor of a congregation at Dorking, in Surrey, from whence he removed to Cheshunt, where he died in 1763. His works are a 'Plea for Christianity,' which procured him the degree of M.A. from Edinburgh; a valuable Treatise on Self-Knowledge; The Lord's Day Evening Entertainment, a set of Sermons for families, 2 vols.; Fifteen Discourses; Christian Morals, 2 vols.; The Student and Pastor; Essays on the Power of Numbers, and the Principles of Harmony; and another on Elocution.

MASON John Monck, a privy councillor of Ireland, and a commissioner of revenue for that kingdom, died at Dublin 1809. He published the Dramatic Works of John Massinger, with notes critical and explanatory, 4 vols., 1779-94; Comments on Reed's edition of Shakspere 1785; Comments on the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, with an appendix containing some further Observations on Shakspere, extended to the late edition of Malone, by Steevens, 1788; and an Oration commemorative of the late Major-Gen. Hamilton, 1804.

MASON, Richard. *See* Angelus à Sancto Francisco.

MASON, William, a famous stenographer, of whose personal history little is known. He taught shorthand in London, and devoted his life to the improvement of his art, which he carried to a higher degree of perfection than any of his predecessors. His earliest publication, 'A Pen Pluckt from an Eagle's Wing,' 1672, contains a modification of Jeremiah Rich's method. He further developed the system in his 'Arts Advancement,' 1682; 3rd edition, 1699. At the latter date Mason was residing at 'the Writing School, The Hand and Pen, in Scalding Alley, over against the Stocks Market, London.' Still striving after perfection he brought out, in 1707, his best work, 'La Plume Volante.' This describes a method of shorthand writing, which was afterwards appropriated, without acknowledgment, by Thomas Gurney, and is now known as Gurney's system. *See* Gurney.

MASON, William, a divine and poet, born 1725, at Trinity Hall, Yorkshire; of which parish his father was vicar. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards obtained a fellowship in Pembroke Hall. In 1748 he wrote 'Isis,' a poem against the university of Oxford; which was replied to by Thomas Warton in his 'Triumph of Isis.' In 1752 Mason produced his 'Elfrida,' a dramatic poem, which was well received, though the attempt to establish it on the stage proved abortive. On entering into orders he was presented to the living of Aston, and appointed one of the king's chaplains. In 1759 he published the drama of 'Caractacus,' written, like the former, on the Greek model. In 1762 he obtained the precentorship of York, with a canonry annexed. In 1767 he lost his wife, who died of a consumption at Bristol, where she lies buried in the cathedral, with a monument to her memory, and an exquisite epitaph written by her husband. On the commencement of the American war, Mr. Mason took so decided a part in politics, that he was deprived of his chaplainship; but some years before his death the ardour of his zeal for liberty abated. Died 7 April, 1797. His other works are: Miscellaneous Poems, 1764; The English Garden, a poem in four books; Ode to the Naval Officers of Great Britain; Memoirs of Gray, prefixed to his works; Life of William Whitehead; Translation of Du Fresnoy's poem on Painting, with Sir Joshua Reynolds's Notes; Ode to Mr. Pitt; Ode in Commemoration of the Revolution of 1688; Essay on Church Music. He was likewise the author of the 'Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers,' and the other pieces published under the name of M'Gregor.

MASSANIELLO, the name commonly given to Tomas Aniello, a fisherman of Naples, who was born 1623, when that kingdom was subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a viceroy. The people had borne the foreign yoke with great patience till 1646, in which year a new and oppressive tax upon all kinds of fruit being imposed much discontent arose. Though the archbishop interested himself on behalf of the distressed populace, nothing was done for their relief, as the farmers of the taxes had art enough to persuade the governor that the clamour only proceeded from the rabble. At this time Massaniello, who was in his 24th year, earned his livelihood by fishing, and observing the murmurings which prevailed, he began to entertain some idea of redressing

the grievance. Having imparted his design to the banditto Perone and his companions, they laughed at him; but when he assured them that he was in earnest, they readily promised him their assistance. Shortly after this, the fish of Massaniello being seized for the tax, he went among the fruiterers, and advised them not to make any more purchases of the country dealers till the impost had been taken off, which they promised. In the meantime he collected a number of idle boys, to each of whom he gave a small cane, and taught them certain cries suited to the object which he had in view. The shopkeepers, agreeable to the instructions they had received, refused to trade with the country people, and a riot ensuing, the regent sent an officer, named Anaclero, to quell the tumult. The multitude, however, grew more incensed at his appearance, and he was glad to save his life by a precipitate retreat. The populace now gathered in great numbers, and Massaniello, by his harangues, inflamed them to acts of more daring violence. After burning the toll-houses, they marched to the viceroy's palace, which they entered and rifled. The governor himself escaped with difficulty, and the prince of Bisignano, to whom the people were much attached, quitted the city. Thus left without a head, the multitude chose Massaniello for their leader, and the banditto Perone as his assistant. A stage was erected in the market-place, where this new ruler sat to give audience and to minister justice, which he did with equal gravity and impartiality. One hundred and fifty thousand men obeyed his orders, and an incredible number of women, armed like Amazons, were enrolled in the same cause. In this state of things the viceroy applied to the archbishop, whose mild persuasions had nearly succeeded in restoring order, when an attempt being made to assassinate Massaniello, the negotiation was broken off and the rage of the people burst forth with redoubled fury. In this exigency the viceroy had recourse once more to the archbishop, who prevailed upon Massaniello to renew the treaty and to visit the palace, which he did with uncommon pomp, on horseback, dressed in cloth of silver, a plume of feathers in his hat, and a drawn sword in his hand, attended by fifty thousand armed followers. On the Sunday following the terms were ratified at the cathedral church, and everything had an auspicious appearance, when, unfortunately for Massaniello, ambition induced him to violate his engagement, and to hold a power which he did not know how to direct. His conduct became capricious, and so tyrannical, that four persons took an opportunity of despatching him. The last words he uttered were, 'Ungrateful traitors!' His head was thrown into one ditch, and his body into another.

MASSARI, Lucio, an historical painter, born at Bologna 1569; died 1633.

MASSÉNA, André, prince of Essling, duke of Rivoli, and a marshal of France, was born at Nice 6 May, 1758. After serving three years at sea he entered the French army (1775), and became successively colonel and general of brigade. In the revolutionary war he greatly distinguished himself, particularly in Italy, where he acquired the name of 'the favoured Child of Victory.' In 1799 he conducted as general-in-chief the memorable campaign of Switzerland, which was distinguished by the battle of Zurich. Seventy thousand prisoners were the fruits of this campaign, where he had to contend with the Archduke Charles and Marshal Suwarrow. In 1805 he commanded again in Italy and penetrated into the German States. He was afterwards charged with the conquest of Naples, and subsequently went to Poland, whence he returned after the treaty of Tilsit. In 1809 the war recalled him to Germany, where, after severe combats, he received the title of Prince for saving the French army on the plains of Essling. He afterwards distinguished himself no less at the battle of Wagram. His military career closed in Spain and Portugal, where he had to contend with the superior genius of Wellington. Died at Paris 4 April, 1817.

MASSEY, John, a native of Wiltshire, received his education at Oxford. He embraced the Catholic religion in the reign of James II., and in 1686 was installed dean of Christ Church, where he fitted up a chapel for the celebration of Mass. On the landing of William of Orange he retired to France, took holy orders, and became confessor to the Conception nuns at Paris, where he died 11 Aug., 1715.

MASSEY, William, a schoolmaster, born Jan., 1691. He was for many years master of a boarding-school at Wandsworth, Surrey; and died about 1764. He published 'The Origin and Progress of Letters,' 1763, containing biographical notices of English writing-masters; 'Corruptæ Latinitatis Index, or a Collection of Barbarous Words and Phrases,' 1755; and 'Remarks upon Milton's Paradise Lost,' 1761. He also left a number of translations and other pieces in MS.

MASSILLON, Jean Baptiste, a French divine, was born 24 June, 1663, at Hières, in Provence. He entered the congregation of the Oratory, and became so celebrated for his eloquence, that the general of his order called him to Paris, where he drew crowds of hearers. Louis XIV. paid him this compliment: 'When I hear other preachers I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear you I go away displeased with myself.' In 1717 he was made bishop of Clermont. Died 18 Sept., 1742. His discourses have been published in 14 vols. 8vo.

MASSINGER, Philip, a dramatic poet, born at Salisbury 1584. He became a commoner of Alban Hall, Oxford; but left the university without a degree, owing, as is supposed, to his turning Catholic. After this he resided near the theatre, in Southwark, where he died 17 March, 1639-40. Of his works, which rank him next to Shakspere, the best edition is that by Gifford, 4 vols., 1813.

MASSON, Francis, a gardener and botanist, born at Aberdeen 1741. He was sent in 1771 to the Cape of Good Hope, to collect plants for the royal gardens; after which he went to the Canary Islands and the West Indies with the same object. He next visited Portugal and Madeira, and returned to the Cape in 1786, where he remained till 1795; and on his return made a voyage to North America. He died at Montreal about Christmas, 1805. He published a splendid volume on the genus 'Staphelia' 1796.

MASSON, John, a French Protestant minister, who settled in England, and was employed as tutor in Bishop Burnet's family. He died in Holland about 1750. His best work is 'Vitæ Horatii, Ovidii, et Plinii junioris.'

MASSUET, René, a French Benedictine, editor of Irenæus, was born 1665, and died 1716.

MASTER, Thomas, a poet, born at Cote, Gloucestershire, and educated at Winchester

School, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He died in the winter of 1643-4. His works are, 'Mensa Lubrica,' a poem, describing the game of shovel-board; a Greek Pindaric on the Crucifixion, which has been translated by Cowley; Latin poems. He assisted Lord Herbert in his Life of Henry VIII.

MASTERS, ROBERT, was born in London 1713. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship and took his degree of B.D. In 1756 he was presented to the college living of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire; to which was afterwards added that of Linton; but this he exchanged for Waterbeach. Died 5 July, 1798. His works are, History of Corpus Christi College; Memoirs of Thomas Baker; Catalogue of the Pictures in the University of Cambridge; Account of the Parish of Waterbeach; papers in the Archæologia.

MASUDI, ABOUL HASSAN ALI, a distinguished Arabian writer, died at Cairo 956.

MATHER, COTTON, D.D., F.R.S., son of Increase Mather, was born at Boston 12 Feb., 1663. He received his education at Harvard College; and in 1684 was appointed minister at Boston, where he was consulted on all public affairs. It is to be regretted, however, that a man of so much worth should have been concerned in the prosecution of a number of persons on the charge of witchcraft. Notwithstanding this the university of Glasgow sent him his degree of doctor of divinity; and the Royal Society of London elected him a member. Died 13 Feb., 1728. His principal works are, An Ecclesiastical History of New England; The Christian Philosopher; Psalterium Americanum; The Wonders of the Invisible World, or the Trials of Witches.

MATHER, INCREASE, brother of Samuel Mather, was born in New England 1635. He studied at Harvard College, and next at Dublin, where he took his master's degree in 1658. Soon after this he became minister of Torrington, Devonshire; from whence he removed to Guernsey; but at the Restoration he returned to New England, and was chosen minister of the New Church at Boston. When James II. published his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, Mr. Mather came to England with an address of thanks to the king; but before his return the Revolution occurred, and he obtained from William a new charter for the colony of Massachusetts. He died president of Harvard College 23 Aug., 1723. He wrote, 'A History of the War with the Indians;' an Essay on remarkable Providences; a Discourse on Comets; a Discourse on Earthquakes.

MATHER, SAMUEL, a Puritan divine, born in Lancashire 1626. He went with his father, Richard Mather, a minister, to New England, where he was educated at Harvard College. In 1650 he returned to his native country, and became chaplain to Henry Cromwell, whom he accompanied to Ireland, where he was made fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. He was silenced at the Restoration; and died 26 Oct., 1671. His principal work is entitled 'The Figures and Types of the Old Testament explained.'

MATHEW, THEOBALD, D.D., an Irish clergyman, better known as 'Father Mathew,' the Apostle of Temperance, was born at Thomastown, co. Tipperary, 10 Oct., 1790. At the age of thirteen he was sent to the lay academy of Kilkenny, from whence, being destined for the priesthood, he was transferred in his twentieth year to the college of Maynooth. He was ordained priest 1814, and associating himself soon afterwards with the Capuchin friars at Cork, he devoted all his time to the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor. It was at the suggestion of a Quaker that Father Mathew first directed his attention to the suppression of the vice of intoxication, to which the Irish people were at that period so generally addicted. He acted upon the suggestion with all the energy of his character, preached a crusade against the ruinous vice, and ere long succeeded in enrolling some of the most obdurate drunkards in Cork in his Total Abstinence Association. This encouraged him to extend his mission, and he visited most of the towns in Ireland, being everywhere received with the wildest enthusiasm. It is said that at Nenagh 20,000 persons took the pledge in one day; 100,000 at Galway in two days; in Loughrea 80,000 in two days; between that and Portumna from 180,000 to 200,000; and in Dublin about 70,000 during five days. He afterwards carried on his operations in Liverpool, Manchester, London, and other English towns, and even made a temperance tour through the United States. In furthering the object he had so much at heart Father Mathew, who notwithstanding his vows had obtained from the Holy See a dispensation enabling him to hold property, dissipated the whole of his private fortune; but the Government granted him a pension of £300 as an acknowledgment of the important services he had rendered to the nation. This benevolent priest died at Queenstown 8 December, 1856. A statue of him has since been erected in the city of Cork; and a Life of him by Mr. John Francis Maguire, M.P., was published in 1863.

MATHEW, TOBIE, an English prelate, born at Bristol 1546. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford; and in 1569 was chosen university orator. In 1570 he obtained a canonry of Christ Church, and the archdeaconry of Bath. In 1572 he was elected president of St. John's College; in 1583 made dean of Durham, and in 1595 was consecrated bishop of that diocese, from whence he was translated to York in 1606. Died 29 March, 1628. There is nothing of his in print, except one Latin sermon against Campian the Jesuit.

MATHEW, Sir TOBIE, son of the above, was born at Oxford 1578, and became a student of Christ Church; but after taking his degrees in arts he went abroad, changed his religion, and entered the Society of Jesus. Notwithstanding this he received (1623) the honour of knighthood from James I. He died at Ghent 13 Oct., 1655. His published works are, the Life of St. Teresa; a translation of St. Augustine's Confessions; Life of Troilo Savelli; Letters; and a translation into Italian of Bacon's Essays.

MATHEWS, CHARLES, a celebrated comedian, was born in London 28 June, 1776, and after receiving a sound education at Merchant Taylor's School, was apprenticed to his father, who kept a bookseller's shop in the Strand. To the horror of his family, who were rigid Methodists, he showed a decided inclination for the stage, and after appearing as an amateur at several provincial theatres obtained an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. His histrionic reputation, however, was built up some years later on the York

circuit, he having joined the company of the well-known Tate Wilkinson. On 16 May, 1803, he made his first appearance on the London boards at the Haymarket Theatre, as 'Jubal' in 'The Jew,' and he continued to act there during several seasons with considerable success. In 1804 he was engaged at Drury Lane, and in 1812 at Covent Garden, having risen to the highest rank among the professors of the mimic art. Among the characters in which he mostly excelled were, 'Mawworm,' 'Sir Fretful Plagiary,' 'Morbleu,' 'Monsieur Mallet,' 'Dick Cypher,' and 'Multiple' in the 'Actor of All Work.' In 1818 he abandoned the regular drama and commenced a species of entertainment in the form of a monologue, which, under the name of 'Mathews at Home,' proved highly successful, and drew large audiences not only in the metropolis, but in almost every theatre in the kingdom, and also in the United States which he twice visited. The result of his first voyage across the Atlantic suggested the materials for a new entertainment called 'A Trip to America.' Mr. Mathews died at Plymouth 28 June, 1835.

MATHIAS, Maria di, born in Italy about 1804, founded the order of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood. She died 20 Aug., 1866, having seen the establishment of upwards of fifty convents of her order in Italy. It is said that the first time it became necessary for her to communicate with the ecclesiastical authorities of her diocese, being unable to write, she knelt down, pen in hand, before the crucifix, and was miraculously enabled to form the letters, and find the fitting expressions for conveying her meaning to the bishop. A branch of the Sisterhood of the Most Precious Blood is established in London.

MATHIAS, Thomas James, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born about 1750, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He devoted his life to the profession of literature, and in 1794 published anonymously the first dialogue of his best known work, 'The Pursuits of Literature,' a satirical poem. Three other dialogues subsequently appeared (1796-7), and the entire work reached its 16th edition in 1812. It attracted universal attention, chiefly on account of the notes, which abound in deep and discriminating criticism on public men and opinions. In 1814 with finances very limited, Mr. Mathias quitted his native country for Naples, where he resided till his death in 1835. Among his other works are 'Runic Odes, imitated in the Norse Tongue in the Manner of Mr. Gray,' 1781; 'Essay on the Evidence relating to the Poems attributed to Rowley,' 1783; 'Odes, English and Latin,' 1798; an edition of Gray's Works, 2 vols., 1815; to say nothing of various publications in Italian, of which language he was a complete master.

MATSYS, Quintin, a painter, born at Antwerp 1460. He was originally a blacksmith, which business he quitted on falling in love with the daughter of a painter, and by diligent application became such an excellent artist, that Sir Joshua Reynolds says some of his heads are not inferior to those of Raphael. One of his principal pictures is that of the 'Two Misers,' at Windsor. Died 1529.

MATTEI, Paolo da, a Neapolitan painter, died 1728, aged 67.

MATTHESON, John, a German composer and writer on music, born 28 Sept., 1681, at Hamburg, where he died 17 April, 1764.

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, an English historian in the fourteenth century. He was a Benedictine of the Abbey of Westminster, and compiled a work entitled 'Flores Historiarum ab exordio mundi, ad ann. 1307,' published at London in 1567, and at Frankfort in 1601. An English translation by C. D. Yonge was published at London, in 2 vols., 1853.

MATTHEWS, Eugene or Owen, a Catholic divine, appointed bishop of Clogher 1609, and archbishop of Dublin 1611. He died in the Netherlands 1623.

MATTHEWS, Thomas, an English admiral, was a native of Glamorganshire. He commanded in the Mediterranean 1744, and fought an obstinate but indecisive battle off Toulon with the combined fleets. Owing to his not being supported by Lestock, his second in command, Admiral Matthews failed in gaining a complete victory; and yet for this he was dismissed the service, and Lestock acquitted. Died 1751.

MATTHIÆ, Augustus Henry, a German Hellenist, born at Göttingen 25 Dec., 1769; died at Altenburg 6 Jan., 1835. Blomfield's translation of his Greek Grammar has gone through several editions; and his 'Manual of the History of Greek and Roman literature' has also been rendered into English.

MATTHIAS CORVINUS, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was born 1443; and elected to the throne of Hungary 1458. He engaged in a successful war against the Bohemian heretics, the Turks, and the Emperor Frederick IV., from whom he took Vienna and Nieustadt, with a great part of Austria. Died 6 April, 1490.

MATTHIAS, son of Maximilian II., was elected emperor of Germany 1612, in succession to Rudolphus II. He made peace with the Turks 1615; and died at Vienna 20 March, 1619, aged 63.

MATTHIEU, Pierre, a French historian, born 1583; died 12 Oct., 1621.

MATTHIOLUS, Peter Andrew, a physician and naturalist, born at Sienna 23 March, 1500; died at Trent 1577. His Commentary on Dioscorides, published both in Italian and Latin, is an immense repertory of all the botanico-medical erudition of that epoch.

MATTHISSON, Frederick Von, a German lyric poet, born near Magdeburg 23 Jan., 1761; died at Wörlitz, near Dessau, 12 March, 1831.

MATTI, Emanuel, a Spanish poet, born 1663; died 1737.

MATTOCKS, Isabella, an English actress, born 1746; died 26 June, 1826. She played tragedy and comedy with equal success, and was the chief favourite at Covent Garden for nearly twenty years. Her maiden name was Hallan.

MATURIN, Charles Robert, an Irish clergyman of the Established Church, born at Dublin 1782, and educated at Trinity College. On taking orders he obtained the curacy of St. Peter's Church, in his native city, but though much followed and admired as a preacher he never gained any higher preferment, owing probably to the eccentricity of his manners, which were little suited to his profession. Died 30 Oct., 1824. Mr. Maturin published some novels of no ordinary merit; a volume of impassioned sermons; and a tragedy called 'Bertram, or the Castle of St. Aldobrand,' which was performed at Drury Lane with considerable success.

MATY, Matthew, M.D., was born in Holland 1718. After taking his degree at Leyden, he came

to England, and in 1750 commenced the 'Journal Britannique,' which procured him many friends. In 1753 he was appointed one of the keepers of the British Museum, and in 1772 he became principal librarian of that institution. He was also secretary to the Royal Society, and died 2 Aug., 1776. Dr. Maty wrote the life of Lord Chesterfield, prefixed to his Miscellaneous Works, in 2 vols., 1777-8.

MATY, Paul Henry, son of the preceding, was born in 1745. He was elected from Westminster School to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a travelling fellowship. After entering into orders he seceded from the church, and devoted himself to literature. He became assistant librarian at the Museum, and one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, which last situation he resigned, on a quarrel with Sir Joseph Banks. In 1782 he began a review, which continued four years, and was then dropped. Died 16 Jan., 1787. He translated Riesbeck's Travels into English, and into French the accounts of the gems in the 'Gemmæ Marlburienses.' After his death appeared a volume of his sermons; in which collection were inserted by mistake two or three of Archbishop Secker's.

MAUCROIX, François de, a French translator and biographer, born at Noyon 7 Jan., 1619; died at Rheims 9 Aug., 1708.

MAUDUIT, Israel, the son of Isaac Mauduit, a dissenting minister of Exeter, was born at Bermondsey 1708. He was a merchant, and distinguished himself by some very able pamphlets, particularly one entitled 'Considerations on the German War in 1760.' He was afterwards customer of Southampton, and agent for the province of Massachusetts. Died 14 May, 1787.

MAUNDER, Samuel, a literary compiler, born about 1790; died at his house in Gibson Street, Islington, 30 April, 1849. He was brother-in-law to William Pinnock, whose name is on the title-pages of the well-known 'Catechisms,' although Maunder had the chief hand in their compilation. Of Mr. Maunder's numerous publications we may mention the 'Treasury of Useful Knowledge;' 'Treasury of History;' 'Scientific and Literary Treasury;' 'Treasury of Natural History;' and 'Biographical Treasury.'

MAUPERTUIS, Pierre Louis Moreau de, a mathematician, was born at St. Malo 17 July, 1698. He studied in the college of La Marche, at Paris; and in 1723 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, the memoirs of which institution abound with his communications. In 1736 he was sent on an expedition to the polar circle, to ascertain the figure of the earth. In 1740 he was invited to Berlin by the king of Prussia, whom he followed to the field, and was present at the battle of Molwitz, where he was made prisoner and carried to Vienna. On regaining his liberty, he married a lady of fortune at Berlin, and was appointed president of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In this situation he became involved in a quarrel with Voltaire, who for his conduct was ordered to quit the Court. Maupertuis died of a consumption at Basle 27 July, 1759. His mathematical and philosophical works were printed in 4 vols. 8vo. at Lyons 1756.

MAUR, St., a celebrated disciple of St. Benedict, died 5 Jan., 584. There was established in France a congregation of Benedictines which bore his name, and which was a reform of the order, approved by Pope Gregory XV. 1621. This congregation has produced many learned men.

MAUREPAS, Jean Frédéric Phelippeaux, comte de, a French statesman, born 1701. In 1738 he was appointed minister of state; but was exiled in 1749, at the instigation of a lady at the court. In 1774 he was recalled to the ministry; and it was by his advice that France took part in the disputes between England and America. Died 21 Nov., 1781. His memoirs have been published.

MAURICE, count of Nassau, and prince of Orange, was born 14 Nov., 1567, being the second surviving son of William I., prince of Orange, surnamed the Silent, whom he succeeded in the government of the Low Countries. He added to his dominions by conquest, and was considered the ablest general of his time. His death took place at the Hague 23 April, 1625.

MAURICE, Charles, a Parisian journalist, died Sept., 1869, aged 87. He was at one time editor of the 'Courrier des Théâtres;' and published 'Histoire Anecdotique du Théâtre et de la Littérature.'

MAURICE, Godfrey. *See* Jones, John.

MAURICE, Thomas, was born at Hertford 25 Sept., 1754, and having completed his studies at Oxford was ordained to the curacy of Woodford, Essex, where he resided till 1785, when he removed to Epping. In 1804 he was presented to the vicarage of Cudham, Kent. He also obtained the pension which had been bestowed on the poet Cowper, and was appointed one of the librarians in the British Museum. Died 30 March, 1824. In addition to some poems and sermons Mr. Maurice published 'Indian Antiquities,' 7 vols., 1793-1800; 'History of Hindostan,' 2 vols., 1795-98; 'Modern History of Hindostan,' 2 vols., 1802-10; and 'Memoirs,' 1819.

MAURICEAU, François, a French surgeon and writer on midwifery, died at Paris 17 Oct., 1709.

MAURITIUS, Tiberius, emperor of the East, was born in Cappadocia 539; and reigned from 582 to 602, when he was put to death by Phocas.

MAUROLICO, Francis, a mathematician and astrologer, born at Messina 16 Sept., 1494; became abbat of St. Maria del Porto in Sicily; and died 21 July, 1575.

MAURY, Jean Siffrein, a French cardinal, born 1746. On entering into orders he became a celebrated preacher at Paris, where he was elected a member of the academy and obtained an abbey. When the revolution broke out he became one of the representatives of the clergy in the States-General, where he distinguished himself by his eloquence in behalf of his order, as he afterwards did in defence of royalty. On the dissolution of the constituent assembly he went to Italy, where he was nominated bishop of Nicæa, and a cardinal. In 1807 he made his submission to Bonaparte, who in 1810 appointed him archbishop of Paris; but when the usurper fell the cardinal was obliged to leave France. He died at Rome 11 May, 1817. He published several works, the best of which is 'An Essay on Eloquence.'

MAVOR, William Fordyce, LL.D., a compiler of educational works, was born in the parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire, 1 Aug., 1758. At an early age he quitted his native country, and when only seventeen officiated in a school at Burford, Oxfordshire. Subsequently he started a school at Woodstock. Having contrived to get a title for holy orders, he was presented to the vicarage of Hurley, Berks. He was also rector of Stonesfield,

Oxfordshire, and of Bladon-with-Woodstock, at which latter place he died 29 Dec., 1837. Many of his educational manuals—particularly his 'Spelling Book'—formerly enjoyed a high reputation, though they have been superseded by works more adapted to the requirements of the age. We can only afford space to mention his 'Universal Stenography,' 1779, a faulty system of short-hand, now little used; 'Dictionary of Natural History;' 'Poems,' 1793; 'Historical Account of Voyages and Travels;' 'The British Nepos, or Lives of Illustrious Britons;' 'Elements of Natural History;' 'The English Spelling Book,' 1801; 'Universal History,' 25 vols.; Histories of Greece, Rome, and England; and 'The Mother's Catechism, or First Principles of Knowledge.'

MAWE, JOHN, a mineralogist, born in Derbyshire 1764. He went early in life to Rio de la Plata and Brazil, and was charged by Don Pedro to make a scientific tour through the latter country. The result of his observations was given to the public under the title of 'Travels in the interior of Brazil, particularly in the gold and diamond districts of that country, by authority of the Prince Regent of Portugal; including a Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and an Historical Sketch of the Revolution of Buenos Ayres,' 1812; a work which received so large a share of the public favour that it passed through several editions, both here and in America. Settling in London, Mr. Mawe opened a shop for the sale of minerals in the Strand, where he died 26 Oct. 1829. His 'Mineralogy of Derbyshire;' 'Treatise on Diamonds;' 'Introduction to the Study of Conchology;' and other works on cognate subjects, possess great merit.

MAWE, JOHN SAINT, an English writer, was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He died July, 1820, and in the following year a volume of Selections from his Papers was printed for private circulation.

MAWE, LEONARD, an English prelate, received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Subsequently he was appointed master of Trinity College in that university; chaplain to Prince Charles, whom he attended when he went to Spain, to pay his addresses to the Infanta; and at length, in 1628, bishop of Bath and Wells. He enjoyed the latter dignity but a short time, dying at Chiswick, Middlesex, 2 Sept., 1629.

MAWSON, MATTHIAS, an English prelate, was son of a brewer at Chiswick, and after a preliminary education at St. Paul's School, removed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of which he was elected master 1724. He became bishop of Llandaff 1738; was translated to Chichester about two years afterwards; and in 1754 succeeded Dr. Gooch in the see of Ely. Died Nov., 1770, aged 87.

MAXENTIUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, son of Maximianus Hercules, declared himself emperor of Rome 306. He was defeated by Constantine, and drowned in the Tiber 312.

MAXIMIANUS, GALERIUS VALERIUS, originally a shepherd, was raised to the Roman throne by Diocletian, who gave him his daughter in marriage. Died 311.

MAXIMIANUS, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS HERCULES, a Roman emperor, who rose to that dignity from the rank of a common soldier. He was put to death by order of Constantine, his son-in-law, 310.

MAXIMILIAN I., archduke of Austria, son of Frederick III., was born 1459. He was elected king of the Romans, and afterwards emperor. He was unsteady in his attachments, and little to be depended upon in political affairs. Died 12 Jan., 1519.

MAXIMILIAN II., son of Ferdinand I., was born 1527. He was elected king of the Romans 1582, and two years later succeeded his father as king of Hungary and Bohemia, and emperor of Germany. Died 1576.

MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, nephew of Charles Theodore, duke of Bavaria, was born 1756, and succeeded his uncle 1799. He was at first an ally of Napoleon's, and gave his daughter in marriage to Eugène Beauharnais 1806, in which year his duchy was transformed into a kingdom. In 1813, however, he entered into the league formed against France. Died 1825.

MAXIMINUS, CAIUS JULIUS VERUS, son of a peasant, rose by his valour to be emperor of Rome 235. He was a tyrant, and fell by assassination 238.

MAXIMUS, TYRIUS, a philosopher of the second century of the Christian era. He resided chiefly in Greece, and left forty-one dissertations upon different subjects, which were first published by Stephens in 1557.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM HAMILTON, a novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born at Newry, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1820 he was collated to the prebend and rectory of Ballagh, in Connaught, but as there was not a single Protestant in the parish he devoted his whole time to literature and field sports. Among his works may be cited, 'Stories of Waterloo;' 'Wild Sports of the West;' 'The Dark Lady of Doona;' 'Hector O'Halloran;' and other dashing novels; a Life of Wellington, in 3 vols.; 'Rambling Recollections of a Soldier of Fortune;' 'Wanderings in the Highlands;' 'Peninsular Sketches;' and 'History of the Rebellion in Ireland in 1798, with Memoirs of the Union, and of Emmett's Insurrection in 1803.' Died 29 Dec., 1850, aged 56.

MAY, THOMAS, was born at Mayfield, Sussex, 1594. He became a commoner of Sidney College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Gray's Inn, but did not make the law his profession. He was a favourite with Charles I., and during his residence at court produced five plays, besides a translation of Lucan's 'Pharsalia,' to which poem he added a supplement. He also wrote, by the royal command, two poems on the reigns of Henry II. and Edward III. Notwithstanding this, May turned against the king in the civil war, and was appointed secretary and historiographer to the parliament. He died 13 Nov., 1650, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; but at the Restoration his body was taken up, and interred in St. Margaret's churchyard. Besides the above works, he wrote 'The History of the Parliament of England, which began in 1640,' folio. May also published an abstract of this history.

MAYER, JOHN FREDERICK, a Lutheran minister and writer on theology, born at Leipsic 1650; died 1712.

MAYER, or MAYR, JOHN SIMON, a German musical composer, born at Mendorf, in Bavaria, 14 June, 1763; died at Bergamo 2 Dec. 1845.

MAYER, TOBIAS, an astronomer, was born at Maspach (Würtemberg) 17 Feb., 1723. Though he was self-taught, the university of Gottingen

elected him to the mathematical professorship. Died 20 Feb., 1762. His widow received £3000 from the English parliament for his Theory of the Moon, and Astronomical Tables and Precepts. The other works of Mayer are 'A new and general Method of resolving Geometrical problems;' A Mathematical Atlas; Account of a Lunar Globe.

MAYERNE, Sir THEODORE, a physician, born at Geneva 1573. Going to Paris, he became physician to Henry IV.; but on the death of that monarch he came to England, and was appointed physician to James I., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He continued in the same favour with Charles I., to whom he adhered in the Rebellion. He died at Chelsea 15 March, 1655. His works were published 1701.

MAYHEW, EDWARD, an English monk of the Benedictine order, died at Cambray 14 Sept., 1625, leaving Notes upon the Sarum Manual; A Treatise of the Grounds of the Old and New Religion; An Answer to Mr. Field's Exceptions; A Paradise of Prayers, from several authors; 'Congregationis Anglicanæ Ordinis S. Benedicti Trophæa,' Rheims, 1619.

MAYNARD, FRANÇOIS, a French poet, born at Toulouse, 1582; died 1646.

MAYNARD, Sir JOHN, serjeant-at-law, was born at Tavistock, Devonshire, about 1602. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, on leaving which he became a student of the Middle Temple. In the Long Parliament he distinguished himself as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud; but afterwards he opposed the violent proceedings of the army, and the usurpation of Cromwell, for which he was twice sent to the Tower. After the Restoration he was knighted, but refused the honour of being a judge. At the Revolution he displayed great talents in the conference between the Lords and Commons, on the question of the abdication of the throne by James II. When William III. paid him a compliment on his age by saying that he must have outlived all the men of the law in his time, Sir John answered that he should have outlived the law too, if his highness had not come over. In 1689 Serjeant Maynard was one of the commissioners of the great seal. Died 9 Oct. 1690.

MAYNE, JASPER, D.D., was born at Hatherleigh, Devonshire, 1604. He was elected from Westminster School to Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a studentship and proceeded to his doctor's degree. He suffered considerably for his loyalty in the civil wars, but lived to be restored to his place in the college, and to receive a canonry of Christ Church, with the archdeaconry of Chichester. Died 6 Dec., 1672. The doctor published a translation of part of Lucian, two comedies and some sermons.

MAYNWARING, ARTHUR, was born at Ightfield, Shropshire, 1668. He was educated at Shrewsbury School and Christ Church Oxford, after which he entered one of the inns of court, but never followed the law. In the reign of William he was made one of the commissioners of the customs, and in that of Anne, auditor of the imprests. Died 13 Nov., 1712. He wrote several pieces in prose and verse; and in 1715 a volume was published, entitled 'The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring, Esq.'

MAYO, HERBERT, M.D., F.R.S., an English surgeon, who, for some time, was lecturer at King's College, London, and surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital. He subsequently, however, forsook the legitimate path of his profession, and became a mesmerist and a hydropath, on both of which subjects he wrote extensively. He died at Bad-Weilback, near Mayence, 15 Aug, 1852. His 'Outlines of Human Physiology' is an able work.

MAYOW, JOHN, D.C.L., a chemist, born in Cornwall 1645. He was at first a scholar of Wadham College, and next probationer fellow of All Souls, where he took his degrees in law, though he afterwards applied to the study of physic. He died in London Sept., 1679. He wrote 'Tractatus quinque medico-physici; 1. De sale nitro, et spiritu nitro-ærio; 2. De Respiratione; 3. De Respiratione fœtus in utero et ovo; 4. De motu musculari et spiritibus animalibus; 5. De Rachitide,' published at Oxford, in 1 vol., 1674. It appears from these tracts that the chemical discoveries claimed by Priestley and Scheele were known to Mayow.

MAZARIN, JULIUS, a cardinal and statesman, born at Piscina in Italy 14 July, 1602. He studied at Alcala, in Spain, after which he went to Rome and became attached to the service of Cardinal Sacchetti, whom he accompanied on his mission into Lombardy. While in that country Mazarin effected a peace between the French and Spaniards, which procured him the esteem of the cardinals Richelieu and Barberini, by the latter of whom he was recommended to the pope, who sent him as nuncio-extraordinary to the court of France. In 1641 he was made a cardinal, and on the death of Richelieu, succeeded him as prime minister. At first he was rather popular, but in a short time cabals were formed against him with such effect that he was dismissed from the royal presence, and compelled to leave the kingdom. But though a price was set upon his head, Mazarin contrived to dispel the storm, and he even returned to court with increased power. After this he continued in the administration of affairs till his death, 9 March, 1661. His letters have been printed in 2 vols.

MAZZINGHI, JOSEPH, Count, a musical composer, was born in England 25 Dec., 1765, his father being an Italian, who cultivated his son's musical talent to such purpose that at the age of nineteen he was qualified to hold the important post of director at the Opera House. When the building was burnt down (1789) and all the music of Paesiello's opera of 'La Locanda' lost, Mazzinghi wrote down from memory all the orchestral parts. Among the operas which he composed for Covent Garden and Drury Lane were 'The Blind Girl,' 'The Exile,' 'Chains of the Heart,' 'Ramah Droog,' 'Free Knights,' 'Paul and Virginia,' and 'The Turnpike Gate.' Many of his songs obtained an extraordinary popularity. His death occurred at the Catholic College at Downside, near Bath, 15 Jan., 1844, and he was buried in the Catholic chapel at Chelsea on the 25th of that month. In recording the fact the 'Gentleman's Magazine' mentions that 'his remains had been attended in solemn procession, on the previous evening, from his residence in Cadogan Place, with all the imposing ceremonies of the Church of Rome (torches lighted, priest in his pontifical robes, &c)—a sight, it is believed, rarely witnessed in this country, in the public thoroughfares, since the epoch of the Reformation.'

MAZZOCCHI, ALEXIS SYMMACHUS, an Italian antiquary, was born near Capua 1684, and became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Naples, where he died 1771.

MAZZUCHELLI, JOHN MARY, Count DE, a biographer, born at Brescia 28 Oct., 1707; died 19 Nov., 1765. His great work on the Writers of Italy ('Gli Scrittori d'Italia') was published in 6 folio vols., 1753-63.

MAZZUOLI. *See* PARMEGIANO.

MEAD, JOHN. *See* ALMEIDA.

MEAD, MATTHEW, a nonconformist divine, born in Buckinghamshire 1629. He became minister of Shadwell, from which place he was ejected at the Restoration; and then went to Holland, but returned in 1674 and erected a large meeting-house at Stepney, where he died 16 Oct., 1699. He published some religious works, the principal of which are, 'The almost Christian tried and cast,' and sermons on 'Ezechiel's Wheels.' Among the MSS. in the British Museum (Addit. 10,600, 10,601) are seventeen sermons preached at Stepney by Matthew Mead, transcribed from short-hand notes written after him by James Andrews, in 1703 and 1710.

MEAD, RICHARD, M.D., F.R.S., son of the preceding, was born at Stepney 11 Aug., 1673. He studied at Utrecht and Leyden, and from thence went to Padua, where he took his doctor's degree, in which he was incorporated at Oxford on his return to England; and appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was also admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. In 1719 he was consulted by government on the means of preventing contagion; and the advice which he gave respecting quarantine laws was adopted. He also contributed to the introduction of the practice of inoculation for the small-pox, and a new method of treating that disorder. He became principal physician to George II., and had his two sons-in-law, Drs. Wilmot and Nichols, for his associates. In the midst of his professional engagements he cultivated polite literature, and encouraged the arts. His library and museum were open to all men of science; many of whom were assisted in their labours by his liberality. Dr. Mead died full of honours 16 Feb., 1754. His works have been published in one volume, 4to., 1762.

MEADOWCOURT, RICHARD, was born in Staffordshire 1697, and educated at Oxford. In 1732 he was promoted to a canonry of Worcester, and died there 1769. He wrote 'A Critical Dissertation, with Notes, upon Milton's Paradise Regained.'

MEADOWS, DRINKWATER, an English comedian, died at Barnes, Surrey, June, 1869.

MÉCHAIN, PIERRE FRANÇOIS ANDRÉ, a French astronomer, born at Laon 16 Aug., 1744; died in Spain 20 Sept., 1805.

MECHERINO. *See* BECCAFUMI.

MEDE, JOSEPH, B.D., was born 1586, at Berden, Essex. He became a commoner of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was also chosen reader of the Greek lecture. Died 1 Oct., 1638. His works, of which the best known is his 'Clavis Apocalyptica,' were published in folio, 1672.

MEDICI, COSMO DE', a citizen of Florence, called the 'Father of his Country,' was born in 1389. He was the son of John de' Medici, who died in 1428; at which time Cosmo had acquired distinction as a merchant and statesman. In 1433 the party of Rinaldo d'Albizi banished him from the republic, on which he went to Venice; but in about a year he returned, and Rinaldo was obliged to quit Florence. Cosmo now became the first man in the state; and employed his wealth in promoting literature, particularly the study of the Greek language, and the Platonic philosophy; for which purpose he founded an academy, and collected from the east an immense number of manuscripts. Died 1 Aug., 1464.

MEDICI, LORENZO DE', grandson of the preceding, was born 1448, and succeeded his father, Peter as the head of the republic in 1469. While engaged in the advancement of literature, a conspiracy was formed against the house of Medici, by the family of the Pazzi; but after assassinating the brother of Lorenzo, they were defeated and banished. Lorenzo, on terminating a contest with the Pope, devoted himself to the cultivation of learning and the arts. He restored the academy of Pisa; founded another at Florence; and formed a noble gallery and library. On the surrender of Constantinople to the Turks, he employed the fugitive Greek scholars in collecting manuscripts, and thus proved the reviver of learning in Europe. Well, therefore, did he merit the title of 'Lorenzo the Magnificent,' which posterity, as well as his contemporaries, have unanimously concurred in giving him. He wrote several pieces of Italian poetry; and died 8 April, 1492. His life by William Roscoe is a highly interesting work.

MEDINA, Sir JOHN, a portrait painter, born at Brussels 1659. He came to England in 1686; and after painting a great number of pictures, went to Scotland, where he was knighted by the duke of Queensberry, lord high commissioner. He died there 1711. His grandson, *John Medina*, who died at Edinburgh 1796, was also a painter.

MEDWIN, THOMAS, cousin and biographer of the poet Shelley, died at Horsham, Sussex, 2 Aug., 1869, aged 80.

MEEN, HENRY, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. (B.D. 1776). He afterwards became minor canon and lecturer of St. Paul's Cathedral, the chapter of which presented him to the rectory of Cole Abbey and the prebend of Twyford. Died 3 Jan., 1817, aged 72. Mr. Meen completed Fawkes's translation of the Argonautics of Appolonius Rhodius; and published 'Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophron.' He was also the author of 'Successiva Opera; or Selections from ancient Authors, sacred and profane;' and a poetical piece entitled 'Happiness.'

MEERMAN, GERARD, a Dutch civilian and writer on topographical antiquities, was born at Leyden 1722; became pensionary of Rotterdam; and died 15 Dec., 1771.

MEERMAN, JOHN, son of the preceding, wrote some able historical and legal works, and greatly augmented his father's library, which he generously bequeathed to the town of the Hague. While Louis Bonaparte was king of Holland Meerman was director of the Fine Arts and of Public Instruction; and after the country was united to France he became a count of the empire and a senator. Born 1753; died 19 Aug., 1815.

MEHEGAN, GUILLAUME ALEXANDRE, a French writer, was born of an Irish family at Salle, in the diocese of Alais, 1721; died at Paris 1766. His chief work, 'A View of Universal Modern History,' was translated into English by Henry Fox, 3 vols., 1779.

MEHEMET ALI, Pasha of Egypt, one of the most remarkable men of his age, was born at

Kavala, in Roumelia, about 1769, and commenced life as a tobacconist there, but subsequently volunteered into the army. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the governor of Kavala by his efficient assistance in quelling a rebellion and dispersing a band of pirates; and on the death of his commanding officer he was appointed to succeed him. Afterwards in various engagements with the French he distinguished himself by his skill and valour. He rapidly rose in rank and gained a strong ascendancy over the minds of his soldiers. After the expulsion of the French a civil war broke out between the Turks and the Mamelukes, in which Mehemet Ali took an active part. In 1803 the Albanians in the service of the pasha revolted because they could not get their pay, and, after several conflicts in Cairo, they became masters of the city under the direction of Mehemet Ali. A long and confused struggle now ensued between various factions, the result being that in 1805 Mehemet Ali was invested with the supreme authority by the principal inhabitants of Cairo as the only man capable of restoring order. The sultan confirmed his elevation, and, in 1806, he was installed in the pashalic of Egypt on condition that he should send to the sultan a tribute of about £240,000 sterling. The pashalic of Egypt was then commonly called the pashalic of Cairo, and extended only to Middle Egypt and the Delta, but a few months after the installation of Mehemet Ali the Porte consented to give him also the pashalic of Alexandria as a reward for the services he had rendered to the Ottoman empire on the occasion of the evacuation of Lower Egypt and the city of Alexandria by the English. In 1808 Mehemet Ali received orders from the Porte to attack the Wahabees, a fanatical sect of the Mohammedan religion who had pillaged the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Before engaging in this war the viceroy determined upon putting an end to the power of his old allies the Mamelukes. Accordingly, on 1 March, 1811, the Mamelukes were invited in a body to the citadel at Cairo to attend at the investiture of the viceroy's son Toussoon, as chief of the expedition against the Wahabees. When the ceremony was over the Mamelukes mounted their horses, but on reaching the citadel gates, found them closed, and a sudden discharge of musketry from soldiers posted on the walls completely annihilated them. A great many Mamelukes were put to death at the same time in the provinces. It is computed that 470, with their chief, Ibrahim Bey, perished in the citadel; and in the city and throughout the country no fewer than 1200 were killed. Thus ended the power of these formidable chiefs, who had kept Egypt in a state of anarchy and warfare ever since the year 1382. Mehemet Ali now made himself master of Upper Egypt; and the Wahabees were vanquished after a protracted struggle, which was brought to a close by his son Ibrahim Pasha. He assisted the sultan in quelling the Greek insurrection against the Porte (1824); and on 16 July his fleet, consisting of 163 vessels, sailed for the Morea under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who for three years kept the country in subjection, though he was obliged to retire after the battle of Navarino (20 Oct., 1827). In 1830 the Porte conferred upon Mehemet Ali the administration of the island of Candia. The following year he sent into Syria a powerful army under the command of Ibrahim Pasha, who in a few months reduced the whole of the country to submission. Mehemet Ali was thereupon declared a rebel by the sultan, who sent an army to regain possession of the country, but his forces were uniformly worsted. The European powers, however, intervened, and peace was concluded in 1833, Syria and the district of Adana being ceded to Mehemet Ali, in conjunction with the pashalic of Egypt, on his acknowledging himself a vassal of the sultan, and engaging to remit to the Porte the same tribute as the former pashas of Syria. In 1839 Sultan Mahmoud made an attempt to drive the Egyptians from the country, but the Turkish armies had to retreat. England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia then, in conjunction with the Porte, signed a treaty (15 July, 1840), and afterwards finding that the viceroy would not evacuate Syria by fair means, determined upon driving him out by force. The first engagement took place 10 Oct., 1840, near Beyrout, when the Egyptian army was completely routed, and the town taken. Caiffa and Saida were bombarded in the same month; Tripoli and Tarsous soon followed; and, on 3 Nov., the bombardment and capture of Acre, in the short space of four hours, convinced Mehemet Ali that further resistance would be useless. The town of Alexandria was blockaded by an English squadron, and Mehemet Ali, finding that he could no longer temporise, acceded to the terms proposed, the hereditary pashalic of Egypt in his own family being secured to him. The Porte also granted to him, without hereditary succession, the provinces of Nubia, Darfour, Sennaar, and Cordofan. From this period Mehemet Ali devoted himself, with much success, to developing the resources of Egypt and promoting agriculture, commerce, and learning. Advanced age having produced mental incapacity, his son Ibrahim Pasha was appointed viceroy (1848), but on his death very shortly afterwards the sovereignty was assumed by the next eldest heir male, Abbas Pasha, son of Mehemet's second son Toussoon. Died 2 Aug., 1849.

MÉHUL, Étienne Henri, a French musical composer, born at Givet 1763; died at Paris 18 Oct., 1817.

MEIBOMIUS, John Henry, a physician, born at Helmstadt 1590; died at Lubeck 1655. He wrote some medical works, and a Life of Mæcenas. His son, *Henry Meibomius*, born at Lubeck 1638, became professor of medicine, history, and poetry, at Helmstadt, where he died 26 March, 1700. He published 'Scriptores Rerum Germanicorum,' 3 vols., 1688. *Mark Meibomius*, a learned critic of the same family, was born at Tonningen (Schleswig) about 1630, and died at Utrecht 1711, leaving an edition of the Greek Mythologists; Corrections for an edition of the Bible in Hebrew, &c.

MEINERS, Christopher, a German historian and philosopher, was born at Warstade (Hanover) 1747; became professor of philosophy and prorector at Göttingen; and died 1 May, 1810. His 'History of the Female Sex' has been translated into English.

MELA, Pomponius, a Latin writer on geography, born in Spain in the first century of the Christian era. His 'Cosmographia,' or 'De Situ Orbis,' has gone through several editions: the best is by Tzschucke, 3 vols., Leipsic, 1807.

MELANCTHON, Philip, was born at Bretheim, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 16 Feb., 1497. His family name was Schwarzerdt, or 'Black Earth,' which he exchanged for the Greek term of Melanc-

thon. After a domestic education he went to Pfortsheim, where Reuchlin assisted him in his studies. He next removed to Heidelberg; and in 1512 to Tubingen, where he read lectures on the classics and the sciences. In 1513 he received the degree of doctor in philosophy; and in 1518 the elector of Saxony appointed him professor of Greek at Wittenberg. Here he became acquainted with Luther, whom he accompanied to Leipsic, and joined in the dispute with Eckius. In 1527 Melancthon was empowered to visit the churches in Saxony; after which he was appointed, in conjunction with Luther, to draw up a code of ecclesiastical laws for the reformed states. He was also employed in framing the confession of Augsburg. The moderation of Melancthon exhibited a striking contrast to the violence of Luther, while his learning contributed much to the progress of the reformation. He was invited to France and England by the monarchs of those kingdoms, but never went out of Germany. He died at Wittenberg 19 April, 1560. Melancthon left two daughters; one of whom became the wife of George Sabinus, and the other of Gaspar Peucer. His works were published in 4 vols. folio, 1601.

MELBOURNE, William Lamb, Viscount, an English statesman, was born in London 15 March, 1779, being the second son of the first Lord Melbourne. In 1805 the borough of Leominster returned him to the House of Commons, and he sat in that assembly as representative of various constituencies, until his father's death in 1828 transferred him to the Upper House. He entered parliament as a Whig, but afterwards adhered to the Tory party. Under Canning's administration he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland (1827), but he did not acquire much distinction in the House of Commons, though in the hereditary chamber he ascended to the rank of a political chieftain. On Earl Grey's coming into power after the resignation of the duke of Wellington (1830), Lord Melbourne accepted the seals of the Home Office, but he was not equal to the undertaking, and fortunately for the department his administration of its affairs did not continue much beyond three years. When the Grey government resigned, after the secession of the Conservative Whigs, Viscount Melbourne was commanded by the king to form an administration (July, 1834). This he did; but in the following Nov. the death of Earl Spencer having called from the House of Commons Lord Althorpe, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the principal strength of the ministry, the king abruptly dismissed Lord Melbourne from office, and even requested him to be the bearer of the letter to his successor, Sir Robert Peel, who by the advice of the duke of Wellington was at once summoned home from Italy, formed an administration, and made a determined stand against any further encroachments on our institutions; but parliament decided against the Conservative administration, and in April, 1835, Lord Melbourne resumed his position as prime minister, which he retained until the second accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in Sept., 1841. Died 24 Nov., 1848.

MELCOMBE, George Bubb Dodington, Lord, was born 1691, being the son of an apothecary in Dorsetshire. He was educated at New College, Oxford, and on the death of his maternal uncle succeeded to his name and estate. At this time he was connected with Sir Robert Walpole, who appointed him a lord of the treasury, and gave him the place of clerk of the pells in Ireland. Some time afterwards he joined the opponents of that minister, for which he lost his seat at the treasury board; but when his new friends came into office he was made treasurer of the navy, which post he resigned, and attached himself to the interests of Frederick, prince of Wales. He was made a peer on the accession of George III., and died 28 July, 1762. He wrote some poems and political tracts, but is best known by his 'Diary,' which contains much information respecting his life and times.

MELDOLA, Dr. Raphael, a Jewish theologian and philosopher, born at Leghorn 1754. He was appointed in 1805 high rabbi of the ancient and chief synagogue in England, and died in London 1 June, 1828. Dr. Meldola published 'Korban Minhà,' a literary comment on, and explanation of, the service of high priest, which is read at every synagogue throughout the world on the feast-day of Kipoor; a rabbinical work of great importance, entitled 'Hupat Hatanim;' and some sermons in English.

MELEAGER, a Greek poet, born in the territory of Gadara, in Syria, B.C. 96. His epigrams are printed in the Greek Anthologia.

MELETIUS, bishop of Lycopolis, in Thebais, was the founder of a sect called by his name. Having apostatised in the Dioclesian persecution, he was degraded from the episcopal function by Peter, archbishop of Alexandria, on which he formed a schism about the year 301. His followers united with the Arians, and justified apostacy on the ground of self-preservation. They were condemned by the first council of Nice.

MELISSUS, a Greek philosopher of the Eleatic sect, lived about 440 B.C. He held the eternity of matter, and that the changes it undergoes are merely illusory.

MELITO (St.), bishop of Sardis, presented in 171 a petition to Marcus Antoninus, in behalf of the persecuted Christians, part of which only is extant. He died before A.D. 197.

MELLAN, Claude, a French designer and engraver, born at Abbeville 1601; died at Paris 9 Sept., 1688.

MELLON, Alfred, an English musical composer, and manager of popular concerts in London, died at Chelsea 27 March, 1867, aged 46.

MELLON, Harriet. *See* St. Albans.

MELMOTH, William, a barrister, born 1666. He became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and, in conjunction with Peere Williams, published Vernon's Reports. But the work which does most honour to his name is the 'Great Importance of a Religious Life,' one of the best known practical books of piety in our language. An edition of it by Mr. Charles Purton Cooper, comprising a life of the author, and four valuable appendices, was printed at London 1849. Melmoth died 6 April, 1743.

MELMOTH, William, son of the above, was born 1710. He also was bred to the law, and in 1756 was made a commissioner of bankrupts. He died at Bath 15 March, 1799. His works are—Letters, under the name of Fitzosborne; a translation of Pliny's Epistles, 2 vols.; The Letters of Cicero, with remarks, 3 vols.; translations of Cicero 'De Senectute,' and 'De Amicitia;' Memoirs of his Father; and some poems in Dodsley's collection.

MELVILLE, Henry Dundas, Viscount, son of

Robert Dundas, Lord Arniston, was born 1740, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1763 he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates; in 1773 appointed solicitor-general; in 1775 lord advocate; and in 1777 joint keeper of the signet for Scotland. In 1782 he was sworn of the privy council, and made treasurer of the navy; but when the coalition administration came into power he lost his places. This, however, was but for a short time, and when that party fell he resumed his station at the navy board, on which he relinquished that of lord advocate. The board of control for East India Affairs being established, Mr. Dundas was appointed its first president, and in 1791 he became secretary of state for the home department, which he exchanged for the war office 1794. He continued in active employment till 1801, when he resigned his places, and was created Viscount Melville. On the return of Mr. Pitt to power, his lordship was made first lord of the Admiralty, and continued so till he was impeached in 1805 of high crimes and misdemeanors in his former office of treasurer of the navy. Of all the charges brought against him, however, he was acquitted, and afterwards resumed his seat in the privy council, though he never returned to public business. Died 29 May, 1811.

MELVILLE, Sir James, was born at Halhill, Fifeshire, 1530. He was page to Queen Mary, who permitted him to enter the service of the duke of Montmorenci; after which he was employed by the elector Palatine, and on several embassies. In 1561 he returned to Scotland, and was made gentleman of the queen's bed-chamber. James VI. appointed him a privy councillor, and gave him a situation about his person. Died 1606. His 'Memoirs' were printed in 1683. The best edition of this excellent historical work is that printed by the Bannatyne Club 1827, and reprinted by the Maitland Club 1833.

MELVILLE, Robert, a British general, born 12 Oct., 1723, at Monimail, Fifeshire. In 1744 he entered the army, and served in Flanders till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748). In 1756 he was made major of the 38th regiment, then in Antigua, and soon afterwards he was employed in active service, particularly in the invasion of Guadaloupe, for which he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and in 1760 appointed governor of the island. Not long after he proceeded, as second in command, with Lord Rollo to the capture of Dominica. In 1762 Martinico was taken, chiefly through his exertions, and the fall of that important colony was followed by the surrender of other French islands. He was now made brigadier-general, and governor-in-chief of all the captured possessions in the West Indies. These settlements, particularly Tobago, he greatly improved without enriching himself. After the general peace he travelled over Europe, and made numerous observations to ascertain the passage of Hannibal over the Alps. In his researches into antiquities he was peculiarly sagacious, and among other discoveries solved the long-contested question as to the manner of placing the oars and rowers in the galleys. He also traced the sites of many Roman camps in Britain, and he applied his knowledge of antiquity to the improvement of the modern art of war in several inventions. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh. He was appointed a full general 1798, and died 29 Aug., 1809.

MEMLING, Hans. *See* Hemling.

MENAGE, Gilles, a French writer, born at Angers 15 Aug., 1613. He was bred to the law, but became disgusted with that profession, and entered the church. Though he obtained some ecclesiastical preferments, particularly the deanery of St. Peter, at Angers, he devoted himself solely to literary pursuits, and published several works, the chief of which are, 'Origines de la langue Françoise;' 'Miscellanea,' in Greek, Latin, and French; an edition of Diogenes Laertius; 'Poemata;' 'Origine della Lingua Italiana;' 'Juris Civilis amœnitates;' 'Observations sur la langue Françoise;' 'Historia Mulierum Philosopharum.' Menage died 23 July, 1692.

MENANDER, a Greek poet, born at Athens about 342 B.C. He began to write comedies at the age of twenty; but though he produced eighty, only a few fragments exist. Terence is supposed to have translated most of his plays from Menander, who was drowned accidentally about B.C. 293.

MENANDRINO, Marsilio, a celebrated jurist, commonly called Marsilius of Padua, died 1328.

MENASSEH-BEN-ISRAEL, a celebrated Jewish rabbi, born in Spain or Portugal about 1604, and educated in Holland. At the age of 18 he succeeded his tutor, Rabbi Isaac Usiel, as preacher and expounder of the Talmud in the synagogue at Amsterdam; and soon afterwards he commenced the work entitled 'Conciliador,' on which his reputation, as one of the most learned and accurate of Jewish theologians, chiefly rests. He came over to England in the time of the Commonwealth, and negotiated with the Protector for the settlement of the Jews in England. Several writers assert that, in order to gain his end, he offered Cromwell £200,000, but on condition that the Jews should have St. Paul's Cathedral appropriated to their use. Cromwell thought that the cause of the Jews was the cause of God, and that their establishment here would be the means of their conversion, because Christianity in its purity was to be found in England, particularly among the Independents. The proposal, however, met with the strongest opposition from the clergy and the people generally. Being unsuccessful in his mission, Menasseh-Ben-Israel withdrew to the Continent, and died at Amsterdam about 1659. His principal works are, 'Conciliador nel Pentateucho,' in which he reconciles those passages of Scripture which apparently contradict one another; 'De Resurrectione Mortuorum;' 'De Creatione Problemata XXX.;' 'De Termino Vitæ;' 'Spes Israelis;' 'A Defence of the Jews in England;' and an edition of the Hebrew Bible. A life of him, by Pocock, is prefixed to the English translation of his treatise, 'De Termino Vitæ,' 12mo., London, 1699.

MENCKE, Otto, was born at Oldenburg, in Westphalia, 22 March, 1644, and became professor of morals at Leipsic, where he died 29 Jan., 1707. He published several learned works, and projected the 'Acta Eruditorum' of Leipsic, of which 30 vols. were completed at the date of his decease. His son, *John Burcard Mencke* (b. 1674; d. 1 April, 1732), became professor of history at Leipsic, and published a collection of the works of German historians, and 33 vols. of the 'Acta Eruditorum.'

MENDELSSOHN, Moses, a Jewish writer, born

at Dessau, in Anhalt, 1729. Being very poor he went to Berlin, at the age of fourteen, and was employed by a rabbi as a transcriber of manuscripts. In this situation he acquired a considerable knowledge of the languages and sciences, which he cultivated by an acquaintance with some other literary Jews, and afterwards with Lessing, whom he defended from the charge of atheism. Died 4 Jan., 1786. His principal works are, 'Jerusalem,' a treatise in which he asserts that Judaism is only a civil institution; 'Phædon, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul,' which procured him the name of the 'Jewish Socrates;' Commentary on Part of the Old Testament; Letters on the Sensation of the Beautiful.

MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY, FELIX, a German musical composer of great celebrity, was born at Berlin 3 Feb., 1809, being the great-grandson of Moses Mendelssohn, mentioned above. His musical talents manifested themselves at an early age, and, thanks to the wealth of his parents, they were cultivated to such purpose that, at the age of eight, he played the piano in a masterly style. At the age of nine he played for the first time in public in his native town. The year following he went to Paris with his family; and at this period he had in his portfolio a great number of original compositions, some of which were published in 1824. The success they met with decided the elder Mendelssohn to allow his precocious son to follow the bent of his inclination, and to adopt the musical profession. In 1827 his opera, 'Die Hochzeit des Gamacho,' was brought out at Berlin, but with indifferent success. Subsequently he visited England, France, and Italy; and it was during this tour that he brought out at Paris his overture to Shakspere's 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' which he had composed at the age of 17, and which became very popular. On returning to his own country, he gave a series of concerts, the profits of which were devoted to the relief of the poor; and he endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to found a theatre at Düsseldorf. He afterwards paid several professional visits to this country, where his oratorios of 'St. Paul' and 'Elijah,' usually considered his masterpieces, were performed amidst rapturous applause. In 1835 he was appointed director of the concerts at Leipsic, where he spent most of the remainder of his life. Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, appointed him his chapel-master (1841) and lavished on him the most flattering encouragement. He died at Leipsic 4 Nov., 1847. This composer, who is classed by his countrymen immediately after Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, had thoroughly studied the works of Sebastian Bach and Handel, but was deficient in enthusiasm and perhaps in imagination. Indeed it has been said he would have been the greatest musician who ever lived, if music were merely a science.

MENDEZ, MOSES, an English poet, born in London of Jewish parentage. He received a liberal education, and was created M.A. at Oxford, 1750. He wrote some very popular musical entertainments, and several poems, which were published in one volume. He was the intimate friend of Thomson, and died worth £100,000 in 1758.

MENDEZ-PINTO, FERDINAND, a traveller, born in Portugal about 1509. He departed for the Indies 1537, and on the voyage the ship was taken by the Moors, who carried her to Moca, where Ferdinand was sold for a slave; but after some adventures he arrived at Ormus, from whence he pursued his original object, and in 1558 returned to his native country, where he published a romantic relation of his voyages, which has been translated into English. Died 8 July, 1583.

MENDOZA, DIEGO HURTADO, a Spanish statesman, general, and writer, born at Granada 1503; died at Valladolid 1575. His History of the War against the Moors, first published in 1610, is the best specimen of the historical style in the Spanish language.

MENDOZA, GONZALES PETER DE, a Spanish cardinal, born 1428. He became an eminent statesman and archbishop of Toledo, and died 11 Jan., 1495.

MENDOZA, JOHN GONZALES, a Spanish friar, born about 1540, was sent ambassador to the emperor of China 1584; and on his return became successively bishop of Lipari, in Italy; of Chiapi, in New Spain; and of Propajan, in the West Indies. He wrote 'A History of China,' of which an English translation was published 1588, and reprinted by the Hakluyt Society, 2 vols., 1853-4.

MENEDEMUS, a Greek philosopher, was a native of the island of Eubœa. He became a disciple of Plato and Xenocrates, but afterwards joined the Cyrenaic sect. Died B.C. 284, aged 83. There was a Cynic philosopher of the same name, who flourished in the reign of Antigonus, king of Macedon, and who brought his sect into disrepute by the extravagance of his conduct.

MENESTRIER, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS, a French Jesuit, historian, and writer on heraldry, born at Lyons 1631; died 21 Jan., 1705.

MENESTRIER, JEAN BAPTISTE LE, a French numismatist, born at Dijon 1564; died 1634.

MENGS, ANTHONY RAPHAEL, a painter, born at Aussig, in Bohemia, 1726. He studied under his father, who was painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Charles III., king of Spain, for whom he executed a number of pictures. He died at Rome 29 June, 1779. The best of his pieces in England is an altar-piece at All Souls College, Oxford. Mengs wrote some works on his art, which have been translated into English.

MENINSKI, FRANÇOIS, *De Mesgnien*, an orientalist, born in Lorraine 1623; died at Vienna 1698. His valuable 'Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium' was published at Vienna, in 5 vols. folio, 1680-7.

MENNES, Sir JOHN, a seaman and poet, was born at Sandwich, Kent, 1 March, 1598, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In the reign of Charles I. he was made comptroller of the Navy Office, and knighted. About this time he had the command of a ship of war, but was deprived of it by the republicans. At the Restoration he was made governor of Dover Castle, comptroller of the navy, and an admiral. He wrote some poems in a collection called 'Musarum Deliciæ, or the Muses' Recreation,' 1656. Died 18 Feb., 1670-1.

MENNO, SIMON, the founder of a sect called by his name, was born in Friesland 1505, and received orders in the church of Rome; but being of a profligate character he apostatized, and formed a new society of Anabaptists in the duchy of Holstein, where he died 1561.

MENOCHIUS, JAMES, a famous civilian, born at Pavia 1532; died at Milan 10 Aug., 1607. His son, *John Stephen Menochius*, born 1576, became a Jesuit, and died at Rome 4 Feb., 1656, leaving some esteemed theological works in Latin.

MENTSCHIKOFF, Alexander Danilovitch, a Russian prince, born at Moscow 1674. He was originally a pastrycook, in which situation he was noticed by the Czar Peter, who took him into his service, and raised him to the rank of major-general in the army and a prince of the empire. On the death of the emperor Mentschikoff secured the succession to Catharine, who caused Peter II. to marry his daughter. But these honours ruined the favourite; for becoming equally offensive, by his haughty deportment, to the emperor and the nobility, he was at last disgraced and sent into Siberia, where he died 2 Nov., 1729.

MENTSCHIKOFF, Prince Alexander Sergeewitsch, a Russian general and diplomatist, born 1789. His fame as a soldier mainly rests on the stubborn defence he made during the war with Turkey, France, and England, when he was invested with the chief civil and military command in the Crimea. In the battle of the Alma (20 Sept., 1854) he met with a disastrous defeat; but he exhibited great resolution and readiness of resource in preventing, at that critical moment, the fall of Sebastopol. He was recalled immediately after the death of the Emperor Nicholas, when the command was given to Prince Gortschakoff. Died 1869.

MENTZEL, Christian, a German physician and botanist, born at Fürstenwalde (Brandenburg) 1622; died at Berlin 17 Jan., 1701.

MENZINI, Benedict, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1646. He became canon of St. Angelo, in Piscina, at Rome, and a member of the society of Arcadi, as also of the Academy Della Crusca. Died 1704. His works were published in 4 vols. 8vo. His 'Art of Poetry' has been translated into English.

MERCATI, Michael, a naturalist, born at San Miniato, in Tuscany, 1541; became superintendent of the botanic garden at Rome, and physician to the Pope; and died 1593. He is principally known by his description of the objects of natural history, particularly of mineralogy, contained in the museum of the Vatican.

MERCATOR, Gerard, a mathematician, born 1512 at Roermond, in the Netherlands. He made a number of maps, globes, and mathematical instruments; besides which he published a Chronology, and some works in philosophy and theology. Died 1594. He is to be distinguished from *Nicholas Mercator*, who was born in Holstein 1640, and died in Feb., 1687. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and laid claim to a method of sailing which had been published many years before he was born by our countryman Edward Wright. Mercator was, however, an able mathematician, and the author of some valuable works on astronomy and geography.

MERCIER. *See* Le Mercier.

MERCIER, Barthélemi, a French bibliographer, born at Lyons 4 April, 1734; became abbat of St. Leger, at Soissons; and died 1799.

MERCIER, Louis Sébastien, a French writer, remarkable for the singularity of his literary fancies, was born at Paris 6 June, 1740. He commenced his literary career by the publication of some heroic verses, but afterwards became the avowed enemy of poetry, and the persevering detractor of some of the greatest poets of his country. In 1771 he produced 'L'An 2440,' a declamatory work which was prohibited by authority, and ten years later commenced his 'Tableau de Paris,' in which he sharply criticised the social and political condition of France. After the outbreak of the Revolution he published, in concert with Carra, the 'Annales Patriotiques,' and the 'Chronique du Mois,' journals characterized by courage and moderation of sentiment. Afterwards he was appointed professor of history in the École Centrale, and a member of the Institute. Died 25 April, 1814.

MERCURIALE, Jerome, an Italian physician and medical writer, born at Forli 30 Sept., 1530; died at Pisa 13 Nov., 1606.

MEREDITH, Edward, son of Edward Meredith, rector of Landulph, Cornwall, was born in that county in or about 1649, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. Afterwards going with Sir William Godolphin, as secretary of the embassy to Spain, both he and his master were converted to the Catholic faith. Mr. Meredith returned to this country, but finally quitted it soon after the revolution of 1688, and died, it is said, in Italy. He published 'Some Remarques upon a popular piece of nonsence (by Sam. Johnson) called Julian the Apostate &c. together with a vindication of the Duke of York,' 1682; 'Account of a Conference between Dr. Stillingfleet, and Peter Goodin, a Catholic clergyman,' 1687; 'Remarks on a Conference between Dr. Tenison and Andrew Pulton, Jesuit,' 1687; 'Farther Remarks on Dr. Tenison's Account of the Conference with Andrew Pulton,' 1687.

MERIAN, John Bernard, perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, was born at Leichstal, near Basle, 27 Sept., 1723. In 1750 he was invited to Berlin, on the recommendation of Maupertuis, and died there 12 Feb., 1807. The best known of his works are French translations of Claudian and of Hume's Essays.

MERIAN, Matthew, a Swiss designer and engraver, born at Basle 1593; died at Schwalbach 1651.

MERIAN, Matthew, an historical and portrait painter, son of the preceding, was born at Basle 1621, and died at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1687.

MERIAN, Maria Sibylla, daughter of the preceding, was born at Frankfort 1647, studied painting under Abraham Mignon, and married John Andriez Graff, an architect and painter of Nuremberg. After this she made a voyage to Surinam, and took drawings of the natural productions of the country. She died at Amsterdam 13 Jan., 1717. She wrote a work on the origin of Caterpillars, and another on the insects found in Surinam, both of which were translated into French, and published together under the title of 'Hist. des Insectes de l'Europe et de l'Amerique.' Many of this lady's drawings are in the British Museum.

MERIVALE, John Herman, F.S.A., was born at Exeter 5 Aug., 1799, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he practised at the Chancery bar. In 1825 and 1826 he was employed on the Chancery Commission, of which memorable essay in legal reform he had been a warm advocate. Lord Eldon afterwards appointed him a commissioner of bankruptcy, and he continued to hold the post till his death 25 April, 1844. His chief works are, 'Orlando in Roncesvalles, a Poem,' 1814; 'Reports of Cases in Chancery 1815-17;' 'The Minstrel, book III.,' in continuation of Dr. Beattie's poem; 'Poems, Original and Translated,' in 3 vols. (1836-44), the last of which, containing a translation of Schiller's poems, is very scarce.

MERRET, CHRISTOPHER, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, Feb., 1614. He took his doctor's degree at Oriel College, Oxford, and then practised as a physician in London. Died 10 Aug., 1695. His publications are, Collection of Acts, Charters, &c. concerning the College of Physicians; A View of the Frauds, and Abuses committed by Apothecaries; Pinax rerum naturalium Britannicarum.

MERRICK, JAMES, a divine and poet, born at Reading 8 Jan., 1720, and educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He died at Reading 5 Jan., 1769. His principal works are, 'Messiah, a divine Essay;' Dissertation on the ninth chapter of Proverbs; 'Poems on Sacred Subjects;' Letter on the Composition of Greek Indexes; Annotations on the Gospel of St. John; a metrical Version of the Psalms; Annotations on the Psalms; a translation of Tryphiodorus. Some of his poems are in Dodsley's Collection.

MERRY, ROBERT, a dramatist, born in London April, 1755. He received his education at Harrow, and next at Christ's College, Cambridge, after which he entered at Lincoln's Inn; but instead of being called to the bar, he bought a commission in the Guards, which service he also quitted, and went abroad. While at Florence he became a member of the Academy Della Crusca, which name he affixed as a signature to a number of poems that appeared in the newspapers. In 1791 he married Miss Brunton, an actress, with whom he went to America, where he died 24 Dec., 1798. His plays are, 'Ambitious Vengeance;' 'Lorenzo;' 'The Magician no Conjurer;' and 'Fenelon,' none of which had any great success.

MERSENNE, MARIN, a French philosopher, born at Oizé, in the province of Maine, 1588. Having assumed the monastic habit in the society of Minims, he became an eminent teacher of philosophy and theology in the convent of Nevers. He died at Paris 1 Sept., 1648. Father Mersenne was warmly attached to Des Cartes, and corresponded with most of the scientific characters of his time. He invented the cycloid, and published Quæstiones celeberrimæ in Genesim; Harmonicorum Libri; De Sonorum natura, causis et effectibus; Cogitata Physico-Mathematica; La verité des Sciences; Les Questions Monies.

MERTON, WALTER DE, founder of the college which bears his name at Oxford, was born at Merton, in Surrey, and educated at the convent of that place. He was an ecclesiastic, and, after obtaining several preferments, became lord chancellor in 1258, but was deprived of the seal the same year by the barons, restored to it in 1261, and in 1274 consecrated bishop of Rochester. He died 27 Oct., 1277. He began his college in 1264, and completed it in 1274.

MÉRY, JOSEPH, a French poet, novelist, and journalist, born at Marseilles in or about 1799. His first essay in literature was a satire in verse, published in 1820, on a priest against whom he had some private grievance. It brought him into notice less from the talent it evinced, than from the consequences to the writer, for he was prosecuted for libel, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. When the term of his punishment had expired he turned journalist, in conjunction with Alphonse Rabbe, a barrister at Aix, an ardent liberal, and author of some historical works which had a certain vogue in their day. Removing to Paris, he became associated with Victor Hugo,

Armand Carrel, the poet Barthélémy, and other noted writers. After an active career as journalist Méry paid a visit to Italy, and on his return to Paris published a dozen romances or novels in the course of seven years. In 1840 he came to this country and recorded his *impressions de voyage* in a work entitled 'Les Nuits de Londres.' He subsequently produced a large number of romances, and next tried his hand at dramatic composition, producing a great many pieces, some of which were represented with success. He died in penury at Paris 18 June, 1866.

MESMER, FRIEDRICH ANTON, a German physician, the originator of the doctrine of animal magnetism, was born at Meersburg (Baden) 1734. After publishing a treatise on the subject he commenced his operations at Vienna; but meeting with no success, he removed to Paris, where he succeeded in making some converts, but failed in attracting the notice he desired until he paid a visit to Spa, when a subscription was set on foot in the French metropolis to induce him to return and reveal the principles of his professed discovery. He consequently went there, gained a number of proselytes, among whom was La Fayette, and pocketed 340,000 livres. Government at length appointed a committee of physicians and members of the Academy of Sciences to investigate the pretensions of Mesmer, and the result of their inquiries appeared in an admirable memoir, drawn up by M. Bailly, which completely exposed the futility of animal magnetism, and the quackery of its author. He afterwards resided for some time in England under a feigned name; but eventually he returned to Germany, and died at Meersburg 5 March, 1815.

MESMES, CLAUDE DE, count *d'Avaux*, an eminent French statesman, born 1595; died at Paris 9 Nov., 1650. His 'Memoirs' have been published.

MESSIER, CHARLES, an astronomer, born at Badonvilliers, in Lorraine, in 1730. At an early age he became a pupil of Delisle, who employed him to watch the return of the comet predicted by Halley; but when Messier discovered it his preceptor took the credit to himself. Messier, however, was not discouraged; and almost all the succeeding comets being first discovered by him, procured him admission into several societies. In 1770 he was chosen member of the French Academy; but in the Revolution he lost all his property. He was afterwards elected a member of the National Institute, and had a seat at the Board of Longitude. He became blind before his death, which happened in 1817. He communicated numerous papers on astronomical subjects to the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

MESTON, WILLIAM, a burlesque poet, born at Midmar, Aberdeenshire, about 1688. He was educated at Aberdeen, after which he became a schoolmaster in that city, and next professor of philosophy in Marischal College, which situation he lost in 1715 by joining the Pretender. Died 1745. Meston wrote poems, called 'Mother Grim's Tales,' and some Latin pieces of no great merit.

METASTASIO, PIETRO, an Italian poet, whose real name was Trapassi, was born at Rome 6 Jan., 1698. At the age of ten years his extemporary verses procured him the patronage of Gravina, who undertook his education with a view to his own profession of the law. At fourteen Metastasio produced his tragedy of 'Giustino,' which so

pleased Gravina, that he took him to Naples to contend with the most celebrated improvisatori of Italy. However, he still continued to study the law, and he also assumed the minor order of priesthood. In 1718 he lost his patron, who left him all his property; after which he principally applied himself to dramatic composition. In 1730 he went to reside at Vienna, where he became imperial laureate, and died there, full of honours, 12 April, 1782. He wrote a number of operas, oratorios, and musical pieces, besides miscellaneous poetry and an analysis of Aristotle's Art of Poetry.

METCALFE, CHARLES THEOPHILUS, baron Metcalfe, was born at Calcutta 30 Jan., 1785, being the second son of Major Thomas Metcalfe of the Bengal army, who was made a baronet 1802. He received a classical education at Eton, and in 1800 obtained an appointment as a writer in the service of the East India Company. Having displayed great diplomatic talent, he was intrusted, in 1808, with a mission to the court of Lahore, with the object of securing the Sikh states between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers from the grasp of Runjeet Singh. In this difficult undertaking he met with complete success. After filling various important offices, he received, in 1819, the appointment of secretary in the secret and political department, along with that of private secretary to the governor-general. In 1820 he was appointed resident at the court of the Nizam; and in 1822 he succeeded to the baronetcy. He received the appointment of resident and civil commissioner in the Delhi territories 1825; became a member of the supreme council 1827; president of the board of revenue 1828; vice-president and deputy-governor of Fort William 1830; and was intrusted with the presidency of Agra 1834. On the resignation of Lord William Bentinck, in Feb., 1835, Sir Charles Metcalfe was provisionally appointed governor-general, which office he held till 28 March, 1836, being the interval between the departure of Lord W. Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland. During this period he originated or adopted several valuable measures, one of the most important being the liberation of the press from all restrictions. This, however, gave umbrage to the court of directors, and was the eventual cause of his resignation and return to Europe 1838. The following year he was selected by the ministry to be governor of Jamaica, where he succeeded in soothing the irritation, and reconciling the differences caused by the Negro Emancipation Act, then recently passed, and gave satisfaction both to the colonists and the Home Government. Ill-health compelled him to resign in 1842; but early in the following year he was induced to accept the governorship of Canada. He held this responsible position till 1845, when he returned to England, after having been raised to the dignity of the peerage. He died at Malshanger, near Basingstoke, 12 Sept., 1846.

METIUS, JAMES, a native and schoolmaster of Alkmaar, in Holland, who is said to have invented the refracting telescope, about 1609. His brother, *Adrian Metius*, was born 9 Dec., 1571, at Alkmaar, and died 26 Sept., 1635, at Franeker, where he was professor of mathematics. He published several mathematical works.

METKERKE, Sir ADOLPHUS, was born at Bruges 1528. He was sent by the revolted states of the Low Countries on an embassy to Queen Elizabeth, and died in London 4 Nov., 1591. He published an edition of Bion and Moschus, 1565; a Latin translation of the Epigrams of Theocritus; 'De veteri et recta Pronunciatione Linguæ Græcæ Commentarius;' 'Collection of the Proceedings at the Peace of Cologne in 1579.'

METON, a chronologer of Athens, who lived 432 B.C. He invented the cycle of nineteen years, to adjust the course of the sun and moon, so as to make the solar and lunar years begin at the same time. This is now called the Golden Number.

METTERNICH, CLEMENS WENZEL NEPOMUK LOTHAR, PRINCE, an Austrian statesman, born at Coblentz 15 May, 1773. He studied history at Strasburg, under the celebrated Koch, adopted the profession of diplomacy, and in 1795 married the granddaughter and heiress of the diplomatist Kaunitz, whose large domains he inherited. He represented the Westphalian nobility at the congress of Rastadt (1797-99), after which he accompanied Count Stadion to St. Petersburg, and subsequently officiated as ambassador at Dresden, Berlin, and Paris (1806). He managed affairs at the French court with so much ability that, when the war broke out in 1809, and he had to return to the Austrian court, which was seeking refuge in the fortress of Comorn, he was appointed to the ministry of foreign affairs as successor to Count Stadion. It was during this tenure of office that he struck out the idea of a marriage with Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess as a means of purchasing a respite for the empire. He conducted the negotiations with Champagny. Napoleon was divorced from Josephine; and Metternich escorted Marie Louise to Paris. This settlement was not a permanent one, and in 1813, after the great French catastrophe in Russia, war was again declared by Austria against France. In the autumn of that year the grand alliance was signed at Töplitz; and on the field of Leipsic Metternich was raised to the dignity of a prince of the empire. In the subsequent conferences and treaties the newly-created prince took a very prominent part, and he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. He afterwards paid a visit to this country, and received the honour of a doctor's hood from the university of Oxford. When the congress of Vienna was opened Prince Metternich was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations; and from that time till the revolution of 1848 he wielded great influence over the affairs of Europe. The continental statesmen, terrified at the fearful consequences of the French Revolution, formed themselves into a coalition to prevent the occurrence of any similar calamity. They set themselves vigorously to repress all popular institutions, to crush freedom of speech and act, and to establish a despotism in every country that would submit to it. Such were the objects of that Holy Alliance, which has been the subject of merited obloquy, and which had Metternich for its presiding genius. In the revolution of 1848 he was driven from Vienna, and came to England; but in 1851 he ventured to return to Austria. He was afterwards consulted often on state affairs, but never held his office, nor regained the immense influence he once possessed. His death took place at Vienna 11 June, 1859.

METTRIE, JULIEN OFFRAY DE LA, a French writer, born at St. Malo 25 Dec., 1709. He was a surgeon in the French Guards, and in that situation wrote an infamous book, called, 'The Natural History of the Soul,' for which he narrowly

escaped prosecution. His next work was a satire against the faculty, under the title of 'Penelope, or the Machiavel in Medicine,' for which he was obliged to remove to Holland, where he created new enemies by a book, called 'L'Homme Machine.' He then went to Berlin, where he died 11 Nov., 1751.

METZU, GABRIEL, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1615; died after 1661.

MEULEN, ANTHONY FRANCIS VAN DER, a painter, born at Brussels 1634. He excelled in battle-pieces, and was employed by Louis XIV. in painting the scenes of his military campaigns and huntings. He died at Paris 1690.

MEUN, JOHN DE, also called *Clopinel*, a French poet, born about 1250; died about 1318. He continued the Romance of the Rose, and wrote some other pieces.

MEURSIUS, JOHN, a learned critic, was born at Loudun, in Holland, in 1579. He studied at Leyden, where, at sixteen, he wrote a Commentary on Lycophron. On leaving the university he was employed by Barnevelt, as tutor to his children, whom he also attended on their travels. In 1610 he became professor of history at Leyden, and the year following was appointed historiographer to the United States. In 1625 he removed to the professorship of history and politics at Sora, in Denmark, where also he was appointed historiographer royal. Died 20 Sept., 1639. His works were published together in 1743, at Florence, in 12 vols. folio. The scandalous book printed under the name of Meursius, entitled 'De Elegantiis Latinæ Linguæ,' was the production of Nicholas Chorier.

MEYER, or MEYERS, JEREMIAH, a miniature painter, was born at Tubingen 1735; came to England 1749; was appointed painter in enamel to King George III. 1764; and died at Kew 20 Jan., 1789.

MEYERBEER, GIACOMO, a celebrated composer, was the son of James Beer, a wealthy Jewish banker, and was born at Berlin 5 Sept., 1794. He studied in the famous musical school of the Abbé Vogler, at Darmstadt; but two years after the commencement of Meyerbeer's residence Vogler closed his establishment, and the two travelled together in Germany for about a twelvemonth. At Munich, under Vogel's auspices, he produced his first work, 'Jephtha's Daughter.' Afterwards he wrote his 'Two Caliphs,' at the request of the court of Vienna; but in consequence of its not being in the Italian style, which was then in high favour, it failed of success. During a subsequent visit to Italy his style became modified, and he was charmed with the Italian style, in which he wrote his first great opera, the 'Crociato in Egitto,' which established his fame. From this period he produced a series of works which achieved the highest success. His 'Robert le Diable,' the 'Huguenots,' the 'Prophète,' the 'Étoile du Nord,' 'Dinorah,' and 'L'Africaine' (which was brought out in London in 1865, after the author's death), are known all over Europe. Besides his operas, he wrote a 'Stabat Mater,' a 'Miserere,' a 'Te Deum,' twelve psalms, several cantatas, an oratorio, and a great number of melodies to Italian, French, and German airs. In 1842 he received the appointment of chapel-master to the king of Prussia. He was also a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, an associate of the French Institute, and an officer of the Legion of Honour. He resided chiefly in Paris, where he died 1 May, 1864.

MEYRICK, Sir SAMUEL RUSH, LL.D., F.S.A., was educated at Oxford, and afterwards practised for many years as an advocate in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts; but his real study and pursuit was that of antiquities and archæology; and in his residence, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, he gradually accumulated a very large collection of armour, which is now deposited in the South Kensington Museum. His two great works, which are standard authorities on the subject they treat of, are, 'A Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour, as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II.; with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages,' 3 vols. 4to., 1824, and again 1844; and the letter-press portion of Joseph Skelton's 'Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Arms and Armour' in his collection, 2 vols. 4to, 1830, and again 1854. Sir Samuel also published 'The History and Antiquities of the County of Cardigan,' and edited Lewis Dunn's 'Heraldic Visitations of Wales.' Died 2 April, 1848, aged 65.

MEZERAI, FRANÇOIS EUDES DE, a French historian, born near Argentau, in Normandy, 1610. He was educated at Caen, and, at the age of twenty-six, commenced 'The History of France;' the first volume of which appeared in 1643, and the last in 1658. For this work he obtained a pension. In 1668 he published an abridgment of the History, in 3 vols. 4to.; and reprinted it in 1672, in 6 vols. 12mo. In this last edition, however, he made so free with the administration, that he was deprived of his pension. In 1675 he was chosen perpetual secretary of the French Academy. Died 10 July, 1683. His other works are, 'A History of the Turks;' 'L'Origine des François;' Les Vanités de la Cour; a translation of 'Grotius de Veritate.'

MEZZOFANTI, GIUSEPPE GASPARDO, a cardinal, and the most remarkable linguist ever known, was born at Bologna 17 Sept., 1774. He was ordained priest 1797, and appointed, the same year, professor of Arabic in his native city. He was removed from that post in consequence of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the Cisalpine republic, but after the conclusion of the concordat between Pius VII. and Napoleon he was restored to the university and appointed to the chair of oriental languages. In 1812 he was made assistant-librarian, and, in 1815, head-librarian of the university of Bologna. Pope Gregory XVI., hearing of Mezzofanti's marvellous linguistic attainments, invited him to Rome, and gave him a prebend in the church of St. John Lateran, and a canonry of St. Peter's. In 1833 he succeeded the famous Angelo Mai as chief keeper of the Vatican library, which office he held till 1838, when he was created a cardinal. At the time of his death, which took place 18 March, 1849, this remarkable man is said to have been acquainted with no fewer than one hundred and fourteen languages and dialects, most of which he spoke with astonishing accuracy and fluency. At the Propaganda, which entertains and trains missionaries from and for all parts of the world, he used to converse with each man in his own idiom, passing from one to another with a readiness almost incredible. Lord Byron has placed on record the following sketch of the cardinal:—"I don't remember a man among them [*i.e.*, literary men] whom I ever wished to see twice, except, perhaps, Mezzofanti, who is a monster of languages, the Briareus of parts of speech, a walking polyglot, and more;—who ought

to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel, as universal interpreter. He is indeed a marvel—unassuming also. I tried him in all the tongues in which I knew a single oath or adjuration to the gods, against post-boys, savages, Tartars, boatmen, sailors, pilots, gondoliers, muleteers, camel-drivers, vetturini, postmasters, post-horses, post-everything; and, egad! he astounded me—even to my English." Mezzofanti's only published work is a panegyrical memoir of Father Emanuel da Ponte. His Life, by Dr. Charles William Russell, president of Maynooth College, was published in 1858, and reprinted 1863.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTTI, an illustrious artist, born of a noble family at Caprese, in Tuscany, 1474. Having discovered an early turn for painting, he was placed in the school of Ghirlandaio, and while with him had an opportunity of studying sculpture in the garden of Lorenzo de' Medici, who, observing a specimen of his genius in that line, became his patron, and made him one of his family. Here he formed an acquaintance with Politiano, by whose advice he executed a basso-relievo on the subject of the Centaurs. From Florence he removed to Bologna, where he executed some fine statues; and on his return to the former city finished a group of David and Goliah for Soderini, the chief magistrate. While thus engaged in sculpture he did not neglect painting, but was employed in representing a battle-scene for the ducal palace. On the accession of Julius II. to the papacy, he went to Rome, where he received orders to construct a mausoleum for his Holiness, who directed him to fix upon a spot in St. Peter's for the reception of it. The difficulty attending this, as the church was very old, induced the Pope to form the resolution of building a new cathedral on a magnificent scale, under the direction of Michael Angelo. The work was begun, but it had not proceeded far, before some umbrage was taken by the architect, who suddenly left Rome and set off for Florence. After some time a reconciliation was effected, and Michael Angelo returned to the Pope, who now employed him in painting the Sistine Chapel. In 1513 Julius died, and was succeeded by Leo X., who employed our artist in various works which ill suited his inclination, particularly in the construction of a road from the marble quarries to the sea. Under succeeding pontiffs his merits were equally neglected, though he was constantly engaged in works of architecture, and at one time upon fortification. After completing the lesser monument for Julius II., in executing which he met with many interruptions, he commenced his great painting of the Last Judgment, which was finished in 1541, and the Sistine Chapel opened on Christmas Day, with great pomp, by Pope Paul III., who gave him a pension of six hundred a year. His next engagement was in painting two pictures of the Martyrdom of St. Peter, and the Conversion of St. Paul, for the Vatican. In 1546 he was appointed architect of St. Peter's on the death of San Gallo, and on this work he was occupied during the rest of his life. He died 17 Feb., 1563, having almost completed his eighty-ninth year. He was buried first in the church of St. Apostoli at Rome, but afterwards the body was removed to Florence, and interred in the church of Santa Croce.

MICHAEL ANGELO DI BATTAGLIE. *See* CERQUOZZI.

MICHAELIS, JOHN BENJAMIN, a German poet, born at Zittau 31 Dec., 1746; died 30 Sept., 1772.

MICHAELIS, JOHN DAVID, nephew of John Henry Michaelis, was born at Halle 27 Feb., 1717. After going through his studies at his native place he visited England, where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Lowth, and became preacher at the German chapel, in St. James's Palace. On his return to his native country, he accepted the professorship of theology and oriental languages at Göttingen; where he also became librarian, and lastly director of the Royal Society. In 1775 the king of Sweden conferred on him the order of the Polar Star, and in 1786 he was made a privy councillor of Hanover. Died 22 Aug., 1791. His principal works, which are numerous, are Spicilegium Geographiæ Hebræorum exteræ, 2 vols.; Grammatica Chaldaica; Supplementa ad Lexicon Hebr., 6 vols.; Grammatica Syriaca; an edition of Bishop Lowth's Prælectiones; Introduction to the New Testament, 2 vols.; Translation of the Old Testament, 13 vols.; Interpretation of the Laws of Moses, 6 vols.; Oriental and Exegetical Library; Introduction to the Old Testament; Translation of the New Testament, 2 vols. Two of these have been translated into English, viz., The Introduction to the New Testament, by Bishop Marsh, 6 vols. 8vo.; and the Commentaries on the Laws of Moses, by Dr. Alexander Smith, in 4 vols.

MICHAELIS, JOHN HENRY, was born at Kettenberg, in Hohenstein, 1668. He was educated at Leipsic, and next at Halle, where he taught Greek and Hebrew. In 1699 he succeeded Francke in the Greek professorship, and, in 1707, was made librarian of the university. He afterwards became professor of divinity and the oriental languages. Died 18 March, 1738. He published a Hebrew Bible, with various readings; 'Conamina brevioris manuductionis ad doctrinam de accentibus Hebræorum Prosaicis;' 'Epicrisis Philologica.'

MICHAUD, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, a French writer, was born 19 June, 1767, at a village in La Bresse, and educated at Bourg, proceeding afterwards to Paris, where he edited several royalist journals. After the fall of the throne he co-operated in founding 'La Quotidienne,' a newspaper which continued for a long period to oppose the revolutionary party. At the Restoration he was appointed censor-general of the journals and reader to the king. Later he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and became a member of the Academy. His 'History of the Crusades' constitutes his chief title to literary fame. Died 30 Sept., 1839.

MICHELI, PETER ANTHONY, a botanist, born 1679, at Florence, where he died 2 Jan., 1737.

MICHELI DU CRÊT, JACQUES BARTHÉLEMI, a mathematician, born at Geneva 1690; died at Zofingen 1766. He constructed a number of charts, and invented a new thermometer.

MICKIEWICZ, ADAM, a celebrated Polish poet, born at Nowogrodek, in Lithuania, 1798; died at Constantinople 26 Nov., 1855.

MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS, was born at Langholm, in Dumfries, 29 Sept., 1734. He was educated at Edinburgh, after which he engaged in a brewery; but the business failed, and he came to London. In 1765 he obtained the situation of corrector of the university press at Oxford, where he printed a poem, in Spenser's manner, under the title of 'The Concubine,' which he afterwards altered to that of 'Sir Martyn.' In 1772 he was employed as editor of the collection of poems which goes by the

name of the publisher, Pearch. But the work on which the reputation of Mickle rests is the translation of the 'Lusiad' of Camöens, published by subscription 1775, and reprinted 1778. Soon after the appearance of this last edition he went to Lisbon, as secretary to Commodore Johnson, and, while there, he received many marks of respect from the Portuguese literati. Having realised a tolerable competency, he retired to Forest Hill, in Oxfordshire, where he died 28 Oct., 1788. His poetical works were printed in 3 vols., 1806.

MIDDLETON, Conyers, D.D., was born at York 2 Aug., 1683. He received his education under his father, who was a clergyman, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and distinguished himself by his enmity to the master, Dr. Bentley; with whom he had afterwards a lawsuit about fees, on taking his degree of D.D. He likewise printed Strictures on Bentley's Proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, and thereby prevented its publication, to the great injury of biblical learning. In 1724 Middleton went to Italy, and on his return attacked the faculty in a Latin tract, tending to prove that the medical profession was looked upon with contempt by the ancient Romans. He was answered by Dr. Ward, professor of rhetoric at Gresham College. In 1729 Dr. Middleton published his Letter from Rome, showing the uniformity between Catholicism and Paganism. This was ably answered by Bishop Challoner. In 1731 he printed, but without his name, a Letter to Dr. Waterland, on his 'Scripture Vindicated;' which produced a controversy between Middleton and Pearce. While this dispute was going on, our author was appointed Woodwardian professor of mineralogy, which situation he resigned in 1734, on being elected librarian of the university. The year following he published 'A Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England;' but his greatest work is the 'Life of Cicero;' which came out by subscription in 1741. In 1747 he raised a sharp controversy, by an attempt to overthrow the credibility of the miracles said to have been wrought in the primitive ages of the church. About this time, also, he made an attack on Bishop Sherlock's Discourses concerning Prophecy; particularly in regard to the Mosaic account of the fall of man, which, according to Middleton, is nothing more than an allegory. He died 28 July, 1750, without having had any other preferment than the living of Hascomb, in Surrey. His miscellaneous works were published after his death, in 2 vols. 4to.

MIDDLETON, Erasmus, received his education at Oxford, but was expelled from that university, together with five other youths, under circumstances which gave rise to Macgowan's satire of 'The Shaver.' He was presented to the rectory of Turvey, Beds, 1764, and died 25 April, 1805. He was a sympathiser with the Methodists, and is known as an author by his 'Biographia Evangelica: or an historical account of the lives and deaths of the most eminent Evangelical Authors or Preachers, both British and Foreign, in the several denominations of Protestants,' 4 vols. 8vo., 1779-86.

MIDDLETON, Sir Hugh, was a native of Denbigh. He became a goldsmith in London, and in 1606 undertook to supply the city with water from two springs, one in the parish of Amwell, and the other near Ware, in Hertfordshire. After many difficulties he effected this object, and brought the water to the cistern at Islington in 1613. He then received letters patent, by virtue of which a company was created, called the governor and company of the New River. The projector was created a baronet 1622, and died 1631.

MIDDLETON, Thomas, a dramatic poet, was born about 1570, most likely in London, and studied law at Gray's Inn. Scarcely anything is known of his subsequent career, which ended in 1627, as appears from the parish register of Newington Butts, Surrey, which records his burial on the 4th of July in that year. His works have been carefully edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, 5 vols. 8vo., 1840.

MIDDLETON, Thomas Fanshaw, D.D., an Anglican prelate, was born at Kedleston, Derbyshire, 26 Jan., 1769, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He took orders 1792, as curate of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, where he wrote 'The Country Spectator,' a periodical paper, of which thirty-three numbers were published. His reputation as a divine and scholar procured him the patronage of Dr. Pretyman, archdeacon of Lincoln, who entrusted to his care the education of his two sons. He now removed to Norwich, and in 1795 was presented by the doctor to the rectory of Tansor, Northamptonshire. In 1802 he was presented by his patron to the consolidated rectory of Great and Castle Bytham, which he held together with Tansor, where he fixed his residence. In 1808 appeared his erudite work on 'The Doctrine of the Greek Article, applied to the Criticism and the Illustration of the New Testament.' The following year he was collated to a stall in the cathedral of Lincoln; and in 1811 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Pancras, Middlesex, and the rectory of Puttenham, Herts. In 1812 the bishop of Lincoln collated him to the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. On Calcutta being erected into an episcopal see, the government selected Dr. Middleton to be its first bishop. He was accordingly consecrated at Lambeth 8 May, 1814, and on the 28th of November arrived at Calcutta, where he died 8 July, 1822. Some of his sermons, charges, and tracts were published in 1824 by Dr. H. K. Bonney; and his life has been written by the Rev C. W. Le Bas, 2 vols., 1831.

MIEL, Jan, a Flemish painter, born 1599; died 1664.

MIEREVELD, Michael Janson, a Dutch painter, born 1568, at Delft, where he died 27 Aug., 1641.

MIERIS, Francis, called *the Old*, was born at Leyden 1635. He was a disciple of Gerard Dow, whose style he imitated with great success. His pictures are very scarce and valuable. He died 12 March, 1681. His son *William*, called the *Young Mieris*, was born at Leyden 1662, and died 24 Jan., 1747. He painted historical subjects, animals, and landscapes. His son, *Francis*, was also an artist, but not equal to his father or grandfather. He was born at Leyden 24 Dec., 1689, and died there 22 Oct., 1763.

MIGLIARA, Giovanni, an Italian painter, born at Alessandria, in Piedmont, 15 Oct., 1785; died at Milan, 18 April, 1837.

MIGNARD, Pierre, an historical and portrait painter, born at Troyes, in Champagne, 1610. He studied at Rome with Du Fresnoy, and during his residence there of twenty-two years enjoyed great favour from the popes. At length Louis XIV. sent for him home, and appointed him his prin-

cipal painter, and director of the manufactories of Seve and the Gobelins. He was also ennobled. Died 13 March, 1695.

MIGNON, Abraham, a painter, of Frankfort, born 1639; died 1679. He excelled in the representation of flowers, insects, and still life.

MIGNOT, Étienne, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris 17 March, 1698; died 23 July, 1771. Among his numerous works is a History of the Quarrels between Henry II. and St. Thomas of Canterbury.

MIGNOT, Vincent, a French historian, nephew of Voltaire, was born at Paris about 1725, and died Sept., 1791. His best work is a History of the Ottoman Empire.

MILBOURNE, Luke, was a native of Wroxhall, Warwickshire. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, after which he became rector of St. Ethelburga, in London, and lecturer of Shoreditch. Died 15 April, 1720. He wrote a metrical Version of the Psalms; Animadversions on Dryden's Virgil; and some sermons.

MILDMAY, Sir Walter, a statesman, was born at Chelmsford, in or about 1522, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He received the honour of knighthood 22 Feb., 1546-7. He was employed in the management of the royal revenues; and in 1566 he was appointed chancellor of the Exchequer. Died 31 May, 1589. Sir Walter was the founder of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Some of his Latin poems were printed after his death; but they seem to be now unknown.—*Athen. Cantab.*

MILL, James, historian and philosopher, was born at Logie Pert, Forfarshire, 6 April, 1773, and after studying at Edinburgh was licensed as a preacher in the Scotch church. Coming to London, however, as a tutor in the family of Sir John Stuart, he permanently fixed his residence in the English metropolis, and devoting himself to literary pursuits, he became editor of the 'Literary Journal,' and an occasional contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review.' The great merit of his 'History of British India' (3 vols. 4to., 1818; 5th edit., 10 vols. 8vo., 1858) led to his being appointed by the East India Company to conduct the department in the India Office of correspondence with India in the revenue branch of administration, and he eventually rose to be head of the department. His principal other works are 'The Elements of Political Economy,' 1821; 'Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind,' 1829; and articles in the Supplement to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' on Government, Jurisprudence, Liberty of the Press, Prisons and Prison Discipline, Colonies, Law of Nations, and Education.

MILL, John, D.D., was born at Shap, Westmoreland, about 1645. He became a servitor of Queen's College, Oxford, of which society he was chosen fellow and tutor. In 1676 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter, and, in 1681, the rectory of Blechingdon, in Oxfordshire. The same year he took his doctor's degree, and in 1685 was elected principal of St. Edmund Hall. In 1704 he was collated to a prebend in the church of Canterbury. His edition of the Greek Testament was completed at the press only fourteen days before his death, which occurred 23 June, 1707.

MILL, William Hodge, D.D., regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, canon of Ely, and rector of Brasted, died 25 Dec., 1853, aged 61. He published the Life of Christ in Sanscrit, with which language he was well acquainted; an Arabic translation of Bridge's Algebra; and some works on theology.

MILLAR, John, was born at Shotts, in Lanarkshire, 1735. He was educated at Glasgow, where, by the interest of Lord Kames, in whose family he had been a tutor, he obtained, in 1761, the professorship of law. Died 30 May, 1801. His publications are 'On the Origin of the Distinction of Ranks in Society;' and 'An Historical View of the English Government.' After his death two volumes of his dissertations were published.

MILLER, Edward, Mus.D., was the son of a pavior at Norwich, and bred to the same business; but having a dislike to it he absconded, and became a pupil of Dr. Burney, then resident at Lynn. In 1756 he became organist of the church of Doncaster, where he continued the rest of his life. In 1786 he obtained his degree of doctor of music at Cambridge, and died at Doncaster 12 Sept., 1807. Dr. Miller published 'Institutes of Music;' 'The Elements of Thorough-Bass and Composition;' 'The Psalms of David' set to music and arranged for every Sunday in the year; 'The History and Antiquities of Doncaster.'

MILLER, Hugh, an eminent geologist, born at Cromarty, in Scotland, 10 Oct., 1802. In early life he worked as a labourer in the sandstone quarries of his native district, and afterwards as a stonemason in different parts of Scotland. In a work published in 1854, 'My Schools and Schoolmasters, or the Story of my Education,' he gives a most interesting account of his early history, and of the training and self-culture by which he rose to honourable rank in literature and science. After being engaged in manual labour for about fifteen years, he was for some time manager of a bank in his native town. While in this position a pamphlet he published on the ecclesiastical controversies which then distracted Scotland, attracted the attention of the leaders of the party who afterwards formed the Free Church, and they invited him to become editor of the 'Witness' newspaper, then about to be established for the advocacy of their principles. Mr. Miller had already published a volume of 'Legendary Tales of Cromarty,' which showed that he was master of a pure and nervous English style. The ability displayed by him as editor of the 'Witness,' and the influence exerted by him on ecclesiastical and educational events in Scotland were very marked. He did not, however, confine his newspaper to topics of local or passing interest, but published in its columns his geological observations and researches. Indeed most of his works first appeared in the form of articles in that journal. It was in 1840, the year in which the autobiographical memoir closes, that the name of Hugh Miller became widely known beyond his own country. At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held that year at Glasgow, Mr. (afterwards Sir Roderick) Murchison gave an account of the striking discoveries recently made in the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland; and M. Agassiz, after pointing out the peculiarities and importance of those discoveries, proposed to associate the name of Mr. Miller with them by means of the wonderful fossil, the *Pterichthys Milleri*, specimens of which were then under the notice of the section. Dr. Buckland, following M. Agassiz, said, 'I have never been so much astonished in my life by the powers of any man as I have been by the geo-

logical descriptions of Mr. Miller. He described these objects with a felicity which made me ashamed of the comparative meagreness and poverty of my own descriptions in the "Bridgewater Treatise," which had cost me hours and days of labour. I would give my left hand to possess such powers of description as this man; and if it pleases Providence to spare his useful life, he, if any, will certainly render the science attractive and popular, and do equal service to theology and geology.' The publication of the volume on the 'Old Red Sandstone,' with the details of the author's discoveries and researches, more than justified all the anticipations which had been formed. It was received with the highest approbation, not by men of science alone for the interest of its facts, but by men of letters for the beauty of its style. In 1847 appeared 'First Impressions of England and its People,' the result of a tour made during the previous year. Some parts of this book, especially the account of the pilgrimages to Stratford-on-Avon and the Leasowes, and Olney, and other places memorable for their literary associations, are as fine pieces of descriptive writing as the English language possesses. This magic of style characterises all his works, whether of a more popular kind or his scientific treatises, such as 'The Old Red Sandstone' and the 'Footprints of the Creator,' a volume suggested by the 'Vestiges of Creation,' and subversive of the fallacies of that superficial and plausible book. Mr. Miller shot himself with a pistol during a fit of insanity 24 Dec., 1856. At the time of his death he had just completed his 'Testimony of the Rocks,' in which he discusses the biblical bearings of geology. This was published shortly afterwards, as was likewise 'The Cruise of the Betsy,' containing narratives of his scientific wanderings in the Hebrides and other parts of Scotland. Many of his 'Leading Articles' were published in a collected form in 1870.

MILLER, JAMES, was born in Dorsetshire 1703, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. While at the university he wrote a satiric piece, called 'The Humours of Oxford,' which created him many enemies, and hindered his preferment. He, however, took orders, and at length obtained the living of Upcerne, in Dorsetshire. He published several political pamphlets against Sir Robert Walpole, and also some plays, the principal of which is the tragedy of 'Mahomet.' He was likewise concerned in a translation of Molière. Died 23 April, 1744.

MILLER, JAMES, professor of surgery at Edinburgh, died at Pinkhill, near that city, 17 June, 1864. He wrote 'The Principles and Practice of Surgery;' 'The Surgical Experiences of Chloroform;' the article 'Surgery' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' &c.

MILLER, JOE, an English actor, born 1684; died in London 13 Aug., 1738. The celebrated jests which pass under his name were in reality collected by John Mottley, who is hereinafter noticed. The first edition of Joe Miller's Jests appeared in 1739. It has recently been reproduced in facsimile by Mr. John Camden Hotten.

MILLER, PHILIP, F.R.S., was born 1691. He succeeded his father as gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at Chelsea; and soon distinguished himself by his knowledge of plants. He communicated some papers to the Royal Society, and in 1730 published 'A Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers, in the Gardens near London, folio. This was followed by his 'Gardener's Dictionary.' In 1755 appeared 'Figures of Plants,' adapted to the dictionary, in 2 vols. folio. His other works are 'The Gardener's Kalendar,' and 'The Gardener's and Florist's Dictionary.' Mr. Miller died at Chelsea 18 Dec., 1771.

MILLES, JEREMIAH, D.D., nephew of the bishop of Waterford, was born 1714. He was educated at Eton, and next at Queen's College, Oxford. He married a daughter of Archbishop Potter, by whose interest he obtained the rectory of St. Edmund the King, London, which he held with the livings of Merstham, Surrey, and West Terring, Sussex. In 1762 he became dean of Exeter, and in 1765 was elected president of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and died 13 Feb., 1784. Dean Milles has some papers in the Archæologia; and he incurred much ridicule by an edition of the pretended poems of Rowley, 1782.

MILLES, THOMAS, was the son of Isaac Milles, rector of High Clear, in Hampshire, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.D. in 1704. In 1706 he was appointed Greek professor; but the year following he went to Ireland with the earl of Pembroke, and was promoted to the bishopric of Waterford, where he died 13 May, 1740. He published a few controversial tracts, but is best known by his valuable edition of the works of St. Cyril, folio, Oxford, 1703.

MILLEVOYE, CHARLES HUBERT, a French poet, born at Abbeville 24 Dec., 1782; died at Paris 26 August, 1816. Among his poems we may notice 'L'Indépendance de l'Homme de Lettres;' 'Le Voyageur;' 'La Mort de Rotrou;' 'Belzunce;' 'Le Poète Mourant;' 'La Chute des Feuilles;' and 'Priez pour moi.'

MILLHOUSE, ROBERT, a weaver of Nottingham, author of some poems which possess considerable merit, was born 17 Oct., 1788, and died 13 April, 1839.

MILLIN, AUBIN LOUIS, a French antiquary and naturalist, born at Paris 9 July, 1759. He was one of the founders of the Linnæan Society, and in 1794 succeeded Barthélemy as keeper of the cabinet of medals. His principal works are 'Antiquités Nationales;' 'Monuments Antiques, Inédits;' 'Voyage dans le midi de la France;' 'Minéralogie Homérique;' 'Galerie Mythologique;' and 'Histoire Métallique de la Révolution Française.' His 'Medallic History of Napoleon,' left incomplete, was published in English by J. Millinger 1819. M. Millin edited the 'Magasin Encyclopédique' from 1792 to 1816.

MILLINGEN, JAMES, F.S.A., a classical archæologist, was born in London 1774, and educated at Westminster School. He passed most of his life on the Continent, and died at Florence 1 Oct., 1845. His works are, 'Recueil de quelques Medailles Grecques Inédites, 1812; 'Peintures Antiques et Inédites de Vases Grecs, tirées de diverses Collections,' 1813; 'Peintures Antiques des Vases Grecs, de la Collection de Sir John Coghill,' 1817; 'The Medallic History of Napoleon,' with supplement, 1819-21; 'Ancient Unedited Monuments, comprising Painted Greek Vases, Statues, Busts, Bas-Reliefs, and other Remains of Grecian Art,' 1822; 'Ancient Unedited Coins of Greek Cities and Kings,' 1837; 'Considerations sur la Numismatique de l'ancienne Italie, principalement sous

le rapport de monumens historiques et philologiques,' 1841.

MILLINGTON, WILLIAM, D.D., one of the most learned men of his day, was a native of Pocklington, Yorkshire, and was ordained priest 8 March, 1420. He took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and is said to have been a member of Clare Hall, in that university; but, however that may be, certain it is that in 1443 he was appointed the first provost of King's College. This important situation, however, he voluntarily resigned in 1446, on a point of conscience. The oft-repeated statement that he was deprived of the provostship for unduly favouring natives of Yorkshire is without foundation. It is said that on leaving King's he retired to Clare Hall, and dying in May, 1466, was buried in St. Edward's Church, Cambridge. An interesting memoir of Dr. Millington, by George Williams, B.D., was communicated to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1858.

MILLOT, CLAUDE FRANÇOIS XAVIER, a French ecclesiastic and historian, born at Ornans (Franche-Comté) 1726; died 21 March, 1785.

MILLS, CHARLES, an historical writer, born at Greenwich 1788; died at Southampton 9 Oct., 1826. He was articled to an attorney, but abandoned law for literature. His works are a 'History of Muhammedanism;' 'History of the Crusades;' a work of fiction, entitled 'The Travels of Theodore Ducas in various countries of Europe, on the revival of letters and arts;' and a 'History of Chivalry.'

MILMAN, Sir FRANCIS, B.D., M.D., F.R.S., a physician, born in Devonshire 1746, and educated at Oxford. He became physician to the king, and to the royal household, which procured his elevation to the baronetage. Died 24 June, 1821. He published 'Animadversiones de Natura Hydropis ejusque Curatione,' 1779; 'A Treatise on the Source of the Scurvy and Putrid Fever,' 1782.

MILMAN, HENRY HART, D.D., was born 10 Feb., 1791, being the youngest son of Sir Francis Milman, physician to George III. He was educated at Dr. Burney's school at Greenwich, and then proceeded to Eton, where he passed through the usual course, and entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1813, being first class in classics. Prior to taking his degree he gained, in 1812, the Newdigate prize for an English poem, 'Apollo Belvedere,' and in 1813 the chancellor's prize for his Latin poem, 'Alexander tumulum Achillis invisens.' In 1816 he was ordained deacon by Dr. Howley, bishop of London, and in 1817 priest, by Dr. Legge, bishop of Oxford. In the following year he was presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. He had already published the tragedy of 'Fazio,' which was acted with some success at Covent Garden Theatre, where Miss O'Neill sustained the character of the heroine. In the early part of 1818 appeared his 'Samor,' an heroic poem, in 12 books. In 1820 he published another poem, the 'Fall of Jerusalem,' founded on the narrative of Josephus. In 1821 he was elected to the professorship of poetry in the university of Oxford, and he held it the full term of ten years, when he was succeeded by John Keble, the author of the 'Christian Year.' In 1827 he was Bampton lecturer. In 1835 he was nominated by the crown, on the recommendation of Viscount Melbourne, then prime minister, to a canonry residentiary in Westminster Abbey, with the rectory of St. Margaret's annexed; and these he held until 1849, when, on the death of Bishop Coplestone, he was nominated by the crown to the deanery of St. Paul's. Died 24 Sept., 1868. In addition to the works above enumerated, Dr. Milman wrote, in prose, a 'History of Latin Christianity;' a 'History of the Jews;' Notes and Illustrations to Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall;' the 'Martyr of Antioch;' 'Anne Boleyn;' 'Belshazzar;' and other works. His 'History of St. Paul's' appeared soon after his death.

MILNE, COLIN, LL.D., was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal College there, under his uncle, Dr. Campbell. From thence he removed to Edinburgh, after which, on becoming tutor to Lord Algernon Percy, he took orders in the church of England, and was presented to the rectory of North Chapel, in Essex. He was also chosen lecturer of Deptford. Died 1815. He published 'A Botanical Dictionary;' Linnæi Institutiones Botanicæ; Indigenous Botany, or the Habitats of English Plants; and a volume of sermons.

MILNE, JOSHUA, actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Company, and author of a well-known 'Treatise on Annuities and Assurances,' died at Upper Clapton 4 Jan., 1851, aged 75.

MILNER, ISAAC, D.D., younger brother of Joseph Milner, was born 1751, and brought up to the weaving business; but even while at the loom his mind was intent upon study, and all the time he could obtain from labour was devoted to the classics and mathematics. Such was his progress that his brother took him for an assistant in the grammar-school, and afterwards sent him to Queen's College, Cambridge, where, in 1774, he was senior wrangler, and gained the first mathematical prize. He also became a tutor in that science, and, among other pupils, had Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt, with whom he made a tour on the Continent. In 1783 Mr. Milner was appointed professor of natural philosophy, and in 1788 elected master of his college. The same year he was made dean of Carlisle; in 1792 he served the office of vice-chancellor; and in 1798 he succeeded Waring as Lucasian professor of mathematics. Died 1 April, 1820. His publications are Animadversions on Hawker's Church History; a continuation of his brother's Ecclesiastical History; Strictures on the publications of Dr. Marsh, respecting the Bible Society; Life of Joseph Milner, prefixed to his sermons.

MILNER, JOHN, was born at Skircoat, near Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb., 1627-28. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, after which he took orders, but was obliged to live retired till the Restoration, when he obtained the curacy of Beeston, and in 1673 was elected vicar of Leeds. In 1681 he was chosen prebendary of Ripon; but on refusing the oaths at the Revolution, he quitted his preferments, and went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he died 16 Feb., 1702. His works are Conjectanea in Isaiam ix. 1 2; The Church History of Palestine; Dissertation on the four last Kings of Judah; De Nethinim sive Nethinæis; Defence of Archbishop Usher against Dr. Cary and Is. Vossius; Discourse of Conscience; View of the Dissertation of Dr. Bentley on the Epistles of Phalaris, &c.; Account of Mr. Locke's Religion; Animadversions on Le Clerc's Reflections upon our Saviour and his Apostles, &c.

MILNER, JOHN, D.D., F.S.A., an English prelate of the Roman communion, was born in London

14 Oct., 1752. From a school at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, he was sent to Sedgley Park, and next to the English college at Douay. In 1777 he was ordained priest, and returning at once to his native land, he laboured in London till 1779, when he was stationed at Winchester. The circumstance which first called forth the zeal and energies of this remarkable man was the spirit of resistance to ecclesiastical authority which followed the first relaxation of the penal code against the Catholics. In 1782 five persons were appointed to be 'a committee for five years, to promote and attend to the affairs of the Roman Catholic body in England;' and the time for its existence being expired, in 1787 another committee was nominated. Of these committees Mr. Charles Butler, the eminent conveyancer, was secretary. One of their measures was the proposal of a new oath, which gave rise to a strong contention, in which Dr. Milner took a very prominent part. The oath was condemned by the Vicars-Apostolic, who issued an encyclical letter declaring that it could not be lawfully taken. This so incensed the committee that they went so far as to protest against the present and all future decisions of the bishops, 'as encroaching on their natural, civil, and religious rights.' The prelates subsequently issued a second encyclical, condemning the appellation of 'Protesting Catholic Dissenters,' assumed by the committee; and the final result of the struggle was that the cause so ardently advocated by Milner obtained a complete victory. In 1803, on the death of Dr. Stapleton, he was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Midland District, being consecrated on the 1st of March, in that year, Bishop of Castabala, *in partibus*. He now took up his residence at Wolverhampton, and devoted himself heart and soul to the duties of his new and exalted position. An uncompromising champion of the Church of Rome, his pen and tongue were incessantly urging her claims. In particular he waged war *à outrance* against the proposed government veto on the appointment of Catholic bishops. He died 19 April, 1826. Bishop Milner's abilities, both as a theologian and an antiquary, are strikingly exemplified in his numerous works, of which we can only find room to specify a few, viz., 'An Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Existence and Character of St. George;' 'The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, and Survey of the Antiquities of Winchester,' 1799; and edit. 1809, a performance which will always keep its place among the standard works on English topography; 'Letters to a Prebendary; being an answer to Reflections on Popery by the Rev. J. Sturges, LL.D.,' 1800; 'Inquiry into certain Vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants and Antiquities of Ireland,' 1808; 'A Serious Expostulation with the Rev. Joseph Berington on his theological errors concerning Miracles,' 1808; 'Treatise on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England,' 1811; 'Supplementary Memoirs of English Catholics, addressed to Charles Butler;' 'The End of Religious Controversy; or a Friendly Correspondence between a religious Society of Protestants and a Roman Catholic divine,' 1818; and papers in the 'Archæologia.' A Life of Bishop Milner, by Dr. Husenbeth, was published at Dublin, 1862.

MILNER, JOSEPH, a pious divine, was the son of a poor weaver at Leeds, and born there 2 Jan., 1744. He was educated at the free grammar-school of his native place, and next at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1766, and obtained one of the chancellor's medals. On entering into orders he became master of the grammar-school at Hull, where he was also chosen afternoon lecturer. He was afterwards presented to the vicarage of North Ferriby, and latterly to that of the Holy Trinity Church in Hull. Died 15 Nov., 1797. His works are The Life of William Howard; Answer to Gibbon's Attack on Christianity; Essays on the Influence of the Holy Spirit; History of the Church of Christ, 4 vols.; and two volumes of sermons.

MILTON, JOHN, was born in Bread Street, Cheapside, 9 Dec., 1608. His father, who was a scrivener, instructed him in the rudiments of learning, and afterwards sent him to St. Paul's School, from whence, in 1625, he was removed to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took both his degrees in arts, and then retired to Horton, Bucks, at which place his father was then settled. Here he wrote his 'Comus' and 'Lycidas.' The former of these pieces was acted before the earl of Bridgewater at Ludlow Castle; and the latter was composed on the death of Edward King, fellow of Christ's College. It is also probable that the two poems of 'L'Allegro,' and 'Il Penseroso,' were written at Horton. In 1638 Milton went through France to Italy, and was about to extend his travels into Greece; but on hearing of the disturbed state of his native country, he resolved to return home, where he arrived after an absence of fifteen months. He now became a schoolmaster, first in St. Bride's Churchyard, and next in Aldersgate Street; but while thus employed he engaged in the contentions of the times, and wrote some furious tracts against the hierarchy. In 1643 he married the daughter of Mr. Powell, a justice of peace in Oxfordshire; but the lady, from some disgust, left her husband about a month after the nuptials, and refused to return. On this Milton determined to repudiate her without any legal proceeding; as a preparative to which strange act, he published some treatises on 'The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce,' in which he attempted to show that a man may put away his wife for bad temper and other impediments to happiness, besides adultery. This position was so offensive to the assembly of divines at Westminster, that they presented a complaint to the lords on the subject, but nothing was done against the author, who became as bitter an enemy to the Presbyterian clergy as he had before been to the Episcopalians. Having now convinced himself that his principle of divorce was warranted, he resolved to carry it into practice, and accordingly paid his addresses to another woman, which gave such alarm to the friends of his wife, that they set about effecting a reconciliation, and succeeded. Milton was now in great favour with the ruling party, to whom he recommended himself by vindicating the murder of Charles I. in a piece called 'The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.' For this publication he was made Latin secretary to the commonwealth; and he had scarcely entered upon the office before he was called upon to reply to the 'Icon Basiliké, or the Portraiture of his sacred Majesty in his Solitudes and Sufferings.' The treatise of Milton was called 'Iconoclastes,' or the Image Breaker, in which he calumniated the king for having made use of a prayer taken from Sidney's Arcadia. He was next employed to answer the treatise of Salmasius, entitled 'Defensio Regia,' or a Defence of the late King. The reply of Milton

had for its title 'Defensio pro populo Anglicano;' and it was observed by Hobbes, in regard to the two disputants, that he did not know whose style was best, or whose arguments were worst. In one respect Milton had the advantage, for while Salmasius obtained only one hundred pounds as a remuneration for his labour, his more powerful antagonist received one thousand. Milton's sight, which had long been in a state of decay, now left him entirely; yet he continued in his office, having for an assistant Andrew Marvell. In 1652 he lost his wife, who left him three children; and soon after he married a second time, but became a widower again within a few months. At the Restoration he absconded, and caused reports to be circulated of his death, to corroborate which a sham funeral was also celebrated. When the danger was over he made his appearance again, and married a third wife. He now employed himself in writing his 'Paradise Lost,' which was first published in ten books in 1667. For this immortal poem he received five pounds, with a contingent agreement that he should be paid double that sum more on the sale of two thousand copies. His widow subsequently sold the whole of the copyright for eight pounds. In 1671 he published 'Paradise Regained,' which he wrote on a hint given him by Elwood, the Quaker, who observed, 'Thou hast said much upon Paradise Lost; but what hast thou to say to Paradise Found?' Though this poem is not to be compared in any degree to the former, it was preferred to the Paradise Lost by the author. About the same time came out his 'Samson Agonistes,' a dramatic poem, constructed upon the Grecian model; and in 1672 he published a collection of his miscellaneous poems, to which was subjoined 'A Letter on Education.' He died 8 Nov., 1674, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where Mr. Whitbread placed a bust to his memory. A monument in honour of Milton was erected by William Benson, in Westminster Abbey, 1737. In 1750 the masque of 'Comus' was performed for the benefit of one of his grand-daughters, named Foster. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote 'The History of England,' to the Conquest, and several tracts, which have been collected in 3 vols. folio, and 7 vols. 8vo. The best edition of his poetical works is that of Mr. Todd, in 6 vols. 8vo., with the life of Milton in one volume. His Latin 'Treatise on Christian Doctrine' was first edited in 1825, by Bishop Sumner, of Winchester, from a MS. discovered in the State Paper Office. Bishop Sumner also published an English translation of it.

MIMNERMUS, a Greek elegiac poet, who flourished about 590 B.C.

MINA, Francisco Espoz y, a Spanish general, born in Navarre 1784. He became a guerilla chief at the time of the French invasion (1809), and, after obtaining several victories over the French generals, was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. When Ferdinand violated the constitution (1814) Mina quitted Spain, to which country he returned on the proclamation of the Cortes (1820). Appointed captain-general of Galicia he made himself master of Catalonia, and for a long time offered a gallant resistance at Moncey, but being eventually vanquished by force of numbers he signed a capitulation (1823) and retired to England. In 1834 he again returned to Spain to oppose Don Carlos, and died 24 Dec., 1836, of the wounds he received at Barcelona.

MINOT, Laurence, an English poet in the fourteenth century, whose works lay in obscurity, as well as his name, till accident discovered them to Mr. Tyrwhitt, while he was preparing his edition of Chaucer. A complete edition of them was published by Ritson in 1794.

MINUCIUS FELIX, Marcus, a Christian writer of the third century, who is said to have been a native of Africa, and a lawyer by profession. He lived at Rome, where he wrote a dialogue in defence of Christianity, entitled 'Octavius,' which was long ascribed to Arnobius till Baudouin discovered the real author in 1560. It has been translated into English by Reeves, and also by Lord Hailes.

MIRABAUD, Jean Baptiste de, a French writer who is chiefly known by his translations of Tasso's Jerusalem and of Ariosto's Orlando. Born 1675; died 24 June, 1760.

MIRABEAU, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti comte de, a French nobleman, born 1749. His father, Victor Riquetti, marquis of Mirabeau, published 'L'Ami des Hommes,' and several other works on political economy; but many of his principles are very dangerous. He died 13 July, 1789. His son, the subject of the present article, led a dissipated life in his youth, and was oftentimes imprisoned. He went to Berlin towards the close of the reign of Frederic, and was there when the French revolution commenced, on which he returned home, and was elected a member of the states-general; and, in January, 1791, he became president of the national assembly; but died of a fever, on the second of April following. The best edition of his works is that by Mérilhou, 9 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1825-27.

MIRANDA, Francisco, a Spanish American patriot and French general, born at Caracas, in Venezuela, about 1750. He quitted his native country after having organized a conspiracy against the viceroy, and, in 1791, went to Paris, where he formed an intimacy with Dumouriez, and entered the French army. After the defection of that general he was tried by the revolutionary tribunal and acquitted, but being afterwards accused of complicity with the Girondins he was exiled, and fled to England. In 1803 he returned to France, but Bonaparte ordered him to leave that country, whereupon he went back to South America. In 1811 he established a republican government at Caracas, which, with the assistance of England and the United States, he maintained during the year 1812, but being afterwards captured by the Spaniards he was cast into prison at Cadiz, where he died 1816.

MIRANDOLA, Giovanni Pico della, count, and prince of Concordia, an Italian scholar, born at Mirandola (Modena) 24 Feb., 1463, being the youngest son of John Francis Pico, prince of Mirandola. He lost his father at an early age, but his mother took care of his education, in which he made such progress as to be sent at fourteen to study canon law in the university of Bologna. After this he visited most of the colleges in Italy and France. In 1482, he built a villa called Fratta on his estate, in praise of which he wrote a poem. He now applied himself to the Greek language at Florence, where he wrote a panegyric on the poems of Lorenzo de' Medici. On leaving Florence he studied the oriental languages, particularly Hebrew and Arabic. In 1486 he was at Rome, where he published a challenge, offering to dispute

on nine hundred propositions in different subjects. Instead, however, of being answered, as he expected, a charge of heresy was brought against him, for which he was indebted to his own vanity, in setting himself up as superior to all the learned of his day. He was in consequence obliged to leave Rome, and return to Florence, where he wrote an apology for his conduct and opinions. In 1488 he settled on an estate near Florence, given to him by Lorenzo de' Medici, and there he wrote several works, particularly his treatise 'De Ente et Uno.' On the death of his friend Lorenzo, he removed to Ferrara, previous to which he sold his estate of Mirandola to his nephew. He now devoted himself wholly to theological studies, and wrote several disquisitions, the chief of which was the 'Hexaplus; or Explanation of the Six Days' Work of Creation.' He died at Florence 17 Nov., 1494, and his works were printed together at Bologna in 1496; but the best edition is that of 1601.

MIRANDOLA, Giovanni Francesco Pico della, nephew of the preceding, was born about 1469. He wrote several theological works in Latin; also the life of Jerome Savonarola; and poems. He was assassinated in his castle, together with his son, by his nephew Galeoti Pico, 1533.

MIRBEL, Charles François Brisseau de, a French naturalist, born at Paris 27 March, 1776; died 12 Sept., 1854.

MIREVELT. *See* Mierevelt.

MISSON, François Maximilien, a French lawyer, who retired to England on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He became a travelling tutor; in which capacity he published 'A new Voyage to Italy,' of which Addison speaks favourably. Misson afterwards fell into the reveries of the French prophets; and died at London 16 Jan., 1721.

MITCHELL, Sir Andrew, K.B., a British admiral, born in Scotland about 1757; died at Bermuda 26 Feb., 1806.

MITCHELL, John Mitchell, born 1789, and educated at Edinburgh. For nearly fifty years he was in business as a merchant of Leith, and for a great part of that time acted as Belgian consul-general. His leisure, however, was devoted to literature and archæology. He published a treatise on the Runic literature of Scandinavia, and an elaborate work on 'The Herring: its natural history and national importance.' Shortly before his death, which occurred 24 April, 1865, the king of the Belgians sent him the gold medal of the Order of Leopold.

MITCHELL, Joseph, a dramatic poet, born in Scotland about 1684; died 6 Feb., 1738.

MITCHELL, Thomas, was born in London 30 May, 1783, and educated at Christ's Hospital, and next at Pembroke College, Cambridge (B.A. 1806; M.A. 1809), but he afterwards migrated to Sidney College, where he obtained a fellowship which he eventually resigned in consequence of his unwillingness to take orders, and thenceforward devoted himself to private tuition and literary work. He translated Aristophanes into English verse, 2 vols., 1820-22; superintended the publication of the Greek works which issued from time to time from the Clarendon press; edited five of the plays of Aristophanes, and three of those of Sophocles; and published useful indices to the Greek orators and Plato. Mr. Mitchell died at Steeple Aston, near Woodstock, 4 May, 1845.

MITCHELL, Sir Thomas Livingstone, a geographical discoverer and miscellaneous writer, was born in Scotland 1792, and at an early age entered the army. For some years he was aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, and was on the quartermaster-general's staff till the end of the Peninsular war, when he was sent back on a special mission to Spain and Portugal, under Sir Henry Torrens, to make a survey of the fields of battle and the positions of the English and French armies. Subsequently he was appointed surveyor-general of New South Wales, and it was owing to his exertions that the overland route to Victoria and South Australia was first regularly surveyed, and Mount Byng discovered. He was knighted 1839, and died at his residence, Park Hall, Victoria, New South Wales, 5 Oct., 1855. He published a beautiful trigonometrical survey of Port Jackson; a translation of the Lusiad of Camoens; 'Travels in Australia;' and some elementary works on military science.

MITFORD, John, author of 'Johnny Newcome in the Navy,' and other poetical effusions, was originally a lieutenant in the navy, but was dismissed in consequence of some disgraceful forgery of letters, connected with Queen Caroline. He then turned author, and edited the 'Scourge' and 'Bon Ton Magazine,' but his principal work is the one first mentioned, which he is said to have composed in the fields at Bayswater, sleeping out every night in a gravel pit, until he had finished his task, which he completed in forty-three days. He was so dissipated and low in his habits that his relatives refused to notice him, and he died in St. Giles's Workhouse, London, in Dec., 1831.

MITFORD, John, was born at Richmond, Surrey, 13 Aug., 1781, and educated at Tunbridge School, and Oriel College, Oxford. He obtained the living of Benhall, Suffolk, 1810. In 1815 he was appointed domestic chaplain to his relative Lord Redesdale, and presented to the rectory of Weston St. Peter's; and in 1817 to that of Stratford St. Andrew, both in Suffolk. He died at Benhall 27 April, 1856. This accomplished scholar was for many years editor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and the principal writer in it from 1834-50. He also wrote some poetical works, and edited Grey, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Prior, Swift, Young, Parnell, Goldsmith, Falconer, and Vincent Bourne.

MITFORD, John Freeman, Lord Redesdale. *See* Redesdale.

MITFORD, Mary Russell, was born at Alresford, Hampshire, 16 Dec., 1787. Her father, a physician practising at Reading, was a thoroughly selfish man, reckless and extravagant beyond belief, and to the end of his days a dead weight, dragging his wife and daughter to the ground. With his wife, Mary Russell, he received £28,000 in money besides houses and property in land, but in eight or nine years he had gambled, squandered, or otherwise fooled away all this fortune, except £3,500 in the funds, which was settled on his wife. He had to sell his furniture and library, and removed from one place to another, till in 1795 or 1796 his art of sinking brought him to the bottom of the sea of troubles, and we find him living with his wife and child on the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, and taking refuge from his creditors within the rules of the King's Bench. A prize of £20,000 which he drew in the lottery, gave him an oppor-

tunity of starting again on the road to ruin. This he speedily did, for he took a house at Reading, and divided his time between field sports and the London card clubs. When the £20,000 was run through, there came another favourable turn of Fortune's wheel. His daughter, who had received an excellent education at a school in Chelsea, began to earn money by her pen, at first in small sums, afterwards in larger. The hard-earned guineas were received by her father with as little conscience as if they had been his rents, and for thirty years Miss Mitford maintained him in his idleness and dissipation, breaking her health and spirits in the labour; and all this time there never dawned upon her the suspicion that he was other than the best of men. As early as 1806 Miss Mitford produced three volumes of verse, one of which was severely castigated by the 'Quarterly Review.' Her passion as an anthoress was dramatic composition, and her principal works which made their way to the public stage were 'Julian' 1823, 'Foscari' 1826, 'Rienzi' 1828, and 'Charles the First.' To the magazines, annuals, and other periodicals, her contributions were numerous. At length in the sketches of 'Our Village,' originally published in the 'Ladies' Magazine,' about 1819, she hit upon the vein most profitable in its direct advantages, and most favourable for her literary reputation. The general verdict of the public approved 'Our Village'—which in reality was Three Mile Cross near Reading—as presenting truthful sketches of rural life; and the work will always retain its charm as a piece of unaffected, natural, and simple writing. Four other volumes of sketches were added, the fifth and last in 1832. For her work entitled 'Belford Regis; or Sketches of a County Town,' the neighbouring borough of Reading supplied the materials. Numerous other tales followed, all of which met with a flattering reception. In 1852 Miss Mitford published her 'Recollections of a Literary Life; or Books, Places, and People;' her last work being 'Atherton and other Tales' 1854. She died at her residence, Swallowfield Cottage, near Reading, 10 Jan., 1855. A Life of Miss Mitford, with copious extracts from her correspondence, appeared at London in 3 vols., 1869, under the editorship of the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange.

MITFORD, WILLIAM, an historian, brother of Lord Redesdale, was born in London 10 Feb., 1744, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He afterwards entered the Middle Temple, but never practised the law. He was colonel of the South Hampshire militia; and a member of Parliament from 1785 to 1818. He likewise held for some years the professorship of ancient history at the Royal Academy. His principal work, 'The History of Greece,' originally appeared in 5 vols. 4to., 1784-1818. Mr. Mitford also wrote 'An Essay upon Harmony in Language, intended principally to illustrate that of the English Language;' and 'Observations on the History and Doctrine of Christianity.' Died 18 Feb., 1827.

MOCQUARD, CONSTANTINE, a French politician and man of letters, was born at Bordeaux 1791, and died at Paris 9 Dec., 1864. He was for many years Napoleon III.'s private secretary.

MOELLENDORF, RICHARD JOACHIM HENRY, a Prussian field-marshal, born 1724; died 28 Jan., 1816.

MOIR, DAVID MACBETH, a poet and littérateur, was born at Musselburgh, co. Edinburgh, 5 Jan., 1798, at which place, after passing through the medical classes of the university of Edinburgh, he practised as a surgeon with great success. At an early period of life he distinguished himself by his contributions to Blackwood's Magazine under the signature of 'Delta.' Two volumes of poems which first appeared in the pages of that miscellany, viz., 'The Legend of Geneviève' and 'Domestic Verses' were afterwards published separately, as was also his humorous novel entitled 'The Life of Mansie Waugh.' His chief contribution to professional literature was his 'Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine.' He died 6 July 1851, and in the following year a selection of his 'Poetical Works' was published by T. Aird.

MOITTE, JEAN GUILLAUME, a French sculptor, born 1747, at Paris, where he died 2 May, 1810.

MOIVRE. *See* DE MOIVRE.

MOLA, JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian landscape painter, died 1661.

MOLA, PETER FRANCIS, an historical and landscape painter born at Lugano, in the Milanese territory, 1609; died 1665.

MOLAI, JACQUES DE, the last grand-master of the order of Templars. The prodigious wealth of the knights having excited the envy and hatred of the great, particularly of Philip the Fair, king of France, it was resolved to suppress the order. Accordingly a violent persecution broke out against the knights on charges the most absurd and abominable. Molai was tried, condemned, and burnt alive near Paris 11 March, 1314. He endured his sufferings with the greatest fortitude, and vindicated the innocence of his order to the last.

MOLE, JOHN, a self-taught mathematician, celebrated for his skill and knowledge in the science of algebra, was born at Old Newton, Suffolk, 10 March, 1743, and died at Nacton, in the same county, 27 Sept., 1827. He published 'Elements of Algebra,' 1788; and 'A Treatise on Algebra, for Schools,' 1809.

MOLESWORTH, ROBERT, Viscount Molesworth, was born at Dublin 1656, and educated in Trinity College. When James II. landed in Ireland, he caused his estate to be sequestrated; but on the settlement of the new government he was made a privy councillor, and sent ambassador to Copenhagen, where he had a dispute with the king, which induced him to return home abruptly. He then published 'An Account of Denmark' which was answered by Dr. King. In 1714 he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations; and two years afterwards raised to the Irish peerage. Died 22 May, 1725. His lordship published some tracts on agriculture, a letter on the bill of peerage, and a translation of 'The Franco-Gallia' of Hottoman.

MOLESWORTH, Sir WILLIAM, was born in London 23 May, 1810, being son of Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart. He succeeded to the baronetcy at the age of thirteen, and was subsequently entered as a student at Cambridge, but was rusticated for sending a challenge to his tutor. Afterwards he studied at Edinburgh and at one of the German universities. In 1832 he obtained a seat in Parliament for East Cornwall. He afterwards represented other constituencies, and sat for Southwark, in the liberal interest, from 1845 till his death, which occurred 22 Oct., 1855. It was Sir W. Molesworth who first aroused the attention of Parliament to the importance of our remote

dependencies, and explained with incomparable clearness and force the principles of colonial self-government. He was at one time the proprietor and editor of the Westminster Review; and he edited and reprinted at great expense the works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury.

MOLIÈRE, Jean Baptiste Poquelin, the greatest of the comic dramatists of France, was born at Paris, where he was baptized 15 Jan., 1622. His real name was Poquelin. His father, who was 'tapissier valet de chambre' to Louis XIII., sent him to the Jesuit College at Clermont, where he made a rapid progress in his studies; but he soon quitted that seminary to attend the Court. It is said that he afterwards studied the law, and was admitted an advocate, but this is doubtful. A strong turn for the stage led him to join a company of comedians, when he altered his name to Molière. In 1653 he produced, at Lyons, his first comedy, called 'L'Etourdi,' or the Blunderer, the principal character of which was performed by himself. From thence he removed with his company to Beziers in Languedoc, where he was patronized by the prince of Conti, who offered to make him his secretary; which honour he declined. After acting in various provinces, he went to Paris, where his company was taken into the king's service in 1665. His last comedy, 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' was performed, the fourth time, 17 Feb., 1673; but while personating the sick man, Molière was seized with a convulsion, which, being followed by a vomiting of blood, carried him off in a few hours. There are numerous editions of his works.

MOLIERES, Joseph Privat de, a French mathematician born at Tarascon, 1677; died 12 May, 1742.

MOLINA, Louis de, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Cuença, 1535. He became professor of theology at Ebora; and died at Madrid 12 Oct., 1601. His principal work, 'The Agreement of Grace and Free Will,' 1588, occasioned some fierce disputes between the Jesuits and Dominicans; to terminate which Pope Paul V. issued a decree in 1607.

MOLINET, Claude du, an ecclesiastical antiquary, was born at Châlons-sur-Marne 1620; and died 2 Sept, 1687. He was canon and procurator-general of the congregation of St. Geneviève, at Paris.

MOLINOS, Michael, a Spanish divine, born at Saragossa, 1627. He resided chiefly at Rome, where, in 1675, he published 'The Spiritual Guide,' which was well received at first; but on its being reprinted in 1681, an alarm was taken at the principles it contained, and the author was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Died 29 Dec., 1696. The followers of Molinos, of whom Madame Guyon was the principal, were called Mystics and Quietists, because they maintained that religion consists in an abstraction of the mind from external and finite objects.

MOLIQUE, Bernard, a musician and composer, born at Nuremburg 7 Oct., 1803; died at Canstatt, Wurtemburg, 10 May, 1869. He settled in London 1849, and resided here several years.

MOLLOY, Charles, a dramatic writer, was a native of Dublin, and educated in the college of that city. He afterwards became a student of the Middle Temple, and was the editor of a political paper, called Common Sense. His plays are 'The Perplexed Couple;' 'The Coquet;' and 'Half-Pay Officers.' Died 16 July, 1767.

MOLYNEUX, William, LL.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Dublin 17 April, 1656. After taking his bachelor's degree in Trinity College, he studied the law in the Middle Temple. In 1678 he returned to Ireland, where he formed a philosophical society, of which he became secretary. In 1684 he was appointed a surveyor of the public works, and chief engineer. During the confusion of the times at the Revolution, he retired to Chester, where he finished his 'Dioptrics,' which came out in 1692. The same year he returned to Dublin, and became a member of Parliament. He died 11 Oct., 1698, having just before published a piece, entitled 'The case of Ireland stated, in relation to its being bound by English acts of parliament.' His other works are—'Sciothericum Telescopicum;' and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. His son, *Samuel Molyneux*, was born at Chester July, 1689. He became secretary to George II., when prince of Wales; and afterwards was made a commissioner of the Admiralty; but died young. He made several improvements in the construction of telescopes. *Thomas Molyneux*, brother of William, became professor of physic in Trinity College, Dublin, and in 1730 was created a baronet. He died 19 Oct., 1733. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions; and he also published 'Letters to Mr. Locke,' 1708.

MONBODDO, Lord. James Burnett, commonly known by his legal designation of Lord Monboddo, was born at the family seat of Monboddo, in Scotland, in Oct. or Nov., 1714. He was educated at Laurencekirk, next at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Groningen, where he studied the civil law. On his return to Scotland, in 1738, he was admitted an advocate and obtained considerable practice. On the death of his relation, Lord Milton, in 1767, he was promoted to the judicial bench, by the title of Lord Monboddo. He died at Edinburgh 26 May, 1799. His lordship was deeply read in ancient Greek literature, his love of which he carried so far as to despise all modern learning; yet his works may be read to great advantage, notwithstanding the paradoxes which abound in them respecting the history of man in his natural and civil state. His Origin and Progress of Language appeared in 1773; and the first part of his Ancient Metaphysics in 1778. This last work extended to six volumes.

MONCEY, Bon Adrien Jeannot de, duke de Conegliano, a marshal of France, was born at Besançon 31 July, 1754; and died at Paris 20 April, 1842.

MONCRIEFF, Sir Henry Wellwood, Bart., D.D., a celebrated divine of the church of Scotland; born 1750. He became minister of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, 1775; moderator of the General Assembly 1785; and died 9 Aug., 1827. His 'Sermons' were published in 3 vols. 1829-31. He was also author of 'Discourses on the Evidences of the Jewish and Christian Revelations;' and an 'Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine, D.D.'

MONCRIEFF, William Thomas, a dramatist, was a native of London. In early life he was employed as clerk by Mr. Willoughby, one of the six attorneys permitted to practise in the old Palace Court, Westminster. While thus engaged he gave indications of a talent for poetical and dramatic composition, and produced 'The Diamond Arrow,' 'Rochester,' 'All at Coventry,' and

other pieces, which met with such success that his future vocation was decided. His greatest hit was the operatic extravaganza of 'Tom and Jerry,' produced at the Adelphi Theatre 1823. It created a perfect *furore*. Afterwards Mr. Moncrieff took a printing business at the corner of Clare Court, Drury Lane, in conjunction with the elder Oxberry. The speculation being unsuccessful he next accepted the situation of stage-manager at the Coburg Theatre, and, at a still later date, was employed in the production of 'horse pieces' at Astley's. At this period of his career (1837) his eyesight gradually failed, and he ultimately became totally blind. His necessities compelled him to make several appeals to the Literary Fund, through whose instrumentality he eventually obtained a presentation to the Charterhouse, where he passed the remainder of his life. Died 1857, aged 63.

MONGE, GASPARD, comte de Peluse, a celebrated French mathematician, born at Beaune 1746, and educated among the Fathers of the Oratory at that place, and at Lyons. He succeeded Nollet as professor of physics in the military school at Mezières, and on being admitted into the Academy of Sciences (1780) he removed to Paris and assisted Bossut in a course of lectures on hydrodynamics at the Louvre. He subsequently held the posts of examiner and minister of the marine; and signed the order for the death of Louis XVI. as a member of the executive council of government. Soon afterwards he resigned his functions, and was employed with other men of science in various places for augmenting the military resources of his country. He assisted in the formation of the Normal and Polytechnic Schools, and was one of those sent to Italy for the purpose of making collections for the galleries and halls of the Louvre. The attachment which he on various occasions manifested to Bonaparte led to his being nominated a member of the senate on the first formation of that body. The Emperor further bestowed upon him the title of Count of Peluse, the senatorial lordship of Liege, made him grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and gave him an estate in Westphalia, and, a little while before he set out on his Russian expedition, a present of 200,000 francs. The fall of his benefactor involved Monge in misfortunes. He was expelled from the Institute in 1816; one of his sons-in-law was exiled; and he was deprived of all his employments. His faculties became disordered and he died 28 July, 1818. It was Monge who laid the foundation of a new and important branch of science, to which he gave the name of 'descriptive geometry.' His principle works are a Treatise on Statics; 'Géométrie Descriptive;' 'Description de l'Art de fabriquer les Canons;' 'Application de l'Analyse à la Géométrie des Surfaces.' He likewise wrote a multitude of memoirs on mathematical and physical science.

MONICA (ST.), mother of St. Augustine, was born 332, of Christian parents, and married to Patricius, a citizen of Tagasta, in Numidia, by whom she had two sons and a daughter. She converted her husband, who was a Pagan, and after having, by her prayers and tears, obtained the conversion of St. Augustine, her eldest son, who had been entangled in the pleasures of the age, and the errors of Manichæism, died at Ostia, as she was returning to Africa in 387.

MONK, GEORGE, duke of Albemarle, was descended from the Plantagenets, and born at Potheridge, the seat of his father, Sir Thomas Monk, in Devonshire, 6 Dec., 1608. At the age of seventeen he served under his relation, Sir Richard Grenville, in an expedition against Spain; and, in 1620, he went as an ensign to the Low Countries, where he obtained a captain's commission. In 1639 he attended Charles I. to Scotland, and was made lieutenant-colonel; afterwards he went to Ireland, and for his services in the Rebellion was appointed governor of Dublin. On his return to England with his regiment (1643) he was made major-general in the Irish brigade, then employed in the siege of Nantwich, Cheshire, where he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. After remaining in confinement about three years, he was induced to accept a commission under the parliament against the Irish rebels; in which service he performed several great exploits, but at last fell under censure, for concluding a treaty with Owen Roe O'Neil. Upon this he gave up the command, and retired to his estate; but was soon called to serve with Cromwell in Scotland, where he bore a part in the battle of Dunbar; after which he was left in the command of the English forces in that kingdom. In 1653 he was joined with Blake and Dean in the naval service against the Dutch fleet, commanded by Van Trump, with whom two desperate battles were fought that year, in both of which the English were victorious. Peace being soon after concluded, Monk returned to Scotland, where he remained during the usurpation of Cromwell, who regarded him with jealousy, and even imparted to him, in a letter, the suspicions which he entertained of his design to restore the king. Monk took no notice of this, but watched his opportunity; and when the authority of Richard Cromwell declined, he began his movements, and conducted them with so much judgment as to bring about that important event without bloodshed or confusion. After this he was created duke of Albemarle, and knight of the garter. The remainder of his life was not spent inactively, for when hostilities broke out with the Dutch he again commanded the fleet, and fought De Ruyter and Van Trump, in a tremendous battle, which lasted three days. The duke had scarcely returned into port before he was called to London, in consequence of the dreadful fire which laid the greatest part of the capital in ashes; and so dear was he to the people, that when he passed along, they cried out, 'If his Grace had been there the city would not have been burned.' He died 3 January, 1669-70, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. By his duchess, who survived him but a few months, he had one son, Christopher, who died governor of Jamaica, without issue, in 1688. In 1671 was published a treatise, composed by General Monk, in the Tower, with this title, 'Observations upon Military and Political Affairs.'

MONK, JAMES HENRY, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born at Buntingford, Herts, 1784. From the Charterhouse he was transferred to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship, 1805. Two years later he became assistant-tutor of the college, when he commenced his classical lectures, and such was the effect produced on the minds of his pupils that, during the fifteen years of his tutorship, they carried off the greater part of the higher classical honours at Cambridge. In 1809 he was nominated Greek professor in succession to the celebrated Porson, and he retained this chair till 1822, when he was installed dean of

Peterborough. He was promoted to the see of Gloucester and Bristol 1830; and died 6 June, 1856. He published editions of the 'Hippolytus' and 'Alcestes' of Euripides, and wrote an admirable 'Life of Bentley,' 2 vols. 4to., 1831. In conjunction with C. J. Blomfield, afterwards Bishop of London, he edited Porson's 'Adversaria,' and also the 'Museum Criticum, or Cambridge Classical Researches.'

MONMOUTH, GEOFFREY OF. *See* GEOFFREY.

MONMOUTH, HENRY CAREY, EARL OF, eldest son of Robert the first earl, was born 1596. He took his bachelor's degree at Exeter College, Oxford, after which he went abroad. He was made a knight of the Bath 1616; and died 13 June, 1661. His publications are 'Romulus and Tarquin; or De Principe et Tyranno,' a translation from Malvezzi; Speech in the House of Peers, 30 Jan., 1641; 'Historical Relations of the United Provinces and of Flanders,' translated from Bentivoglio; 'History of the Wars in Flanders,' from the same author; 'Advertisement from Parnassus,' translated from Boccalini; 'Politic Discourses,' from Paul Feruta; 'History of Venice,' from the same; 'The Use of Passions,' from the French of Senault; 'Man become guilty; or the corruption of his nature by sin,' from the same author; 'The History of the late Wars of Christendom,' which Walpole thinks is the same work as his translation of Sir Francis Biondi's 'History of the Civil Wars of England.' His lordship began also to translate Priorato's 'History of France,' but died before he could finish it. It was completed by William Brent, and printed in 1677.

MONMOUTH, JAMES FITZROY, DUKE OF, a natural son of Charles II., king of England, by Lucy Walters, one of his mistresses, was born at Rotterdam 1649. At the Restoration he was created earl of Orkney, and afterwards duke of Monmouth, and K.G. For some time he was in the service of France with an English regiment and signalised himself against the Dutch, for which he was made lieutenant-general. On his return to England he was sent to quell an insurrection in Scotland. After this he joined the disaffected party, who were in favour of excluding the duke of York from the throne. He was also concerned in a plot against his father, for which he was pardoned, and then went to Holland, from whence he returned at the accession of James II., and, having landed in Dorsetshire, obtained many followers, who were decisively defeated at Sedgmoor, in Somersetshire, 6 July, 1685. The duke was taken in a corn field and sent to London, where he was tried and beheaded on Tower Hill 15 July, 1685.

MONMOUTH, ROBERT CAREY, EARL OF, died 1639. His 'Memoirs,' containing some curious particulars of secret history of the Elizabethan period, were published in 1759 from a MS. in the possession of the earl of Cork and Orrery.

MONNET, ANTOINE GRIMOALD, a French chemist and mineralogist, born at Champeix (Auvergne) 1734; died 23 May, 1817.

MONNIER. *See* LEMONNIER.

MONNOYER, JOHN BAPTIST, a Flemish painter, born at Lisle 1635. He was at first an historical painter, but afterwards applied himself to flower-painting. In the reign of William III. he came to England, and was employed in decorating Kensington Palace, Montague House, and other edifices. He died in London 16 Feb., 1699. His son, *Anthony*, painted in the same line with his father.

MONRO, ALEXANDER, M.D., an eminent anatomist, was born in London, of Scotch parents, Sept., 1697. After studying under Cheselden he went to Paris and Leyden. In 1719 he was appointed professor and demonstrator of anatomy to the Company of Surgeons at Edinburgh, where, soon after, he instituted that course of instruction which made the university the first medical school in the world. This was followed by the foundation of an hospital, where clinical lectures were commenced by Dr. Monro, who also formed a society for collecting and publishing professional papers, the result of which appeared in six volumes of 'Medical Essays,' and two more on 'Physical and Literary subjects.' Besides the papers contained in these volumes, the doctor published a work entitled 'Osteology, or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones;' and an 'Account of the Success of Inoculation in Scotland.' These, with other tracts left behind him in manuscript, were printed together in 1 vol. 4to., in 1781. Dr. Monro died 10 July, 1767. He left two sons: Dr. *Alexander Monro*, born at Edinburgh 1732. He succeeded his father, and died in 1817, having published numerous works on anatomical subjects. Dr. *Donald Monro*, the second son of the first professor, died in July, 1802, aged 71. He wrote 'Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers;' Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, 4 vols.; and Memoirs of his Father, prefixed to his works.

MONRO, JOHN, M.D., was born at Greenwich 16 Nov., 1715. His grandfather was principal of the university of Edinburgh, and was nominated to the bishopric of the Orkneys by James II., but did not obtain possession of it on account of the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland at the Revolution. He then settled in London, where his only son became physician to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, and died 1752. He was succeeded by his son, the subject of this article, who was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, which university conferred the degree of doctor of physic on him, by diploma, in 1747. He published 'Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness;' and died 27 Dec., 1791.

MONROE, JAMES, fifth president of the United States of America, was born in Virginia 28 April, 1758. On the breaking out of the disputes between England and America he resigned his seat in Congress to enter the army, in which he continued until the conclusion of the war, having risen to the rank of colonel. He then resumed his original profession of a barrister, and was sent as ambassador to Paris and London, and employed in various important missions. At length, in March, 1817, he succeeded Mr. Madison as president of the United States. Died 4 July, 1831.

MONSON, Sir WILLIAM, was born at South Carlton, Lincolnshire, 1569. He received an academical education at Balliol College, Oxford, after which he entered the naval service, and was knighted by the earl of Essex for his conduct in the expedition to Cadiz. In the reign of James I. he distinguished himself against the Dutch, and died in Feb., 1642-3. Sir William wrote 'Naval Tracts,' printed in Churchill's 'Collection of Voyages.'

MONSTRELET, ENGUERRAND DE, a French historian, of whom nothing more is known than

that he was first collector of taxes, next governor of Cambray, and lastly bailiff of Wallaincourt. He died 1453. His Chronicles begin where Froissart ends, and have been printed in 3 vols. folio. There is an English translation by Col. Thomas Johnes, of Hafod, with a biographical preface.

MONTACUTE. *See* MONTAGU.

MONTACUTE. *See* SALISBURY, EARL OF.

MONTAGU, ANTHONY BROWN, VISCOUNT, K.G., son of Sir Anthony Brown, being a zealous maintainer of the old religion, was created Viscount Montagu in the first year of Queen Mary's reign, 2 Sept., 1554. He was employed on several honourable occasions, especially when the queen and parliament sent him to Rome to tender their submission on account of the schism, and at the same time to sue for a reconciliation with the Catholic Church. He was one of the commanders at the battle of St. Quintin's, where he displayed great bravery. Among the temporal lords who opposed the Reformation, in the first year of Elizabeth's reign none spoke with more freedom than Viscount Montague; and yet he behaved himself so prudently afterwards as never to be out of favour with her. Indeed she employed him on several occasions, both in civil and military matters. He died at Horsley, Surrey, 19 Oct., 1592.

MONTAGU, Earls of Sandwich. *See* SANDWICH.

MONTAGU, BASIL, Q.C., was born in London 24 April, 1770, being the natural son of the earl of Sandwich, by Miss Wray, who was shot in Covent Garden (1779) by the Rev. Mr. Hackman, a frantic admirer. He received his education at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1790; M.A., 1793), and was afterwards called to the bar at Gray's Inn. Mr. Montague acquired an extensive and lucrative practice in cases of bankruptcy, to which he chiefly devoted his attention. He formed an intimacy with that literary society of which Coleridge was a leader, and became a convert to the political theories of Godwin, under whose influence he meditated abandoning his profession, as being injurious to society, but was dissuaded from doing so by Sir. J. Mackintosh. In 1806 Lord Chancellor Erskine appointed him a commissioner of bankruptcy, his experience in which office so impressed him with the evils of the law administered in his court, that, by publishing a yearly detail of its pernicious results, and giving evidence against it before a committee of the House of Commons, he ultimately effected its reform. Under the new law he was appointed accountant-general, in which capacity he compelled the Bank of England to pay interest (never before demanded) on the moneys that had been deposited there by his court; and thus recovered nearly £20,000 for the bankrupt fund. He also distinguished himself by his exertions for the abolition of capital punishment, in advocacy of which he published several works. Mr. Montagu was a very voluminous author and editor, having published forty volumes, and left behind him one hundred volumes in MS. His principal professional work is 'A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws.' Of his editorial works the most important is his edition of 'The Works of Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England' (16 vols. 8vo., London, 1825-34), the last volume of which contains a 'Life of Bacon,' by the editor. Died at Boulogne 27 Nov., 1851.

MONTAGU, EDWARD WORTLEY, son of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, was born Oct., 1713. He was placed at Westminster School, from whence he ran away three times, which induced his father, at last to engage a private tutor for him, under whom he acquired some regularity. In 1747 he was elected into parliament; but in 1751 he went to France, where he was imprisoned on account of some gambling transactions. In 1759 he published 'Reflections on the rise and fall of the Ancient Republics.' On the death of his father he became possessed of one thousand a year, with an additional thousand at the demise of his mother. He then left the kingdom, and went to Italy, where he turned Catholic. After this he travelled in Arabia and Egypt, and became a Mohammedan. He died at Padua 2 May, 1776. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.

MONTAGU, ELIZABETH, an ingenious lady, was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, Esq., and born at York in 1720. She received a liberal education under Dr. Conyers Middleton, and in 1742 married Edward Montagu, Esq., grandson of the first earl of Sandwich, by whom she had no issue. She died 25 Aug., 1800. Mrs. Montagu entertained at her house a literary society called 'The Blue Stocking Club,' from the circumstance of one of the members being distinguished by that dress. This lady was also celebrated by her annual dinner, on May-day, to the chimney-sweepers. She wrote 'Three Dialogues of the Dead,' printed with those of Lord Lyttleton; but her principal performance is 'An Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakspeare.' Since her death have appeared four volumes of her letters.

MONTAGU, GEORGE, an English gentleman, distinguished by his acquirements as a naturalist, was a member of an old Wiltshire family and for many years colonel of the militia of that county. His 'Ornithological Dictionary,' and 'Testacea Britannica: or Natural History of British Shells,' are esteemed works. Col. Montagu died at Knowle House, Devon, 28 Aug., 1815, aged 68.

MONTAGU, Lady MARY WORTLEY, the eldest daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston, was born about 1690. She made a great proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, under the superintendence of Bishop Burnet. In 1712 she married Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, whom she accompanied to Constantinople, in 1716, and while there caused her son to be inoculated for the small-pox, in consequence of which the practice was introduced into England. In 1718 she returned home, and settled at Twickenham, where, for some time, she lived on terms of intimacy with Pope; but their friendship was at last converted into hatred. In 1739 Lady Mary went to reside in Italy, on account of her health; but in 1761 she revisited England, and died 21 Aug., 1762. The year after her death appeared a surreptitious edition of her letters, in 3 vols. 12mo.; but a more correct and full collection of her correspondence and poems was printed in 1803, in 5 vols. 12mo., with a biographical memoir prefixed.

MONTAGU, RICHARD, bishop of Chichester and Norwich. *See* MOUNTAGUE.

MONTAGU, WALTER, a Catholic divine, son of Sir Henry Montagu, afterwards earl of Manchester, was born in London 1604, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, after which he travelled abroad, and became favourably impressed by the Catholic religion, which he eventually adopted. On his return he was taken particular notice of by Queen Henrietta Maria, who appointed him her confessor, and sent him on a confidential mission

to Rome, where he was very graciously received by Pope Urban VIII. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he was committed to the Tower (1643), and it appears he remained in confinement for some years. On being released he retired to France, and was made abbat of the Benedictine monastery at Nanteuil. Afterwards he obtained the rich abbey of St. Martin's near Pontoise. At the Restoration the queen mother of England appointed him master of St. Katharine's Hospital; and he retained that post till his death, which happened at Paris 1677. The Abbé Montagu published 'The Shepherd's Paradise, a Pastoral Comedy;' 'Miscellanea Spiritualia, or Devout Essaies,' 2 parts, 1648-54; a Letter from Paris to his father, justifying his joining the Church of Rome, printed with Lord Falkland's 'Discourse of Infallibility,' 1651; and an English translation of Bossuet's 'Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholique Church,' 1672.

MONTAGUE, CHARLES, earl of Halifax. *See* HALIFAX.

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL, Sieur DE, a French writer, born at the castle of Montaigne (Périgord), 28 Feb., 1533. Uncommon care was taken of his education; and he was taught Latin by constantly conversing in it with his tutor. He finished his studies at the college of Bordeaux, after which he applied himself to the law, though he did not follow that profession. He was twice mayor of Bordeaux, and in 1588, took an active part in the assembly of the states of Blois. During one of his visits at court, Charles IX. conferred on him the order of St. Michael. Died 13 Sept., 1592. His 'Essays have been often printed, and were translated into English by Cotton. In 1774 appeared 'Memoirs of a Journey into Italy, by M. Montaigne.'

MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES FORBES DE TYRON COMTE DE, a French statesman and author, born 29 May, 1810, in London, where his grandfather and his father had settled during the earlier days of the French Revolution. At the restoration of the Bourbons his father, who had served in the English army, returned to his native land, and was created a peer. (He died 1831.) At an early age young Montalembert formed an intimate acquaintance with the Abbé Lamennais, then the ardent advocate of an alliance between Catholicism and Democracy. A journal called the 'Avenir,' was started as their organ; but the vehemence of its animadversion soon brought it into trouble, and Montalembert being charged with having opened a school without the permission of the Minister, was convicted and condemned to pay a small fine. On attaining the legal age, he took his seat as a peer of France (1835). The visionary scheme of a union of Catholicism and Democracy, which Lamennais, Lacordaire, and Montalembert defended with so much energy, found but little favour at Rome, and the friends resolved to proceed thither and plead their cause in person. After some delay their doctrines were reprobated by Gregory XVI., in the encyclical of June, 1835, as they had been three years previously. Lacordaire and Montalembert submitted to the Pope; but Lamennais revolted, and from that day all intercourse ceased between him and his two former associates. Montalembert now betook himself to study the ideas and manners of the Middle Ages, and, in 1836 brought out his first important work, 'The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary.' The following

year he made his three famous speeches in the Chamber of Peers, against a bill introduced by M. Villemain, then a member of the cabinet, on the liberty of the church, the liberty of instruction, and the liberty of the monastic orders. He therein declared himself the defender of the Society of Jesus; and in his last speech on this occasion he uttered the memorable words so often quoted afterwards, 'We are the sons of the Crusaders; and the sons of the Crusaders will never give way before the sons of Voltaire.' After the revolution of 1848 he was returned as a deputy for the department of the Doubs, and took his place with the majority, though he voted against the decree banishing the Orleans family. After the *Coup d'Etat* he protested against the arrest and imprisonment of the representatives. He gave his support to the Government for some time; but becoming indignant at the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans princes, he went into opposition (1852). In the same year he was elected a member of the French Academy. At the general election of 1857 M. de Montalembert, who was now regarded as the declared adversary of the Empire, was defeated in his own department of the Doubs. This defeat closed his parliamentary career. His exclusion from an arena for which he was so preeminently fitted, and the tame submission of men who, not long before, were reckless agitators, aroused in him a bitterness of feeling which he rarely restrained. The laws affecting the press prevented him from openly criticising the government; but his feelings found vent in an article published in the 'Correspondant,' on the Indian debates in the English parliament. For this he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment; but all the penalties were at once remitted by the Emperor. During his latter years M. de Montalembert was afflicted with a painful malady, which proved fatal 13 March, 1870. His most important works are 'Du Catholicisme et du Vandalisme dans l'Art,' 1829; 'La Vie de Sainte Elisabeth de Hongrie,' 1830; 'L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre, 1855;' 'Pie IX. et Lord Palmerston,' 1856; a biographical sketch of Lacordaire; and 'Les Moines de l'Occident depuis Saint Benoît jusqu'à Saint Bernard,' of which five volumes have appeared. He was also an assiduous contributor to the 'Encyclopédie Catholique' and the 'Correspondant.'

MONTALEMBERT, MARC RENÉ, marquis DE, a French general, born 16 July, 1714; died 22 March, 1800. He served with much distinction in the Seven Years' War, and, in spite of the opposition of the military engineers of the period, succeeded in introducing important improvements in the art of fortification. He published a work on Fortification; three volumes of correspondence on military subjects, &c.

MONTANUS, a heretic of the second century. He was a native of Phrygia; and having deceived two rich ladies, named Priscilla and Maximilla, by his pretended sanctity, they set up claims to the gift of Prophecy; and asserted it as an article of faith, that the fulness of the spirit was imparted to these three chosen vessels to complete the mystery of eternal redemption.

MONTANUS, BENEDICT ARIAS, a Spanish Benedictine, born at Fregenal, in Estramadura, 1527; died 1598. He edited a polyglott Bible, 8 vols. folio, 1569-72; and published some works on divinity.

MONTANUS, 'JOHN BAPTIST, an Italian physician, born at Verona about 1498; died 6 May, 1551.

MONTBELIARD, PHILIBERT GUENEAU, a French naturalist, born at Semur-en-Auxois 1720; died 28 Nov., 1785. He was associated with Buffon in the composition of his Natural History.

MONTCALM DE SAINT-VERAN, LOUIS JOSEPH, Marquis DE, a French general, born at Candiac, near Nimes, 1712. In 1756 he became a field marshal, and was appointed to the command of the French army in Canada, where he opposed Lord Loudun with considerable skill and success. He afterwards defeated Abercromby the successor of his lordship; but in the battle fought under the walls of Quebec 12 Sept., 1759, he received a mortal wound, as did likewise the English general Wolf. Montcalm died on the 14th.

MONTCALVO. *See* CACCIA.

MONTEBELLO, JEAN LANNES, duc DE, a marshal of France, born at Lectoure (Guienne) 1769, being the son of a groom. He commenced life as a dyer, and then enrolled himself as a volunteer (1792). He rose rapidly in the army, and greatly distinguished himself in the first Italian campaign. He accompanied Bonaparte into Egypt, and, having returned with him, rendered him valuable support on the 18th Brumaire. He followed his master into Italy (1800) and covered himself with glory at Montebello (1804). His reputation was still further increased by his gallant conduct at the battles of Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. He died of wounds received at the battle of Essling 13 May, 1809.

MONTECUCULLI, RAYMOND, a celebrated general, was born 1608, in the territory of Modena. He served under his uncle, who was a general in the Imperial troops; and in 1637 he defeated Razolzi, prince of Transylvania. In 1664 he gained a victory over the Turks at St. Gothard; and in 1673 he had to contend with Turenne, whose death he greatly lamented. He was next opposed to Condé; and he congratulated himself in not having been defeated by two such commanders. Died 16 Oct., 1680. His memoirs were printed at Strasburg 1735.

MONTEMAYOR, GEORGE DE, a Spanish poet, born at Montemor, near Coimbra, in Portugal, about 1520. After serving in the army he was employed at the court of Philip II. Subsequently he held an honourable employment in the court of his own sovereign, and died at Lisbon 26 Feb., 1562. He wrote 'Diana,' a pastoral romance, which was continued by Gaspar Polo.

MONTEN, DIETRICH, a German artist, born at Düsseldorf 1799; died at Munich 13 Dec., 1843. He excelled in the painting of battle scenes.

MONTESPAN, FRANÇOISE ATHÉNAÏS DE ROCHECHOUART DE MORTEMART, marquise DE, a celebrated French lady, who was wife of the marquis of that title and mistress of Louis XIV., over whom she gained a complete ascendency, which she maintained until that monarch became attached to Madame de Maintenon. Madame de Montespan had children by the king, one of whom became duke of Maine, and two daughters, who were nobly married. Born 1641; died 28 May, 1707.

MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, baron DE LA BRÈDE ET DE, was born in the castle of Brede, in Guienne, 18 Jan., 1689. He became a counsellor of the parliament of Bordeaux in 1714; and two years afterwards succeeded his uncle as president à mortier. His first appearance as an author was in the publication of the 'Persian Letters,' a work of considerable ingenuity, though mixed with some free opinions in religion. In 1728 Montesquieu was admitted a member of the academy, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent discourse. Having given up his civil employments he went on his travels, and remained in England three years. After his return he retired to his estate, and there completed his work 'On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans,' 1734. His greatest performance, however, is the 'Spirit of Laws,' 1748, which though attacked by some writers, secured its ground in the estimation of the literary world. The author died 10 Feb., 1755. His other works are—'The Temple of Gnidus;' a piece called 'Lysimachus;' and an 'Essay on Taste.'

MONTFAUCON, BERNARD DE, a learned antiquary, was born at Soulage, in Languedoc, 17 Jan., 1655. He served in the army under Turenne; but in 1675 he entered into the congregation of St. Maur. In 1688 he published 'Analecta Græca, sive varia Opuscula;' and in 1690 a small volume, entitled 'La Verité de l'Histoire de Judith.' His next publication was an edition of Athanasius, 3 vols. 1698. The same year he went to Italy, and after his return, in 1702, published his 'Diarium Italicum,' of which an English translation appeared 1725. In 1706 he gave to the world his 'Collectio nova Patrum,' in 2 vols.; and in 1708 came out his 'Palæographia Græca, sive de ortu et progressu Literarum Græcarum;' which was followed, the next year, by a translation of the book of Philo Judæus, on the contemplative life; which occasioned a controversy between Montfaucon and the president Bouhier. In 1713 this indefatigable scholar published an edition of the remains of the Hexapla of Origen, 2 vols.; and in 1718 he commenced a very fine one of St. Chrysostom, which was completed in 13 vols. folio. But the work on which his fame is principally established, is 'L'Antiquité expliquée et representée en Figures,' 5 vols. folio; to which was afterwards added a supplement in the same number of volumes. The last production of Montfaucon was printed in 1739, with this title, 'Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum,' 2 vols. He died in the abbey of St. Germain des Prés 21 Dec, 1741.

MONTFORT, SIMON Comte DE, a French general who, in 1209, conducted the crusade against the Albigenses, on which occasion he tarnished his reputation by his cruelties. In 1213 he gained a complete victory over Peter, king of Arragon. He was slain at the siege of Toulouse 1218. His younger son came to England, and was created Earl of Leicester.

MONTGOLFIER, JACQUES 'ETIENNE, the discoverer of aerostation, was born at Annonay, near Lyons, 7 Jan., 1745. He was originally a papermaker; and in 1782 made his first public experiment, by sending up an air balloon at Avignon. The year following he exhibited one on a magnificent scale before the royal family at Versailles; for which he was rewarded with the order of St. Michael, and a pension. Died 2 Aug., 1799. His brother, *Joseph Michel*, who was associated with him in all his experiments, was born 1740; and died 26 June, 1810.

MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, was a native of Ayrshire. His chief work, 'The Cherrie and the Slaye,' appeared in 1607, and it is

conjectured that he died soon afterwards. A complete edition of his works was published by David Irving, LL.D. in 1821.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, a minor poet, born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 4 Nov., 1771. His father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving his son in Yorkshire to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only twelve years old the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems. His first occupation was as an assistant in a general shop. From this he came to London, where he was employed by a bookseller. After eight months, however, he returned to Yorkshire, and, in 1782, he obtained a situation in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had started a newspaper called 'The Sheffield Register.' On this paper Montgomery worked *con amore*; and when his master had to flee from England to avoid his imprisonment for printing libellous articles the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to 'The Sheffield Iris.' In the columns of this journal he advocated the cause of political and religious freedom. Like his predecessor he incurred the censures of government, and underwent two terms of imprisonment, for three months and six months respectively. Mr. Montgomery contributed largely to the magazines, and established his right to rank as a poet. He died at Sheffield 30 April, 1854. His chief works are 'Prison Amusements,' 1797; 'The Ocean,' 1805; 'The Wanderer in Switzerland and other poems,' 1806; 'The West Indies,' 1809; 'The World before the Flood,' 1812; 'Greenland,' 1819; 'The Pelican Island and other poems,' 1828; 'Original Hymns,' 1853. A complete edition of his poetical works appeared in 4 vols., London, 1855.

MONTGOMERY, ROBERT, an English clergyman and versifier, was born at Bath 1807. His father was one Gomery, a theatrical clown, but the son extended his patronymic, in order to give it a more aristocratic appearance. In 1828 he gained immense popularity by the publication of a poem entitled 'The Omnipresence of the Deity,' which was hailed with delight by the so-called 'religious world,' although the critics, and all persons of judgment, spoke of it with the contempt it merited. The work is chiefly known to readers of the present day in consequence of the sarcastic notice of it contributed to the Edinburgh Review by Lord Macaulay, and reprinted in the 'Essays' of that brilliant writer. Of Montgomery's subsequent productions, which are all in a pietistic vein, the principal are—'The Messiah,' a Poem in six books; and 'Satan, or Intellect without God,' a work which procured for its author the sobriquet of 'Satan Montgomery.' The profits derived from his writings and the liberality of his admirers, enabled Mr. Montgomery to enter Lincoln College, Oxford. He was ordained in 1835, and, after officiating as minister of an episcopal chapel at Glasgow, was appointed in 1843 minister of Percy Chapel, St. Pancras, London. His death occurred at Brighton 3 Dec., 1855.

MONTHOLON, CHARLES TRISTAN, marquis DE, a French general, born at Paris 1782. He was warmly attached to Bonaparte, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Italian, German, and Polish campaigns. He was appointed chamberlain to the emperor 1809, and brigadier-general 1814. He was employed on several diplomatic missions, and shared the captivity of his fallen master at St. Helena, where he wrote down from his dictation several volumes of 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de France.' Subsequently he displayed an equal degree of attachment to Louis Napoleon, whom he accompanied in the memorable expedition to Boulogne. During his imprisonment at Ham he wrote 'Histoire de la captivité de Ste. Hélène,' 1846. He was released at the end of a few years; and died 21 Aug., 1853.

MONTI, VINCENZO, an Italian poet, born at Fusignano, near Ferrara, 19 Feb., 1754. After studying at the university of the latter city he went to Rome, where he became secretary to one of the nephews of Pope Pius VI., and was admitted into the Arcadian Society. The satires and epigrams which he now wrote raised him many enemies, so that he willingly abandoned this species of composition for a higher walk of literature, and produced his two celebrated tragedies of 'Galeotti Manfredi' and 'Aristodemo.' When the French entered Italy Monti repaired to Milan, and was appointed secretary to the Directory of the Cisalpine Republic. On the invasion of Italy by Suwarrow he retired to Paris, whence he returned after the battle of Marengo (1800). At this period he published his celebrated poem on the death of the mathematician Mascheroni. He was successively appointed professor of the belles lettres and of rhetoric in the university of Padua; and, after the creation of the kingdom of Italy (1805) he was constituted historiographer of that state. He preserved his place and pension under the new government; and died at Milan 13 Oct., 1828. Monti was a knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Iron Crown, and a member of many learned societies. Besides the above-mentioned works he was author of three poems, entitled respectively 'Bassviliana,' 'Musogonia,' and 'Leconiade;' a translation of Homer's Iliad and Juvenal's Satires; 'Bardo della Selva nera;' and Proposals for some corrections of and additions to the Vocabulary of the Academia della Crusca.

MONTMORENCY, MATTHIEU DE, constable of France, who distinguished himself in the crusade against the Albigenses, and afterwards in the wars with the English, from whom he took several strong places. He died 1230. His descendant, *Anne de Montmorency*, was also a celebrated general, and was made prisoner, with Francis I., at the battle of Pavia. The services which he rendered to his country obtained for him the sword of constable 1538. Charles IX. employed him against the Protestants, who took him prisoner at the battle of Dreux 1562; but he recovered his liberty soon afterwards, and fell at the battle of St. Denis 1567. His grandson, the *Duke de Montmorency*, was beheaded 1632, for conspiring with Gaston of Orleans, and raising an insurrection in Languedoc.

MONTPENSIER, ANNE MARIE LOUISE D'ORLEANS, duchesse DE, better known by the name of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, was the daughter of Gaston, duke of Orleans, and born 29 May, 1627. She inherited from her father a most ungovernable temper, and in the civil wars took the side of Condé. After a variety of intrigues she married the count de Lauzun, who treated her with great insolence, and one day, on returning from hunting, said, 'Louisa of Orleans, take off my boots.' This extraordinary woman died 5 March, 1693. She wrote her own memoirs,

which have been published in 8 vols. Her letters also have been printed, and two romances, one entitled 'Relation de l'Isle imaginaire,' and the other 'La Princesse de Paphlagonie.'

MONTRÉSOR, Claude de Bourdeilles, comte de, grand-nephew of Peter de Bourdeilles, was born about 1608. He was for some time in the service of Gaston of Orleans, but afterwards retired into private life, and died 2 July, 1663. His 'Memoirs' have been published.

MONTROSE, James Graham, marquis of, was descended from the royal line of Scotland. He was born 1612, being the son of the earl of Montrose, who gave him an excellent education, which was improved by a residence in France, where he held a commission in the Scotch Guards. On his return home he experienced such neglect, through the jealousy of the marquis of Hamilton, as induced him to join the Covenanters; but afterwards he saw his error, and took a very active part on the side of the king, and in a few months gained the battles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy, for which services he was created a marquis. In 1645 his fortune changed, and after suffering a defeat from Lesley he was obliged to leave the kingdom. He stayed abroad till 1650, when he landed in Orkney, with a few followers, but was soon overpowered, conveyed to Edinburgh, and there hung and quartered on the 21st of May.

MONTUCCI, Antonio, a celebrated Chinese scholar, born at Sienna 22 May, 1762, and educated in the university there, being, in 1785, appointed professor of English in the Tolomei College. While in London in 1792 he met four Chinese youths who were about to accompany Lord Macartney's expedition to China in the capacity of interpreters; and from them he received a valuable Chinese dictionary, and received some instruction in their native tongue to the study of which he thenceforward devoted all his spare time. He resided for some years at Berlin, and next at Dresden, where he completed his great work on the Chinese characters. After an absence of forty-two years he returned to his native country, and was kindly received by Pope Leo XII., to whom he presented his books, MSS., and Chinese types. He then retired to his native city, where he died 25 March, 1827.

MONTUCLA, Jean Étienne, a mathematician, born at Lyons 1725. He practised for some time as an advocate, but gave up the law for scientific pursuits. The publication of his 'Treatise relative to the Quadrature of the Circle,' procured him great reputation, which was increased by his 'History of the Mathematics.' He was now made secretary to the Intendance at Grenoble, and in 1764 went to Cayenne, with the title of Astronomer Royal. Died 18 Dec., 1799.

MOOR, Karel van, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1656; died 1738.

MOOR, Michael, a divine of the Roman church, born at Dublin 1640. He taught philosophy and rhetoric in the Grassin College at Paris for some years, and then returned to his native country, where James II. made him provost of the college of Dublin. He died at Paris 1726. His works are De existentia Dei; Hortatio ad Studium linguæ Græcæ et Hebraicæ; 'Vera sciendi Methodus,' against the Cartesian system.

MOORE, Edward, an English writer, was the son of a dissenting minister at Abingdon, in Berkshire, and born there 22 March 1711-12. He was bred a linen-draper in London, which he quitted for the profession of literature. In 1744 he published his 'Fables for the Female Sex,' which procured him friends among the great, particularly Lord Lyttleton, whom he complimented in a piece entitled 'The Trial of Selim.' After two ineffectual attempts at dramatic composition, in the comedies of the 'Foundling,' and 'Gil Blas,' he succeeded greatly in the tragedy of 'The Gamester.' He next became the editor of a periodical paper called 'The World,' in which he was assisted by Lords Lyttleton, Chesterfield, Bath, and Corke, Horace Walpole, Richard Owen Cambridge, and Soame Jenyns. Died 28 Feb., 1757.

MOORE, John, a learned prelate born at Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1689 he was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn, and in 1691 was made bishop of Norwich, from whence he was translated to Ely in 1707. Died 31 July, 1714, æt. 68. Bishop Moore was the patron of Dr. Samuel Clarke, who published his sermons in 2 vols., 1715. His library was purchased by George I., and given to the university of Cambridge.

MOORE, John, M.D., was born 1730 at Stirling, where his father was an episcopal clergyman. He studied surgery and medicine at Glasgow, and in 1747 obtained the appointment of mate in one of the military hospitals in Flanders. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle he went to Paris as surgeon in the household of the English ambassador. Two years afterwards he returned to Scotland, and practised as a surgeon in that city with great reputation, till his connection with the Hamilton family induced him to take the degree of doctor of physic. In that capacity he accompanied the duke, who was of a consumptive habit, to the Continent, where they spent five years. In 1778 Dr. Moore settled in London, and there published his Travels in 2 vols.; to which, in 1781, he added two more by way of supplement. In 1785 he printed 'Medical Sketches,' and in 1789 a novel entitled 'Zeluco,' which was uncommonly successful. Happening to be an eye-witness of the dreadful scenes which occurred at Paris in 1792, Dr. Moore was led, after his return to England, to publish 'A View of the Causes and Progress of the French Revolution.' His next work was a novel entitled 'Edward, or various Views of Human Nature,' and in 1800 he produced another, called 'Mordaunt;' but both fell far short of his 'Zeluco.' His last literary concern was an edition of Smollett's works, to which he prefixed a life of the author. Died 20 Feb., 1802.

MOORE, Sir John, son of the preceding, was born at Glasgow, 13 Nov., 1761. At the age of fifteen he obtained an ensigncy in the 51st regiment of foot, of which, in 1790, he became lieutenant-colonel, and served with his corps in Corsica, where he was wounded in storming the Mozello fort at the siege of Calvi. In 1796 he went out as brigadier-general to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who appointed him to the government of St. Lucie, in the capture of which he had a principal share. On his return home, in 1797, he was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1799 he went on the expedition to Holland, where he was again wounded severely, notwithstanding which he soon afterwards went to the Mediterranean, and at the battle of Alexandria

received a cut from a sabre on the breast, and a shot in the thigh. On his return to England he was made a knight of the Bath; and in 1808 was appointed to command an army in Spain, where, after a signal retreat before a superior force, he fell under the walls of Corunna 16 Jan., 1809.

MOORE, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of a butcher at Gloucester, and educated in the Crypt School of that city, after which he went to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and entered into orders. Becoming tutor to the marquis of Blandford, and chaplain to the duke of Marlborough, he rose rapidly in the church. In 1771 he was made dean of Canterbury; in 1776 bishop of Bangor; and in 1783 archbishop. Died 18 Jan., 1805.

MOORE, JOHN, was elected from Merchant Taylor's School to St. John's College, Oxford (B.A. 1763). In 1797 he obtained a Lambeth degree of LL.B. He was a minor canon and sacrist of St. Paul's, a priest of the Chapel Royal, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, and Langdon Hills, Essex, and served the office of president of Sion College in 1800 and subsequent years. Died 16 June, 1821, æt. 79. His publications prove him to have been a good biblical scholar and antiquary.

MOORE, Sir JONAS, a mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal Society, was born at Whitley, Lancashire, 8 Feb., 1617. Charles I. appointed him tutor to the duke of York; but the Rebellion reduced him to the necessity of keeping a school, till he was employed under Cromwell as surveyor of the Fens. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of the ordnance. His interest at court was considerable, and he used it for the benefit of science, the proofs of which exist in the Observatory at Greenwich, with the appointment of an astronomer royal, and in the endowment of the mathematical school at Christ's Hospital. For this last he drew up a course of mathematics in three vols. Died 27 Aug., 1679.

MOORE, NELLY, an English actress, born 1845; died in London 22 Jan., 1869.

MOORE, PHILIP, a divine, born in 1705. He became rector of Kirkbride and Douglas in the Isle of Man, where he lived on terms of the greatest friendship with Bishop Wilson, whose funeral sermon he preached and printed. He superintended the translation of the Bible into the Manx language, and edited some other works. Died 22 Jan., 1783.

MOORE, THOMAS, was born in Dublin 28 May, 1779, being the son of a dealer in groceries and spirits. Like Pope, he 'lisped in numbers,' and at thirteen years of age became a contributor to the 'Anthologia Hibernica.' Just at the proper moment for Moore, Catholics were permitted to enter Trinity College, Dublin, and the youthful poet, taking advantage of this relaxation of the penal laws, became a student in that society 1794. Then, as now, party politics ran very high in Ireland, and Moore, having adopted democratic opinions, hymned the independence of the Emerald Isle, and wrote in feeling verse of Emmet. After graduating B.A., he came to London to study law and to publish his translation of the poems of Anacreon, which was, by the influence of the earl of Moira, permitted to be dedicated to the Prince Regent. He now plunged into the vortex of London fashionable society, being everywhere a welcome guest on account of the brilliancy of his

conversation and his rare musical talents. Among his intimate friends were the earl of Moira, Lord Holland, the marquis of Lansdowne, and other noblemen of the Whig party, which Moore consistently supported throughout the whole of his career. In 1801 he published 'The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little, Esq.,' a production disfigured by a licentiousness of which the author was, in later life, heartily ashamed. Two years afterwards he obtained the appointment of registrar to the Admiralty in Bermuda; but on arriving there he promptly appointed a deputy to discharge the duties of the office, and went off on a tour through the United States and Canada, returning home with a less exalted idea than he had previously entertained of the great Transatlantic republic. In commemoration of this trip he composed 'Epistles, Odes, and other Poems,' which being somewhat roughly handled in the 'Edinburgh Review,' led to the author's duel with Jeffrey—a bloodless encounter, which happily resulted in an enduring friendship between the combatants. The same affair produced a quarrel and subsequent friendship with Byron. In 1811 Mr. Moore married Miss Bessie Dyke, an amiable young actress, and thenceforward was obliged to ply his pen more actively than ever, in order to procure a livelihood. Having tried his hand at serious political poetry he wrote with more success in a lighter strain, and the 'Intercepted Letters, or, the Twopenny Post Bag, by Thomas Brown, jun.' (1812), set all the world a-laughing. He had already commenced in 1807, and he continued till as late as 1834, the publication of his charming 'Irish Melodies,' the most popular of all his productions. In 1817 another brilliant work by him appeared. Messrs. Longman, the publishers, agreed to give him £3000 for an Eastern poem. Moore retired to the banks of the Dove, imbued himself with oriental reading, and in three years produced 'Lalla Rookh.' Its success was splendid, for it struck a new key, and poured upon the world a dazzling flood of gorgeous Eastern illustration and imagery. After achieving this literary triumph Moore went twice abroad, the first time with the poet Rogers, the second with Lord John Russell, when he proceeded to Genoa, and at Venice visited Lord Byron. Afterwards, in consequence of a difficulty with his agent at Bermuda, he retired to Paris, where he continued to reside till 1822. At this period he wrote 'The Fudge Family in Paris,' to which 'The Fudges in England' was a sequel; 'Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress;' 'Fables for the Holy Alliance;' and 'The Loves of the Angels.' Soon after coming back to England he settled in graceful retirement at a cottage called Sloperton, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful demesne of Bowood, Wiltshire, the seat of his ever-constant friend, the marquis of Lansdowne. Mr. Moore, who in his declining years was afflicted with mental imbecility, died 26 Feb., 1852. In this brief sketch we have referred only to his poetical works. His principal prose writings are 'Memoirs of Captain Rock,' 1824; 'Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan,' 1825; 'The Epicurean, a Tale,' 1827; 'Life of Lord Byron,' 1830; 'Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald,' 1831; 'Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion,' a vindication of the Church of Rome, 1833; and a 'History of Ireland,' forming 4 vols. of Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia,' 1839-46. His 'Memoirs, Journal,

and Correspondence,' were edited by Lord John Russell, 8 vols., 1852-56.

MORALES, AMBROSE, a Spanish divine, born 1513 at Cordova. He was historiographer to Philip II., and a professor at Alcala, where he died 1590. His principal works are—The Chronicle of Spain; and The Antiquities of Spain.

MORALES, LUIS, a Spanish painter who died 1586. He was surnamed El Divino, from having devoted his pencil exclusively to sacred subjects.

MORAND, SAUVEUR FRANÇOIS, a French writer on lithotomy, born at Paris 1697; died, principal surgeon at the Hôtel des Invalides, 21 July, 1773. His son, *Jean François Clement*, born 1726, became professor of anatomy in the university of Paris, where he died 13 Aug., 1784, leaving some surgical works.

MORANT, PHILIP, F.S.A., was born at St. Saviour's, Jersey, 6 Oct., 1700; and educated at Pembroke College, Oxford (M.A. 1724). He obtained, successively, several livings in Essex, the principal of which was that of St. Mary's, Colchester. He died in London 25 Nov., 1770. Mr. Morant published the 'History of Colchester,' folio; and the History of Essex, 2 vols. folio. He was also one of the compilers of the Biographia Britannica; and was appointed, by the House of Peers, to publish a copy of the rolls of Parliament, which work, at his death, devolved to his son-in-law, Mr. Astle.

MORATIN, NICOLAS FERNANDEZ, a Spanish poet and dramatist, born 20 July, 1737, at Madrid; died there 11 May, 1780. His son, *Leandro Fernandez*, who likewise acquired fame as a dramatist, was born at Madrid 10 March, 1760; and died at Paris 21 June, 1828.

MORDAUNT, CHARLES, earl of Peterborough. *See* PETERBOROUGH.

MORE, ALEXANDER, a French protestant minister, born of a Scotch family at Castres, in Languedoc, 1616; died at Paris 28 Sept., 1670. He was for some time professor of history at Amsterdam, and, during his residence in Holland, published a reply to Milton's second Defence of the People of England.

MORE, Sir ANTONIO, a painter, born at Utrecht 1519. He was very successful in his portraits, of which he painted several in England, in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death he accompanied Philip II. to Spain, where he lived on terms of great intimacy with that monarch for some time, but at last removed to Flanders. Died 1575.

MORE, Sir FRANCIS, an eminent lawyer, born at East Hildesley, Berks, 1558; died 20 Nov. 1621.

MORE, GERTRUDE, an English lady, who, quitting the world, became a Benedictine nun, and died at Cambray 18 Aug., 1633. Her work, entitled 'Spiritual Exercises, or a Lover's Confessions,' was published 1658.

MORE, Mrs. HANNAH, the daughter of a schoolmaster at Stapleton, Gloucestershire, was born there 2 Feb., 1745, and received her education in a school kept by her sisters at Bristol, in the conduct of which she was herself afterwards associated. From childhood she cultivated the poetic muse, and, in 1773, her first publication, 'The Search after Happiness, a pastoral drama,' made its appearance. It was followed in the succeeding year by 'The Inflexible Captive, a Tragedy,' and 'Sir Eldred of the Bower, and the Bleeding Rock, two poetical tales.' At this period she was introduced to Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and other eminent literary men in London. Two tragedies by her, 'Percy' and 'The Fatal Falsehood,' were acted at Covent Garden with a certain amount of success; but the serious bent of her mind soon led her to abandon writing for the stage and to devote herself to the composition of religious and moral works. With this object in view, she retired, in 1786, to Barley Wood, a cottage delightfully situated in a village near Bristol; and subsequently, in 1828, to Clifton, where she closed her long and useful life 7 Sept., 1833. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mrs. More wrote 'Sacred Dramas,' 1782; 'Florio, a tale for fine gentlemen and fine ladies; and the Bas Bleu, or Conversation, two poems,' 1786; 'Slavery, a poem,' 1786; 'Thoughts on the Importance of the Manners of the Great to General Society,' 1791; 'Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World;' a series of 'Tales for the Common People,' one of the most popular of which was 'The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain;' 'Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education,' 1799; 'Hints towards forming the Character of a young Princess,' a piece which had reference to the education of the Princess Charlotte; 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife,' 1809; 'Practical Piety;' 'Christian Morals;' and 'Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul.' It is said that Mrs. More realised by her writings £30,000, one-third of which sum she bequeathed to various charitable institutions. A complete edition of her works, in 11 vols. 12mo., appeared in 1853; and her Correspondence with Zachary Macaulay in 1860.

MORE, HENRY, a jesuit, born in Essex 1586. He entered the novitiate at Louvain 1614, studied afterwards at Valladolid and Liège, and took the four vows 1622. For six years he acted as provincial of his order; was rector of the college of St. Omer 1649-52, and again 1657-60; and died at Watten, near St. Omer, 8 Dec., 1661. His principal works are 'Vita et Doctrina Christi Domini in Meditationes quotidianas per annum digesta,' 12mo., Antwerp, 1649; 'Historia Missionis Anglicanæ Societatis Jesu,' folio, St. Omer, 1660. The latter valuable work brings the history of the mission down to the year 1635. His brother, *Thomas More*, also became a jesuit, and died at Ghent 2 Jan., 1623, aged 36. He translated into English William Warford's 'Brevis Institutio,' 1617; and Floyd's 'Deus et Rex,' 1620.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

MORE, HENRY, D.D., was born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, 12 Oct., 1614. He was educated at Eton, and next at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of the Platonic philosophy, took his degrees in divinity, and obtained a fellowship. In 1640 he published 'Psycho-Zoia, or the Life of the Soul,' a philosophical poem, which he republished, with other pieces, 1647. He refused the highest ecclesiastical preferments; and though he accepted a prebendal stall in the church of Gloucester, he soon resigned it in favour of Dr. Fowler. Died 1 Sept., 1687. His philosophical and theological works have been published in 2 vols. folio.

MORE, HENRY, a dissenting minister, was a native of Plymouth. He was educated at Exeter, and afterwards became pastor of a congregation at Liskeard, in Cornwall, where he officiated many years, and died 1802. He published, 'An elegiac poem, amidst the ruins of an abbey;' which, with other pieces, was reprinted, with some account of the author, by Dr. Aikin.

MORE, JOHN. *See* CROSS.

MORE, Sir THOMAS, chancellor of England, was the son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench, and born in Milk Street, London, 1480. He was educated in the family of Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, who was wont to say 'More will one day prove a marvellous man.' In 1497 he went to Canterbury College, now Christ Church, Oxford, and, in 1499, became a student of Lincoln's Inn. At the age of twenty-one he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII. with such spirit, as to incur the resentment of the king, who avenged himself on the judge his father, by causing him to be fined and imprisoned. When admitted to the bar, More delivered a lecture in the church of St. Lawrence-Jewry, on part of St. Augustine's works, and the reputation he thereby acquired procured him to be chosen lawreader in Furnival's Inn. In 1508 he was made judge of the sheriff's court, and a justice of peace. In 1518 he published his 'Utopia,' a political romance; and about this time the friendship began between him and Erasmus, which lasted through life. Such talents could not pass unnoticed at the court of Henry VIII., who delighted in the conversation of More, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood; besides which he made him treasurer of the exchequer. Sir Thomas assisted the monarch in his book against Luther, and he afterwards defended it in a very able treatise. In 1523 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, at the instance of Wolsey, who was, however, much exasperated by his frustrating an oppressive subsidy; and said, on that occasion, 'Would to God, you had been at Rome, Mr. More, when I made you Speaker.' To which the other replied, 'Your grace not offended, so would I too.' Yet in 1527 they were joined in a mission to France, and, upon More's return, he was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1530 he succeeded Wolsey as lord chancellor, which office he discharged for three years with scrupulous integrity. Finding, however, that the affair of the king's divorce, to which he was adverse, would involve him in difficulties, he resigned the seals, and thereby provoked the anger of Henry, who was still more irritated by his refusal to attend the coronation of Anne Boleyn. An attempt was made to implicate him in the practices of Elizabeth Barton; and, though this failed, he was committed to the Tower, for refusing the oath of supremacy. After an imprisonment of twelve months, he was brought to his trial in the court of King's Bench, where, notwithstanding his eloquent defence, he was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to be beheaded. His behaviour, in the interval, corresponded with the uniform tenor of his life; and, on July 6, 1535, he ascended the scaffold, with his characteristic pleasantry, saying to the lieutenant of the Tower, 'I pray you, see me safe up; and as for my coming down, you may let me shift for myself.' In the same spirit, when he laid his head on the block, he told the executioner to wait till he had removed his beard, 'For that,' said he, 'hath committed no treason.' Thus fell this illustrious Englishman, whose learning and virtue entitled him to a better fate. The English works of Sir Thomas More were published together 1557, and his Latin ones at Basle 1563. By his first wife he had four children, three daughters and one son, who all survived him. The latter was also condemned, for refusing the oath of supremacy; but received a pardon, and died not long afterwards. *Margaret*, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas, married William Roper, Esq., of Eltham, in Kent. She was a most accomplished woman in Latin and Greek, as well as in music, mathematics, and other sciences. She died 1544. Her husband wrote 'The Life of Sir Thomas More,' printed in 1716. *Mary*, the daughter of Mrs. Roper, became one of the gentlewomen of the bedchamber in the reign of queen Mary. She translated into Latin Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, and into English, part of her grandfather's exposition of the Passion.

MOREAU, JACOB NICHOLAS, historiographer of France, was born at St. Florentin 20 Dec. 1717; and died at Chambourci, near St. Germain, 29 June, 1803.

MOREAU, JEAN MICHEL, an eminent French designer and engraver, born at Paris 1741; died 30 Sept., 1814.

MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR, a French general, born at Morlaix, in Brittany, 11 Aug., 1763. In his eighteenth year he enlisted in a regiment, but was brought back to Rennes to study the law, for which profession he was destined. In 1789 a company of Breton volunteers being formed, in consequence of the Revolution, Moreau was appointed their commander, and in that capacity joined the army of the North. He soon acquired military distinction, and being befriended by Pichegru, was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine, when he commenced that course of arduous operations which terminated in the celebrated retreat from the extremity of Germany to the French frontier. Meantime, a conspiracy was entered into by Pichegru, which Moreau discovered; but the reluctance with which he accused his friend to the Directory, excited suspicions at Paris, and finding he could not explain himself satisfactorily he begged leave to retire, which was granted. In 1798, however, he was sent to command the army of Italy, where, after some brilliant successes, he was obliged to give way to the Russian force under Suwarrow, and he managed another retreat with great skill. On the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, he at first cordially supported him; but a coldness and jealousy ensued, notwithstanding which the first consul entrusted him with the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine. The passage of these rivers, with the battles of Moeskirch, Eupen, Memmingen, Biberach, Hochstedt, Nedenheim, and others, followed, ending with the decisive victory of Hohenlinden, which induced the Austrians to ask for peace. On his return to Paris Moreau married a young lady of birth and fortune, whose ambition, with that of her connections, is supposed to have fomented the discontent which soon afterwards induced him to implicate himself in the conspiracy of Pichegru and Georges. For this he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment; but was allowed, in lieu of imprisonment, to seek an asylum in the United States, on condition that he would not return to France without permission. On his arrival in America he bought a fine estate near Morinville, at the foot of the Delaware, where he remained some years in peace, until, listening to the invitation of the allies, he embarked for Europe, and reaching Göttenburg proceeded to Prague. Here he found the emperors of Austria and Russia with the king of Prussia, all of whom received him with great cordiality, and he was

induced to aid in the direction of the allied armies against his own country. His resolution proved fatal to himself, for at the battle of Dresden (27 Aug., 1813), he received a wound in each leg, and amputation of both brought on his death 1 Sept., 1813.

MOREL, GUILLAUME, a learned printer at Paris, was born in Normandy 1505. He succeeded Turnebus as director of the royal press 1555, and directed his labours chiefly to editions of Greek authors. He also wrote Commentaries on Cicero de Finibis; and compiled a Greek, Latin, and French Dictionary. He died 1564. *Frédéric Morel* was also king's printer at Paris, and royal interpreter for the Greek and Latin languages. He died 17 July, 1583, leaving a son Frédéric, who conducted the printing-office, and was the most learned of the family. He translated from the Greek, and published a number of authors, chiefly ecclesiastical, with annotations. He died 27 June, 1630. His brother, *Claude*, became king's printer in 1602, and died 16 Nov., 1626, while engaged on an edition of Athanasius. *Charles Morel*, another son of Frederick, was also king's printer, but resigned the office in 1639 to his brother, *Gille*, who published an edition of Aristotle, in 4 vols. folio; and the Bibliotheca Patrum, in 17 vols. Gille died about 1650.

MORELL, ANDREW, a Swiss numismatist, born at Berne 9 June, 1646; died 11 April, 1703.

MORELL, THOMAS, D.D., was born at Eton 18 March, 1703. He was educated on the foundation at Eton, and elected thence to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship (D.D. 1743). The only preferments he enjoyed were the rectory of Buckland, Herts, and the chaplainship of the garrison at Portsmouth. He also held the curacies of Kew and Twickenham. Died 19 Feb., 1784. Dr. Morell selected the words for Handel's oratorios, and assisted Hogarth in his Analysis of Beauty. His own works are, Poems on Divine Subjects; The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer modernized; Euripidis Hecuba, Orestes et Phenissæ, 2 vols.; Thesaurus Græcæ Poeseos, of which valuable work a new edition was printed by Dr. Maltby in 1815; The Prometheus of Æschylus; Sacred Annals, or the Life of Christ as recorded by the Evangelists; an Abridgment of Ainsworth's Dictionary; a translation of Seneca's Epistles, 2 vols.; Notes on Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, 4to., &c.

MORELLI, COSIMO, an Italian architect, born at Imola 1732; died 1812.

MORELLI, JAMES, an Italian ecclesiastic and bibliographer, for many years keeper of the library of St. Mark at Venice, was born in that city 14 April, 1745, and died 5 May, 1819.

MORERI, LOUIS, a French divine, born at Bargemont, in Provence, 25 March, 1643. He studied in the College of Jesuits at Aix, and on entering into orders settled at Lyons, where he laid the plan of the 'Historical Dictionary,' the first edition of which came out in 1674, in one volume folio. The author died at Paris 10 July, 1680, and the year following his Dictionary was republished in 2 vols. The subsequent editions have been numerous, the last being in 10 vols. folio, 1759. Moreri's other works are The Lives of the Saints; and A Collection of French Poems.

MORES, EDWARD ROWE, D.D., F.S.A., was born at Tunstall, Kent, 13 Jan., 1730. He received his education at Queen's College, Oxford, where, in conjunction with Mr. Romaine, he edited Calasio's Concordance, 4 vols. In 1748 Mr. Mores printed 'Nomina et Insignia gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edvardo primo rege Militantium;' also a new edition of Dionysius Halicarnassensis 'De Claris Rhetoribus.' He took the degree of M.A. in 1753, soon after which he went abroad, and obtained the degree of D.D. in some foreign university. Died 28 Nov., 1778. The Equitable Society for Assurance on Lives originated with him, and he published several pamphlets on the subject. His 'History and Antiquities of Tunstall, in Kent,' was published by Mr. Nichols.

MORETO, AUGUSTIN, a Spanish dramatist, who died at Toledo, 28 Oct., 1669.

MORGAGNI, JOHN BAPTIST, a physician and anatomist, born at Forli, in Romagna, 25 Feb., 1682. He studied under Valsalva, at Bologna, and in 1711 became professor of medicine at Padua. In 1715 he was appointed to the first anatomical professorship, in which situation he continued till his death 6 Dec., 1771. An edition of his works was printed in 1765, in 5 vols. folio.

MORGAN, GEORGE CADOGAN, was born at Bridgend, Glamorganshire, 1754, and studied first at Oxford and next in a dissenting academy at Hoxton. After officiating to congregations at Norwich and Yarmouth he became (1796) a colleague of his uncle, Dr. Price, at Hackney, and a tutor in the college there. However, he entirely laid aside his clerical character and functions some time before his death, which happened at Southend, Middlesex, 17 Nov., 1798. He published 'Lectures on Electricity,' 2 vols., 1795; and the outline of an essay on education.

MORGAN, Sir HENRY, a celebrated commander of buccaneers, was born in Wales about 1637. He took Portobello and Panama from the Spaniards, and for several years continued to enrich himself and his followers by the success of his marauding expeditions against that nation. After amassing a large fortune he was appointed governor of Jamaica by Charles II., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Died 1690.

MORGAN, SYDNEY, Lady, was born in Dublin about 1780, being the daughter of a musician named Owenson. At fourteen years of age she produced a volume of miscellaneous verses, and afterwards a series of songs set to Irish airs. When only sixteen she had published two novels, which, although favourably spoken of at the time, produced no very important effects; but 'The Wild Irish Girl' (1801) at once raised her to a conspicuous position in the world of letters. This book passed through seven editions, and introduced the authoress into the highest ranks of society, where her sprightly conversation and engaging manners made her a universal favourite. She first met Sir T. C. Morgan at the house of the marquis of Abercorn, and they were soon afterwards married (1811). Her next publication of importance was 'France,' a critical review of the social state of that country rather than a book of travels. Of her many subsequent works we have only room to mention 'Italy;' 'Florence Macarthy;' 'The O'Briens and the O'Flahertys;' 'Life and Times of Salvator Rosa;' 'Woman and her Master;' 'Passages from my Autobiography.' The last work was published only a few months before her death, which occurred in Lowndes Square, London, 13 April, 1859. Mr. William John Fitzpatrick published in 1860 a memoir of

'Lady Morgan; her career, literary and personal, with a glimpse of her friends, and a word to her calumniators.'

MORGAN, SYLVANUS, an arms-painter of London, author of one of the rarest of heraldic works, entitled 'The Sphere of Gentry: deduced from the Principles of Nature, an Historical and Genealogical Work of Arms and Blazon,' 1661. Born about 1620; died 27 March, 1693.

MORGAN, Sir THOMAS CHARLES, M.D., husband of the well-known Lady Morgan, was born in London about 1783, and educated at Eton, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was nominated a commissioner of Irish fisheries, and during twenty years' residence in the sister isle, devoted a large portion of his time to the cause of Catholic Emancipation, which he advocated in the public journals and periodicals. He died in London 28 Aug., 1843. His works are 'Sketches of the Philosophy of Life,' 1818; 'Sketches of the Philosophy of Morals,' 1822; and, in collaboration with his wife, 'The Book without a Name,' 2 vols., 1841.

MORGAN, WILLIAM, D.D., a native of Carnarvonshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards became chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, who had a high opinion of his abilities, and encouraged him to undertake the translation of the Bible into Welsh, which task he accomplished, his version being published in 1588. He was appointed bishop of Llandaff 1595; translated to St. Asaph 1601; and died 10 Sept., 1604. —*Athen. Cantab.*

MORGAN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a Welshman, who, for more than fifty-six years, was actuary to the Equitable Assurance Society. He was a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Price; and his mathematical and scientific attainments were of the highest order. He wrote 'The Doctrine of Annuities and Assurances of Lives;' 'Examination of Dr. Crawford's Theory of Heat and Combustion;' several treatises on financial subjects; and 'Memoirs of the Rev. R. Price,' 1815. Died May, 1833.

MORGHEN, RAFFAELLO SANZIO, an Italian engraver, born 19 June, 1758, at Florence, where he died 8 April, 1833.

MORHOF, DANIEL GEORGE, was born at Wismar, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6 Feb., 1639. After studying at Stettin and Rostock he came to England, and resided at Oxford. In 1660 he became professor of poetry at Rostock, where he published his 'Lessus in Ciconiam Adrianum, carmen juvenile et ludicrum,' which was followed by his 'Dissertatio de enthusiasmo et furore poetico.' In 1665 he accepted the professorship of poetry and eloquence at Kiel. In 1670 he again visited England, and contracted an intimacy with Mr. Boyle, some of whose works he translated into Latin. In 1673 he was made professor of history at Kiel, and in 1680 librarian of the university. Died 30 July, 1691. His principal work is entitled 'Polyhistor, sive de Notitia Auctorum et Rerum Commentarii,' the best edition of which is that of 1747, 2 vols. 4to. In 1725 was published by Mosheim a dissertation of Morhof's treatise 'De pura Latinitate Latina.'

MORIER, JAMES, an English traveller and novelist, born about 1780; died at Brighton 30 March, 1849. Entering the diplomatic service, he became secretary of embassy in Persia, where he made a long stay, and devoted his leisure to a thorough study of the manners and customs of the people. The knowledge thus acquired he turned to good account in his works, the titles of which are, 'A Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople, in 1808-9. In which is included some account of his Majesty's Mission under Sir H. Jones to the court of the King of Persia,' 1812; 'A Second Journey through Persia to Constantinople,' 1818; 'Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan,' 1824; 'Adventures of Hajji Baba in England,' 1828; 'Zohrab the Hostage,' 1832; 'Ayesha, the Maid of Kars,' 1834; 'Abel Allnutt, a novel,' 1837; 'The Banished; a Swabian historical tale,' 1839; 'The Mirza,' 1841; and 'Martin Poutrond; a Frenchman in London,' in 1841.'

MORIN, ÉTIENNE, a French protestant divine and biblical scholar, born at Caen 1625. He became professor of the oriental languages at Amsterdam; and died 5 May, 1700.

MORIN, JEAN, a French priest of the Oratory, born at Blois 1591; died at Paris 28 Feb., 1659. He distinguished himself by an edition of the LXX.; had a share in the French Polyglott; and published many erudite works on ecclesiastical history.

MORIN, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French physician and astrologer, born 1583; died 1656.

MORIN, LOUIS, a French physician and botanist, born at Mans, 1635; died 1 March, 1715.

MORIN, PIERRE, was born at Paris 1531. After living with Paul Manutius as corrector of his press, he taught Greek and cosmography at Vicenza; from whence he removed to Ferrara, and next to Rome, where he was employed on an edition of the Septuagint, and another of the Vulgate. Died 1608.

MORISON, JAMES, was a native of Perth. His father was a bookseller, and brought up the son to the same business, which he carried on first at Leith and afterwards at Perth, where he died 1809, aged 47. Mr. Morison was for some time a member of the society of Glassites, from whom he seceded and founded a distinct sect, of which he became the minister. His works are 'Bibliotheca Sacra; or a Dictionary of the Bible;' and an 'Introductory Key to the Scriptures,' the object of which is to prove that the Gospel was preached in Paradise.

MORISON, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., a dissenting minister, died at Brompton 13 June, 1859, aged 68. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Chelsea; for thirty-two years editor of the 'Evangelical Magazine;' and author of numerous religious works.

MORISON, ROBERT, M.D., a botanist, born at Aberdeen 1620. After studying at the university of his native place, with a view to the medical profession, he entered the royal army, and was so severely wounded in the battle fought near the bridge of Dee, that he went to France, where he took his doctor's degree at Angers. He was also appointed superintendent of the garden of the duke of Orleans at Blois, of which he published a catalogue. At the Restoration he came to England and was made king's physician, a fellow of the Royal College, regius professor of botany, and keeper of the physic garden at Oxford. Dr. Morison died in London 10 Nov., 1683. His greatest work is entitled 'Plantarum historia universalis Oxoniensis,' folio, 1680; to which Jacob Bobalt added another volume 1690.

MORLAND, GEORGE, an English painter, born 1764. He was the son of a very indifferent artist,

who kept him constantly employed in such works as would obtain a ready sale, till, at length, the youth, tired of this drudgery, and conscious of his powers, set up for himself. Unfortunately, however, from the manner in which he had been bred, he contracted irregular habits, so that most of his pictures were painted under circumstances of distress, and many of them in places where he was confined for debt. He fell a victim to intemperance 29 Oct., 1804; and his wife, who was of a similar disposition, died a day or two after him. His subjects were landscapes, views on the sea coast, stables, farm-yards, and animals, executed with admirable spirit and accuracy.

MORLAND, Sir SAMUEL, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Sulhamsted, in Berkshire, about 1625. He was educated at Winchester School, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge. In 1653 he accompanied Whitelock on his embassy to Sweden, and at his return became assistant to secretary Thurlowe, through whose interest he was sent by Cromwell to remonstrate with the duke of Savoy, on his conduct in persecuting the protestants of Piedmont. On his return, in 1658, he received public thanks for his service, and printed the same year a work, entitled 'The History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont.' He was now much employed in the affairs of state, in which capacity he rendered eminent service to Charles II., particularly in detecting a plot, laid by Cromwell, to entrap the exiled family into the kingdom for their destruction. For this he was created a baronet at the Restoration, and made one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber. But though he was in great favour with the king, and obtained some grants, he was generally poor, owing to his expensive projects. He invented the speaking-trumpet, the fire-engine, a capstan to heave up anchors, and, above all, the steam-engine, of which last he wrote a description in French. He was also the inventor of two instruments for arithmetical operations, on which he wrote a treatise, printed 1673. Died 30 Dec., 1695.

MORLEY, GEORGE, D.D., was born in London 1597, and educated at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1641 Charles I. gave him a canonry of Christchurch. By an order of Parliament, however, he was deprived of his preferment; on which he left England, and remained abroad till the Restoration, when he was made dean of Christ Church, and, in 1660, bishop of Worcester. He was next appointed dean of the Chapel Royal, and in 1662 translated to Winchester, to which see he was a great benefactor, particularly by the purchase of a palace at Chelsea. He also founded five scholarships in Pembroke College, and gave large sums to various charitable uses. The bishop published some controversial tracts, and sermons. Died 29 Oct., 1684.

MORLEY, THOMAS, Mus. B., an English composer, who died about 1604, was a pupil of Bird's, and one of the gentlemen of Queen Elizabeth's chapel. He acquired more celebrity by his treatise, 'A Plaine and Easie Introduction to Practicall Musicke' (1597) than by his performance or compositions, although he was eminent for both.

MORNAY, PHILIPPE DE, *sieur du Plessis-Marlay*, was born at Buhi, in the Vexin-Français, 1549. His mother, being attached to the Protestant faith, carefully instilled the same principles into the mind of her son, who, in 1567, entered the army; but having the misfortune to break his leg, he quitted the service, and, on his recovery, went to Germany, with the intention of studying the law. He next travelled into Italy, and, on his return, visited England. In 1576 he again took up arms on the side of the Protestants, and succeeded in bringing the royal party to terms of conciliation. After this he went to the court of Navarre, where Henry IV. made him a privy-councillor. Du Plessis continued to act for the king till Henry changed his religion, and then he resigned his situation at Court. After publishing some works against the Catholic Church, he printed a treatise on the Eucharist (1598), which occasioned a conference between him and Du Perron, in 1600, at Fontainebleau, where Du Plessis conducted himself so ably as to obtain from his admirers the name of the 'Protestant Pope.' In 1607 came out his work, entitled 'The Mystery of Iniquity, or the History of the Papacy;' but his chief performance is his treatise 'Upon the Truth of the Christian Religion.' Died 11 Nov., 1623.

MORNY, CHARLES AUGUSTE LOUIS JOSEPH, DUC DE, president of the French Legislative Body, and one of the most staunch supporters of Napoleon III.; died at Paris 10 March, 1865, aged 53.

MOROSINI, FRANCESCO, a native of Venice, distinguished by his valour against the Turks, at the siege of Candia. He maintained himself against 120,000 men, with hardly a fourth part of the number; but though allured by promises from the enemy, he continued firm to his country; and when the place surrendered, he was treated with great humanity. His countrymen, though for a moment displeased, appointed him procurator of St. Mark, and enabled him again to attack the Turks, whom he defeated near the Dardanelles. He was in 1688 elected doge, and died 6 Jan., 1694.

MORRIS, CHARLES, a captain in the Life Guards, author of many convivial songs, which were once highly popular, died at Dorking, Surrey, 11 July, 1838, aged 92. His 'Lyra Urbanica, or Social Effusions,' were published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1840.

MORRIS, LEWIS, a Welsh antiquary, hydrographer, and poet, was born in the Isle of Anglesey 1702. He made a survey of the coast of Wales, by order of the Board of Admiralty; and at his death, on 11 April, 1765, he left above eighty volumes of manuscripts to the Welsh charity school in Gray's Inn Lane. Some of his poems have been printed. His brother, *Richard Morris*, who died 1779, superintended the printing of the Welsh Bible.

MORRIS, MORRIS DRAKE, was born at Cambridge, educated at Trinity College, in that university, and died about 1720. He left in MS. 'Lives of the most illustrious men educated in the university of Cambridge' (MSS. Harl. 7176, 7177).

MORRISON, Sir RICHARD, president of the Institute of Architects of Ireland, died in Dublin 31 Oct., 1849, aged 82.

MORRISON, ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., an eminent Chinese scholar, was born of Scotch parents at Morpeth, Northumberland, 5 Jan., 1782, and at the proper age apprenticed to his father, a last and boot-tree maker, who was a man of religious tendencies and an elder of a Presbyterian church.

Subsequently he studied theology under a Presbyterian minister at Newcastle, to which town his father removed, and in 1803 was admitted into the dissenting academy at Hoxton. Two years later he placed himself under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, who sent him to their seminary at Gosport, where he commenced the study of the Chinese language. In 1807 he was 'set apart' to the work of a missionary. Proceeding to Canton the same year, he there continued the study of the language with such success that he was appointed secretary and interpreter to the East India Company's factory. The great object of his life was the translation of the Holy Scriptures into Chinese. The Acts of the Apostles appeared in 1811; the New Testament in 1813; and the Old Testament (translated partly by Dr. Milne) in 1819; but the greatest monument of his literary fame is the Chinese Dictionary, printed at Macao, in 6 vols. 4to., 1815-23. He was also the author of some minor works on the Chinese language, and of a memoir of Dr. Milne. Mr. Morrison accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin (1817) as interpreter, and the same year was honoured with the degree of D.D. by the university of Glasgow. In 1824 he paid a visit to England, where he met with a reception worthy of his talents and his services. He returned to China 1826, and died at Canton 1 August 1834. 'Memoirs of his Life and Labours, by Mrs. Morrison, with critical Notices of his Chinese works by S. Kidd,' appeared at London in 2 vols., 1839.

MORTIER, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, duke of Treviso, a peer and marshal of France, born at Cateau-Cambrésis 13 Feb., 1768. Having enrolled himself as a volunteer 1791, he distinguished himself in all the campaigns of the republic; made himself master of Hanover, 1803; subdued Hesse Cassel 1806; then passed into Spain 1810-11; took part in the expedition to Russia, and contributed materially in gaining the battle of Lutzen. He shared with Marmont the command of Paris, 1814. At the Restoration he was created a peer of France, but his refusal to sit among the judges of Marshal Ney lost him this dignity, which, however, he afterwards recovered. In 1834 he was appointed secretary of war, and president of the council. He was killed by Fieschi's 'infernal machine' while on horseback by the side of Louis Philippe, at Paris, 28 July, 1835.

MORTIMER, John Hamilton, an historical painter, born at Eastbourne, Sussex, Nov., 1739; died 4 Feb. 1779. His best pieces are that of King John granting Magna Charta to the Barons, and the battle of Agincourt. He delighted, however, chiefly in the representation of horrible subjects, as incantations and banditti.

MORTIMER, Thomas, an English author, born in London 1730; died Dec., 1809. He wrote the 'British Plutarch,' 6 vols, 1762; a 'Dictionary of Trade and Commerce;' and other useful works.

MORTON, Charles, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Westmoreland 1716. He practised first at Kendal, from whence he removed to London, where he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians, secretary of the Royal Society, and principal librarian of the British Museum. In 1768 he was appointed one of the superintendents of the publication of the Doomsday Book, but never executed the task. Died 10 Feb., 1799. He published an improved edition of Bernard's 'Table of Alphabets;' Bulstrode Whitelock's Journal of his Embassy to Sweden; and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

MORTON, James Douglas, Earl of, regent of Scotland, was born at Dalkeith 1530, and educated at Paris under the famous Buchanan. He returned to Scotland 1554, and greatly promoted the Reformation; but on being accused of taking part in the murder of Lord Darnley he fled to England. He was afterwards constituted chancellor of Scotland, and in 1574 succeeded the Earl of Mar as regent, which office he resigned in 1579. He was condemned for high treason 1581, and beheaded on the 3rd of June, in that year, by a machine called the 'Maiden,' very similar to the modern guillotine.

MORTON, James Douglas, Earl of, and also earl of Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh 1707. At the age of twenty-six he established a philosophical society at Edinburgh. The Royal Society of London elected him their president 1733, and on the death of the earl of Macclesfield he was chosen an associate of the French Academy of Sciences. He evinced an ardent zeal for the sciences, and was an eminent patron of merit. He was well versed in natural and experimental philosophy, and particularly devoted to astronomical observations. Died 1768.

MORTON, John, an English cardinal, was born 1410, at Bere, Dorsetshire. He received his education at Baliol College, Oxford, after which he became principal of Peckwater Inn. In 1473 he was appointed master of the rolls, in which situation he adhered faithfully to Henry VI., notwithstanding which Edward IV. made him bishop of Ely, and lord chancellor, in 1478. Richard III., however, committed him to the custody of the duke of Buckingham, who confined him in his castle of Brecknock, from whence he escaped to Ely, and next to the Continent, where he joined the earl of Richmond. In 1486 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, the next year lord chancellor, and in 1493 created a cardinal. In 1494 he was elected chancellor of Oxford. Died 15 Sept., 1500. Among other acts of public benefit performed by him was that of cutting the drain from Peterborough to Wisbech.

MORTON, Richard, M.D., was born in Suffolk about 1635, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, after which he entered into orders, and became chaplain of New College. At the Restoration he gave up that profession, and took his degrees in physic, which he practised with reputation in London till his death 30 Aug., 1698. His works are 'Phthisiologia, seu Exercitationes de Phthisi,' which was translated into English; Pyretologia, seu Exercitationes de Morbis universalibus acutis, 2 vols.

MORTON, Samuel George, M.D., an American physician and ethnologist, born 26 Jan., 1799, at Philadelphia, where he died 15 May, 1851.

MORTON, Thomas, an English prelate, born at York 20 March, 1564. He became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he read lectures on logic, and on leaving the university, was appointed chaplain to the earl of Huntingdon, lord president of the north. In 1602 he accompanied the English embassy to Germany and Denmark. In 1606 he took his doctor's degree, and soon after was made dean of Gloucester. In 1609 he was removed to the deanery of Winchester; in 1615 made bishop of Chester; in 1618 translated to Lichfield, and in 1632 to Durham. He suffered

many hardships in the Rebellion, and died at Easton Mauduit, Northamptonshire, 22 Sept., 1659. The bishop wrote several books against the Catholics and Nonconformists.

MORTON, THOMAS, a popular dramatist, born at Durham, 1764; died 28 March, 1838. He studied at Lincoln's Inn, but abandoned the legal profession in order to devote himself to writing for the stage, in which branch of literature he achieved great success. The titles of his principal pieces are subjoined: 'The Children in the Wood;' 'The way to get married;' 'A Cure for the Heartache;' 'Speed the Plough;' 'Secrets worth Knowing;' 'The Blind Girl;' 'The School of Reform;' 'Town and Country;' 'A Roland for an Oliver;' 'The Invincibles.'

MORYSIN, Sir RICHARD, an eminent statesman, was probably born in Hertfordshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to Cambridge; after which he studied the law, and became a civilian. Henry VIII. employed him as his ambassador to the Court of Charles V., and in the next reign he was knighted, made one of the commissioners for visiting the university of Oxford, and sent on a mission to Brussels. On the death of Edward VI. he went to Strasburg, where he died 17 March, 1555-56. He wrote a defence of Henry VIII. against Cochlæus; and some tracts in English, exhorting his countrymen to loyalty.—*Athen. Cantab.*

MORYSON, FYNES, born in Lincolnshire 1566. He was educated at Cambridge, but created master of arts at Oxford, after which he went on his travels. On his return he settled in Ireland, where his brother was vice-president of Munster. He died about 1614. His works are—'An Itinerary, containing ten years' travels through the twelve dominions of Germany,' &c., 1617; 'An History of Ireland,' 2 vols., 1735.

MOSCHELES, IGNATIUS, a musical composer, was born in May, 1794, at Prague, of which city his father was a well-to-do merchant, and began to show his love and talent for music so decidedly that his father had him taught the pianoforte at the early age of ten years. After appearing as an infant prodigy for several years in his native city, Moscheles went to Vienna in 1808, where Albrechtsberger became his master, and Salieri, the conductor of the Imperial Opera, his friend and adviser. It was during this period that he made the acquaintance of Beethoven, then in the zenith of his fame, and under his direction he published in 1814 the first selection from 'Fidelio' for the pianoforte. Clementi, who may be said to have been the first eminent pianist, also took a strong liking for the youth, and his influence told not a little on the musical style of Moscheles, who about 1820 gave a series of concerts in Germany, Holland, France, and England, and then settled for a longer period in London in 1825, being appointed to a professorship at the Academy of Music. He was a wonderful *improvvisatore*, and one of his grandest efforts is said to have been on the occasion of the last concert given by Karl Maria von Weber, in May, 1826, he being then in his thirty-second year. It was mainly through his exertions that the Philharmonic Society voted a liberal donation to Beethoven, who, however, died almost before the much-needed assistance reached him, and whose last dictated letter (March, 1827) was one of thanks to Moscheles. After having assumed the direction of the Philharmonic Concerts, a post which he held for fifteen years, Moscheles yielded to the oft-repeated solicitations of his friend Mendelssohn, and, together with him, undertook the leadership of the then newly-instituted Conservatoire at Leipsic. This was in 1846, and he held the post until his death, which occurred at Leipsic 10 March, 1870.

MOSCHUS, of Syracuse, a Greek bucolic poet, who, with Theocritus and Bion, lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. Of his works, four Idyls, and a few smaller pieces, have been preserved.

MOSELEY, BENJAMIN, a physician, was born in Essex, and bred to the business of a surgeon and apothecary, which he practised several years at Kingston, in Jamaica. On his return to Europe he took his doctor's degree at Leyden, and by the interest of Lord Mulgrave obtained the situation of physician to Chelsea Hospital. He gained some credit by 'Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies;' and 'Two Treatises on Coffee and Sugar:' but disgraced himself by his virulence against the vaccine inoculation. He died 15 June, 1819.

MOSER, GEORGE MICHAEL, an artist, born at Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, 1705. He was a chaser in gold, which business he carried on in England with great reputation; but he was also an excellent enameller, and in 1768 was appointed keeper of the Royal Academy. He died 24 Jan., 1783. His daughter *Mary*, who married a gentleman named Lloyd, was a famous flower painter, and the only woman, with the exception of Angelina Kaufmann, who was ever elected a member of the Royal Academy. She died 1819.

MOSHEIM, JOHN LAURENCE VON, a German protestant divine, born at Lubeck 9 Oct., 1694. At the invitation of the king of Denmark, he went to Copenhagen; whence he was called by the duke of Brunswick to a professorship at Helmstadt, where he was also appointed ecclesiastical counsellor, and superintendent of the schools. In 1747 he was appointed professor of theology at Göttingen, and chancellor of the university. He died there 9 Sept., 1755. Mosheim wrote no fewer than one hundred and sixty-one works, the best known of which is his 'Ecclesiastical History.' It was originally composed in Latin, but has been translated into English and French.

MOSS, CHARLES, D.D., an Anglican prelate, was the nepew of Dr. Moss, dean of Ely. He received his education at Caius College, Cambridge, and became successively archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Salisbury, rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, and of St. George, Hanover Square. In 1766 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's, whence, in 1774, he was translated to Bath and Wells. Died 13 April, 1802. Besides some sermons, and a charge, he published a tract, entitled 'The Evidence of the Resurrection cleared from the Exceptions of a late Pamphlet.' This was a vindication of Bishop Sherlock's 'Trial of the Witnesses against Chubb.' Dr. Moss also preached the Boyle's Lecture. His son *Charles* became bishop of Oxford 1807, and died 1811.

MOSS, ROBERT, D.D., was born at Gillingham, Norfolk, about 1666. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and in 1698 was chosen preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. The following year he was appointed assistant at St. James's, Westminster, and in 1705 he was created doctor in divinity at Cambridge. In 1708 he became lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry, and in 1711 a dean

of Ely. Died 26 March, 1729. His sermons were published in 8 vols; besides which he wrote some Latin and English poems.

MOSSOM, ROBERT, a clergyman who suffered much in the civil wars; but in 1660 he was made dean of Christ Church, Dublin; with which he held the bishopric of Derry, where he died 21 Dec., 1679. His works are—The Preacher's Tripartite; Variæ colloquendi Formulæ, 1659; Narrative of George Wild, Bishop of Derry; Zion's Prospect in its first View.

MOSTYN, FRANCIS, an English Catholic prelate, was appointed vicar apostolic of the northern district, and consecrated bishop of Abydos 21 Dec., 1840. Died 11 Aug., 1847.

MOTHE LE VAYER. *See* LA MOTHE.

MOTHERWELL, WILLIAM, a poet and journalist, born in Glasgow 1798. When a youth he obtained a situation in the Sheriff Clerk's office at Paisley, where he remained till within a few years of his death, which occurred at Glasgow 1 Nov., 1835. In 1828 he became editor of the 'Paisley Magazine' and 'Paisley Advertiser,' and, after having conducted the latter journal about two years, he was offered the editorship of the 'Glasgow Courier,' which he accepted, and continued to conduct that journal till his decease. Mr. Motherwell published, in 1827, a collection of ballads under the title of 'Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern;' and, in 1833, a collected edition of his own delightful poems, lyrical and narrative. He also superintended an edition of Burns.

MOTTE. *See* LAMOTTE.

MOTTEUX, PETER ANTHONY, was born 19 Feb., 1660, at Rouen, in Normandy. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes he came to England, where he carried on trade in Leadenhall Street. He was found dead in a brothel in the Strand 19 Feb., 1717-18. He published translations of Don Quixote and Rabelais; besides several poems and dramatic pieces.

MOTTLEY, JOHN, an English dramatic writer, was the son of Colonel Mottley, who followed James II. to France, and was killed at the battle of Turin in 1706. This son, who was born 1692, received his education at St. Martin's Library School; after which he obtained a place in the Excise office, but was obliged to resign it 1720. He then had recourse to his pen for a support, and wrote five dramatic pieces; also the 'Life of the Czar Peter the Great,' and 'The History of Catharine of Russia.' He was the real author of 'Joe Miller's Jests; and died 30 Oct., 1750.

MOUFET. *See* MUFFET.

MOULE, THOMAS, a topographical and heraldical writer, was for forty-four years inspector of the blind letters' at the General Post Office, and he also held for many years the situation of chamberkeeper in the lord chamberlain's department, which gave him an official residence in St. James's Palace, where he died 14 June, 1851, aged 67. His chief work is entitled 'Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniæ. An Analytical Catalogue of Books on Genealogy, Heraldry, Nobility, Knighthood, and Ceremonies,' 1822. A copy, with numerous MS. notes and a volume of MS. additions, is in the British Museum. Mr. Moule also published 'The English Counties delineated,' 2 vols., 1837; and 'The Heraldry of Fish,' 1842.

MOULIN, CHARLES DU, a French lawyer, born at Paris, 1500; died 1566. He at one time left the communion of the Church of Rome, but rejoined it towards the end of his life. The best edition of his legal works, which are highly esteemed, is that of Paris, 5 vols., 1681.

MOULIN, PIERRE DU, a Protestant divine, born at Vexin 18 Oct., 1568. He studied first at Sedan, and next at Cambridge, from whence he removed to a professorship of philosophy at Leyden, where also he taught Greek; but in 1599 he returned to France, and became minister at Charenton. On the murder of Henry IV., Du Moulin charged the guilt of that detestable deed upon the Jesuits, which produced a contest between him and Father Cotton. In 1615 he visited England on the invitation of James I., who gave him a prebend of Canterbury; and the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity. After his return to France he officiated as professor of divinity at Sedan, where he died 10 March, 1658. His works are numerous.

MOULIN, PIERRE DU, son of the preceding, was born at Paris about 1600. He took his doctor's degree in divinity at Leyden, after which he came to England, and was made prebendary of Canterbury, where he died 1684. His works are 'The Peace of the Soul,' which was translated into English by Dr. Scrope; 'Defence of the Protestant Religion;' 'Regii Sanguinis clamor ad Cœlum;' this was published in the name of Alexander More, and was answered by Milton. *Louis du Moulin*, brother of the preceding, became a violent Independent, and wrote some abusive books against episcopacy, but retracted them before his death, 20 Oct., 1683.

MOUNTAGU, or MONTAGUE, RICHARD, a learned prelate, born 1578, at Dorney, Bucks, and educated at Eton School, and King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He assisted Sir Henry Savile in his edition of St. Chrysostom, and in 1613 became fellow of Eton College, and rector of Stamford Rivers, Essex. He was also promoted to the deanery of Hereford, which he resigned for the archdeaconry. In 1620 he was made canon of Windsor. In 1621 he published a sermon and tract on the Invocation of Saints, which brought him under a suspicion of being inclined to Catholicism. The same year he attacked Selden on Tithes, and in 1622 he published an examination of the Annals of Baronius. Soon after this he had a controversy with some Catholic divines, in the management of which he gave great offence to the Calvinists, who complained of his books to Parliament as containing Armenian errors. In consequence of this, he was called to the bar of the House of Commons, and obliged to give security for his appearance. Though the king was displeased at this conduct, the House took up the matter again, and passed several resolutions against the positions advanced by Montagu, who was made bishop of Chichester, and afterwards of Norwich, where he died 13 April, 1641. His other works are—Appello Cæsarem; Originum Ecclesiasticarum libri duo; Theanthropicon, seu de vita Jesu Christi; The Acts and Monuments of the Church before Christ; Versio et Notæ in Photii epistolas.

MOUNTAIGNE, or MOUNTAIN, GEORGE, educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, became successively bishop of Lincoln, London, and Durham. He was enthroned archbishop of York 24 Oct., 1628, and died on 6 Nov. in the same year, 'being,' says Fuller 'scarcely warm in his church ere he was cold in his coffin.'

MOUNTAIN, GEORGE JEHOSOPHAT, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1810), and in 1820 obtained the degree of D.D. at Lambeth. He became Protestant bishop of Quebec 1836, and died 8 Jan., 1863.

MOUNTAIN, JACOB, the first Protestant bishop of Quebec, was born in Norfolk 1750, and educated at the grammar school of Norwich, whence he proceeded to Caius College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777; D.D. 1793. In the last-mentioned year he was nominated by his intimate friend Mr. Pitt to the see of Quebec, where he erected a cathedral church. He was also active in promoting missions, building churches, and establishing schools. Previous to his advancement he held the livings of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and Buckden, Huntingdonshire; and also a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln. He died at Marchmont House, near Quebec, 16 June, 1825.

MOUNTFORT, WILLIAM, an actor and dramatist, born in Staffordshire 1659. He was an admirable performer both in tragedy and comedy, particularly in love-scenes, to which excellence he owed his death; for, being suspected of enjoying the favours of Mrs. Bracegirdle, one Captain Hill, who paid his addresses to that actress, contrived, with the assistance of Lord Mohun, to murder Mountfort, in the Strand, 1692. The perpetrator of this deed fled from justice, and, though Mohun was acquitted, he afterwards fell in a duel with the duke of Hamilton. Mountfort wrote six plays, which are now obsolete.

MOUNTJOY, WILLIAM BLOUNT, Lord, K.G., an English nobleman, who was much employed in public affairs during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He was a liberal patron of learned men, and numbered among his friends Erasmus and the illustrious Sir Thomas More. Died 1534.

MOYLE, WALTER, was born in Cornwall 1672. He studied at Oxford, and next in the Temple, but having an independent fortune, he did not follow the law. He died at his seat in Cornwall 9 June, 1721. His works, consisting of an Essay on the miracle of the Thundering Legion; an Essay on the Lacedemonian Government; another on the Roman Constitution, and Letters, were printed in 3 vols., 1726-27.

MOZART, JOHN CHRYSOSTOM WOLFGANG THEOPHILUS, a musician, was the son of Leopold Mozart, vice-chapel-master, and composer to the prince archbishop of Saltzburgh, and born there 27 Jan., 1756. At the age of seven years he exhibited his powers at Paris, from whence he came to London, and then proceeded to Italy, astonishing the lovers of music by his knowledge of every branch of the science. In 1778 he was appointed concert-master to the prince of Saltzburgh; but he resigned the place in 1780, and went to Vienna, where he became chapel-master to the emperor. He died 5 Dec., 1791. He composed a number of serious and comic operas. The principal are 'Mitridate,' 1770; 'La Finta Giardiniera,' 1773; 'Idomeneus;' 'Die Entführung aus dem Serail,' 1782; 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' 1786; 'Schauspiel Direktor,' 1786; 'Il Don Giovanni,' his chef d'œuvre, 1787; 'Cosi fan Tutte,' 1790; 'Die Zauberflote,' 1791; and 'La Clemenza di Tito,' 1791. His other compositions are extremely numerous and greatly admired, particularly the famous 'Requiem Mass,' which he composed on his death-bed.

MUDFORD, WILLIAM, journalist and author, born 8 Jan., 1782, in Half Moon Street, Piccadilly;

died 10 March, 1848. In early life, Mr. Mudford filled the post of assistant-secretary to the duke of Kent; but a strong love of literature, and some favourable notices of a 'Critical Examination of the Writings of Dr. Johnson,' which he published before he was out of his teens, induced him to forego the prospects of advancement before him, and he resigned his situation with the duke, in order to devote himself exclusively to authorship. Among his earlier works were the 'Critical Examination,' above-mentioned, a philosophical romance, entitled 'Nubila;' some books of travels; a 'Life of Cumberland,' 2 vols; a critical edition of the British Novelists; and many translations from the French and German. He also wrote a 'Historical account of the battle of Waterloo,' a folio, full of valuable information, in the composition of which he received considerable information from the duke of Wellington, to whom the work was dedicated. After the experience of many years, Mr. Mudford, becoming convinced that it is hard to live by literature alone, began to study politics, with a view to journalism. An enthusiastic admiration of the genius of Edmund Burke gave a strong Conservative or old Whig bias to his opinions, which he preserved through life. After a brief connection, as a Parliamentary reporter, with the 'Morning Chronicle,' he obtained the appointment of editor of the 'Courier,' an evening journal, which, under his management, acquired a high degree of popularity and influence, and maintained, upon no unequal terms, a contest for rivalry with the 'Times.' Mr. Mudford warmly supported Mr. Canning during the intrigues that followed upon his acceding to the office of prime minister; and he was in frequent communication with him, until his untimely and lamented death threw the political world into confusion. After that event, a majority of the proprietors of the 'Courier' decided that its principles should undergo considerable modifications; and Mr. Mudford, refusing to take any share in what he considered an act of political apostasy, publicly withdrew from his connection with the paper, in a letter that attracted considerable attention. The change was not a fortunate one for the proprietors. The 'Courier' steadily declined in circulation, and finally expired of inanition, after several unsuccessful efforts had been made to induce Mr. Mudford to resume the editorship of it. Meanwhile, he had the misfortune to lose, at a stroke, by injudicious investments during the speculative mania, the not inconsiderable fortune that his industry had acquired; and, at forty, he had to begin the world again, in company with a young wife and a family that continued, for many years, to increase with great regularity. The habits of application which he had formed, as a young man, now stood him in good stead; and though his health no longer allowed of his sitting up three nights in the week, his pen was never idle during the day. At the invitation of the Conservative party in East Kent, he became the editor, and subsequently the proprietor, of the 'Kentish Observer.' To Blackwood's Magazine he was a regular contributor, and it not unfrequently happened that a single number of that periodical has contained three articles from his pen—a tale, a review, and a political paper. The series of 'First and Last' tales, and the contributions under the title of 'The Silent Member,' were especially popular at the time of their appearance. During this

period he published two works of fiction, 'Stephen Dugard,' and 'The five nights at St. Alban's,' the latter, a remarkable story of necromancy, which, in a cheap form, still finds readers. Upon the death of Mr. Theodore Hook, the vacant editorship of the 'John Bull' was offered to Mr. Mudford, and accepted by him. It obliged him to remove his residence to London, but he maintained his connection with the 'Kentish Observer,' and had to make, in consequence, constant journeys between Canterbury and the metropolis, at a time when travelling was neither so pleasant nor so expeditious as it is now. But the consciousness of his own daily declining health, and the imperative claims of the young family that he knew he must so soon leave behind him, rendered it necessary that he should toil incessantly, though, as he used to say, with one foot already in the grave. A vigorous article on the French revolution, written long after midnight, which appeared in the 'John Bull' of 5 March, was the last effort of his pen. Three days afterwards he sank under an accumulation of maladies, which nothing but a constitution of extraordinary strength had enabled him to resist so long.

MUDGE, Zachary, was born at Exeter, where he was educated for the ministry, among the dissenters; whom he left, and took orders in the church of England. In 1716 he became master of the grammar-school at Bideford, in Devonshire, where he remained till 1736, when he was elected to the rectory of St. Andrew, Plymouth, with which he held a prebend in the cathedral of Exeter. Died 3 April, 1769. Mr. Mudge published a visitation sermon, and a volume of discourses. He left four sons, of whom *Thomas*, the second, was born at Exeter in Sept., 1715, and died 14 Nov., 1794. He served his apprenticeship to Graham, the watchmaker, and became equally eminent in that line with his master; and for his timekeepers, which were adjudged superior to any that had ever been invented, he obtained a parliamentary grant of £3000. Dr. *John Mudge*, the fourth son of Mr. Zachary Mudge, was born at Bideford, and became a physician at Plymouth. He published 'A Dissertation on the inoculated Smallpox;' and a 'Treatise on the Catarrhous Cough.' He had also a mechanical genius, and received the Copleyan medal from the Royal Society for improvements in the specula of reflecting telescopes. He died 1792. His son, Major-General *William Mudge*, was employed on a trigonometrical survey of Great Britain, a considerable portion of which he completed before his death, in 1821. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are some of his papers on the great work in which he was engaged.

MUDIE, Robert, was born in Forfarshire 28 June, 1777, and was entirely self-educated. In 1802 he was appointed Gaelic professor and teacher of drawing in the Inverness Academy. Some years afterwards he became drawing-master in the Dundee High School; but in 1820 he removed to London, where he was engaged as a reporter on the 'Morning Chronicle.' After settling in the metropolis his time was incessantly devoted to his literary labours; and so great was his industry that he composed more than eighty volumes, including 'Modern Athens,' a description of Edinburgh, 1824; 'Modern Babylon,' a description of London, 6 vols., 1824; 'The Feathered Tribes of the British Islands,' 2 vol., 1833; 'History of Hampshire and the Channel Islands,' 3 vols., 1838. Died 29 April, 1842.

MUFFET, or MOUFET, Thomas, a physician, born in London, and educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled over great part of Europe, being created M.D. at Basle. On his return to this country he practised his profession with great reputation. He represented Wilton in the parliament of 1597. The latter part of his life was spent at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in the capacity of retainer to the Earl of Pembroke, from whom he received an annual pension. Died before 25 June, 1605. The best known of his works are 'The Theater of Insects;' and 'Healths Improvement: or rules comprising and discovering the nature, method, and manner of preparing all sorts of Food used in this Nation.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

MUGGLETON, Lodowick, the founder of a sect of English enthusiasts, was born 1607. He was bred to the trade of a tailor, and seems to have persuaded himself, as well as a number of ignorant followers, that he was divinely inspired to foretell future events; that he was entrusted with the keys of heaven and of hell; and that none could obtain admittance into heaven unless he opened the gates. At length the magistrates took cognizance of his conduct, and he was sentenced to the pillory and six months' imprisonment, while his writings were burnt by the common hangman. Died 14 March, 1697-8. The last edition of his works appeared in 3 vols., 1832. The sect of Muggletonians still exists, though its members are very few in number.

MULCASTER, Richard, was born at Carlisle, in or about 1533, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed, first to King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1553), and next to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1577). In 1561 he was appointed master of Merchant Taylor's School, which situation he held till 1586. In 1596 he became master of St. Paul's School, where he remained twelve years. He was likewise rector of Stamford Rivers, Essex. Died 15 April, 1611. He wrote Latin poems; 'Positions wherein those primitive circumstances be examined which are necessarie for the training up of children, either for skill in their booke, or health in their bodie,' 1581; 'The First Part of the Elementarie which entreateth chefelie of the right Writing of our English Tung,' 1582; and 'Catechismus Paulinus, in usum Scholæ Paulinæ conscriptus,' 1599–1601, &c.— *Athen. Cantab.*, iii. 40.

MULGRAVE, Constantine John Phipps, Lord, a naval commander, was born 30 May, 1734; succeeded to his Irish title 1775; was created an English peer 1784; died at Liège 10 Oct., 1792. He entered very young into the naval service, under the auspices of his uncle the earl of Bristol. In 1773 he was placed in command of a north-east Arctic exploring expedition; and he returned the same year, after having reached lat. 80° 40′ N., beyond which an impenetrable field of ice stretched as far as could be seen. He published a narrative of the expedition in the following year. Lord Mulgrave was an ardent politician, and was appointed one of the commissioners of the Admiralty under Lord North's administration.

MÜLLER, Andrew, a German divine and orientalist, born in Pomerania 1630; died at Stettin 26 Nov., 1694. Such was his fame for oriental

learning that, according to Moréri, he was invited to England, to assist in Walton's Polyglott.

MÜLLER, CHARLES OTTFRIED, a celebrated classical scholar, born at Brieg, in Prussian Silesia, 28 Aug., 1797. He established his reputation by a dissertation on the island of Ægina; and shortly after its publication he was, although only twenty years old, appointed to a professorship in the university of Göttingen. In 1839 he set out on a tour through Italy and Greece; but, unfortunately, while making excavations at Delphi, he was attacked by fever, of which he died at Athens 1 Aug., 1840. Of his numerous works the following have been translated into English: 'The History and Antiquities of the Doric Race;' 'History of the Literature of Ancient Greece;' 'Introduction to a Scientific System of Mythology;' 'Ancient Art and its Remains, or a Manual of the Archæology of Art;' and 'Dissertations on the Eumenides of Æschylus.'

MÜLLER, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK VON, an engraver, born at Stuttgart 1783; died at Pirna, near Dresden, 3 May, 1816. His masterpiece is an engraving of the Madonna of St. Sixtus.

MÜLLER, GERARD FREDERICK, was born in Westphalia, 1705. He settled in Russia, and accompanied Gmelin and De l'Isle in a tour through Siberia, which occupied them ten years. In 1747 he was appointed historiographer of Russia; in 1754 secretary of the Academy of Sciences; and in 1766 keeper of the archives. Died 4 Oct., 1783. His principal work is 'A Collection of Russian Histories.'

MÜLLER, JOHN. *See* REGIOMONTANUS.

MULLER, JOHN VON, a Swiss historian, born at Schaffhause 3 Jan., 1752; died 29 May, 1809. An English translation of his 'Universal History' appeared at London, in 3 vols., 1818.

MÜLLER, JOHN GOTTHARD VON, an engraver, born 1747, near Stuttgart, where he died 14 March, 1830.

MULLER, LOUIS CHRISTIAN, a Prussian engineer, born 1735; died 13 June, 1804. By his labours and writings he contributed largely to the improvement of the military art.

MÜLLER, OTHO FREDERICK, a celebrated Danish naturalist, born at Copenhagen 11 March, 1730; died 26 Dec., 1784.

MULLER, WILLIAM JOHN, a painter, born at Bristol 1812. His father, who was curator of the museum in that city, was a native of Germany, and published some scientific works. After studying art under his fellow-townsman, Mr. J. B. Pyne, he made the tour of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and returning to Bristol, pursued his profession there, though with very partial success. During a visit to Greece and Egypt in 1838 he enriched his portfolio with a large number of sketches. The following year he settled in London, where his pictures were purchased with avidity; and in 1841 he published his beautiful 'Picturesque Sketches of the Age of Francis I.' Subsequently he accompanied, at his own expense, the government expedition to Lycia (1843), and brought back some fine sketches, which, to his bitter disappointment, were badly hung at the Royal Academy exhibition. Indeed, it is probable that this disappointment hastened his death, which occurred 8 Sept., 1845. Among the best of his pictures are 'Athens from the Road to Athens;' 'Memnon, or Ruins at Gornou, in Egypt, at Sunset;' 'Turkish Burial Ground;' and 'Xanthian Tent Scene.'

MULREADY, WILLIAM, a painter, was born at Ennis, co. Clare, 1786, and in his fifteenth year was entered as a student in the Royal Academy. By 1813 his reputation as an artist was established, and his 'Idle Boys,' in 1815, secured his election as A.R.A. The year following he exhibited 'The Fight Interrupted,' and was elected R.A. 'Lending a Bite,' 'The Wolf and the Lamb,' 'The Careless Messenger,' and a variety of other works, produced steadily year by year, from 1819, marked the maturing of his powers, and displayed the genial humour of his style. 'The First Voyage' appeared in 1833, and was the forerunner of a series of pictures evincing a rare combination of humour and pathos. 'The Last In,' 'The Toyseller,' 'The Sonnet,' 'First Love,' 'The Artist's Study,' and 'The Ford,' may be taken as instances of the development of his serio-comic genius. The last-named picture was produced in 1842; but two years previously Mr. Mulready had prepared a series of twenty illustrations of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' which were engraved on wood by Thomson, and are usually considered unique specimens of this kind of art. The admiration of the public for these designs led to the reproduction of three of them in oil, viz., 'The Whistonian Controversy,' 'Burchell and Sophia Haymaking,' and 'Choosing the Wedding Gown.' The works of Mr. Mulready were collected and exhibited by the Society of Arts in 1848. His 'Blackheath Park,' in 1852, was the last picture he exhibited. Mr. Mulready died at Bayswater 7 July, 1863. There are some choice specimens of this artist's style in the National Gallery, and in the Sheepshanks collection at South Kensington.

MULSO. *See* CHAPONE.

MUMFORD, JAMES, was born in Norfolk 1606, became a Jesuit, served on the English mission for twenty-six years, and died 9 March, 1666. He was a learned controversialist, and published 'A Remembrance for the Living to pray for the Dead,' 12mo., St. Omer, 1641; 'De Misericordiâ Fidelibus Defunctis exhibendâ,' 12mo., Liège, 1647; A Defence of St. Gregory's Dialogues; 'The Question of Questions, which rightly resolved resolves all our Questions in Religion,' published under the name of Optatus Ductor, 4to., Ghent, 1658, 12mo., London, 1686-7, 8vo., Glasgow, 1841; 'Catholike Scripturist,' Ghent, 1662; London, 1686; Edinburgh, 1687, 1767.—*Dodd; Oliver.*

MUNCER, or MUNTZER, THOMAS, a German fanatic, born at Stolberg, in the Hartz Forest. He studied at Würtemburg, after which he became a preacher at Stolberg, where he connected himself with Nicholas Stork, an Anabaptist, who pretended to inspiration. Muncer fell into the same delusion, and began to collect disciples, on the principle of greater purity of faith and manners. This spirit, however, soon broke out into acts of outrage, for not only churches and monasteries, but castles, were plundered by these reformers, who maintained that the Almighty had ordained perfect equality among men, and that rank and riches were contrary to the law of nature. Muncer was beheaded at Mulhausen 1525.

MUNDAY, ANTHONY, a dramatic poet, born 1553. He turned Catholic, but afterwards went back to the Protestant religion, though he was far from doing honour to any communion. He betrayed Campian, and published an account of his conduct on that occasion. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that he became servant to the earl

of Oxford, and a messenger to the queen. He was the author of the City Pageants; and died 10 Aug., 1633. Munday edited and enlarged Stowe's Survey of London, 1618.

MUNDEN, Joseph Shepherd, a famous comedian, was the son of a poulterer in Brooks's Market, Holborn, where he was born 1758. He was originally a lawyer's clerk; but, taking a fancy to the stage, he performed in various provincial theatres, and on 2 Dec., 1790, made his first appearance at Covent Garden, where his success in low comedy characters was marvellous. In 1797 and 1798 he played at the Haymarket; but his summer vacations were chiefly filled up by engagements in the provinces. He remained at Covent Garden till 1813, when he joined the Drury Lane company. There he remained till 1824, when he took his leave of the stage. He died in London 6 Feb., 1832.

MUNDINUS, an Italian physician and anatomist, died at Bologna 1326.

MUNNICH, Burchard Christopher, Count de, was born at New Huntorf, in Oldenburg, 1683. After distinguishing himself in the German wars, he entered the Russian service, where he rose to the rank of marshal; but in 1741 the Empress Elizabeth condemned him to perpetual exile in Siberia. He was recalled at the accession of Peter III.; and died 16 Oct., 1767. Some of his works on fortification, and other subjects, have been published.

MUNOZ, John Baptist, a Spanish historian, born at Museros, near Valentia, 1745; died 19 July, 1799.

MUNRO, Sir Thomas, a general in the service of the East India Company, born 1760. He was sent to India at an early age, and went through the campaign against Hyder Ali (1780-4). After being promoted to the rank of lieutenant (1786), he applied himself to the study of Persian and Hindustani. In 1790, when Tippoo Saib rose in rebellion, he took part in the hostilities which ensued, and was present at the siege of Bangalore. In 1792 he was employed as assistant to Capt. Read in the revenue department, being specially charged with the district of Barramahl. At a later period he was sent to Canara to organise the affairs of that new possession, which had come into the possession of the Company during the second war against Tippoo Saib. He was constituted governor-general of Madras 1820, and for his services in the Burman war was created a baronet. It was in contemplation to nominate him governor-general of India, when he suddenly died 6 July, 1827. His Life was published in 1830 by the Rev. G. R. Gleig.

MUNSTER, Ernest Frederick Herbert, Count de, a Hanoverian statesman, born 1766; died 11 May, 1839.

MUNSTER, George Fitzclarence, earl of, a natural son of the duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.) by Mrs. Jordan, was born 1794, and committed suicide 20 March, 1842. He was at one period aide-de-camp to the governor-general of India, and published an interesting 'Journal of a route across India through Egypt to England,' 1819.

MUNSTER, Sebastian, a German divine, born at Ingelheim 1489. He received his education at Heidelberg, after which he entered the order of Cordeliers; but left them to join Luther, though he avoided the controversies then in agitation. He settled at Basle, where he succeeded Pelicanus in the Hebrew professorship, and died 1552. He published a Latin version of the Bible, from the Hebrew, with notes; also a 'Universal Cosmography;' a Treatise on Dialling; a Latin Translation of Josephus; and several mathematical works.

MUNTZER. *See* Muncer.

MURAD. *See* Amurath.

MURAT, Henriette Julie de Castelnau, comtesse de, a French authoress, born 1670; died 24 Sept., 1716. She wrote in a pleasing style 'Les Lutrins de Kernosi;' 'Contes des Fés;' 'Voyage de Campagne,' &c.

MURAT, Joachim, king of Naples under Bonaparte, was the son of an innkeeper at Cahors, in France, and born 25 March, 1771. When a boy he escaped from the college of Toulouse, where he had been placed with a view to the ecclesiastical profession. He was afterwards a common chasseur, and deserted; served in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI.; then entered the 12th regiment of mounted chasseurs; rose by his zealous Jacobinism to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; was afterwards removed as a terrorist; and remained without employment till his fate placed him in connection with Bonaparte, whom he accompanied as an aide-de-camp to Italy (1796). He followed his leader to Egypt, and distinguished himself at Mount Tabor, during the Syrian expedition. On his return to France he was made commander of the consular guard, and soon after married the sister of the First Consul, whose favours he profusely experienced. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of Marengo; and in 1802 he governed the Cisalpine Republic, with the title of general. In Jan., 1804, he was appointed governor of Paris, with the title of general-in-chief, and he directed the military force when Bonaparte was proclaimed emperor. Shortly afterwards he was created a marshal of the empire; and, being invested with the grand duchy of Berg, he assumed the state of a sovereign prince, and figured as such in two campaigns, particularly at the battle of Jena. He commanded the cavalry at Eylau and at Friedland; and in 1808 he was sent with an army to Spain, when he effected the temporary submission of that country. On the 1st August in the same year he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies, and he had reigned peaceably at Naples for four years, when he was called upon to join Bonaparte in his Russian expedition. He commanded the cavalry of the French army; and after the defeat of Smolensko, he imitated the example of his leader and left the army for Naples. In the campaign of 1813 he joined the French, but after the loss of the battle of Leipsic he endeavoured to make terms with the enemies of the emperor. He entered into separate negotiations with England and Austria, but his vacillating conduct at length proved his ruin, and he was precipitated from his throne. He then resided for some time at Plaisance, near Toulon, till after the battle of Waterloo, when he took refuge in Corsica. Thence, with a few followers, he sailed to Italy, in the hope of recovering his crown; but he was made prisoner soon after landing, and conducted to the castle of Pizzo, where he was shot 13 Oct., 1815.

MURATORI, Louis Anthony, called the Montfaucon of Italy, was born at Vignola, in the duchy of Modena, 21 Oct., 1672. He obtained some eccle-

siastical preferment, most part of the revenues of which he bestowed in charity. He became keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan; and afterwards of the archives of the house of Este, at Modena, where he was librarian to the grand duke. Died 23 Jan., 1750. His principal works are—Anecdota Latina, 4 vols.; Anecdota Græca; Della perfetta Poesia Italiana, 2 vols.; Del l'antichita Estense et Italiane, 2 vols.; Liturgia Romana vetus, 2 vols.; Antiquitates Italicæ medii ævi, 6 vols. fol., and 17 vols. 4to.; Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, 25 vols. fol.; Novus Thesaurus veterum Inscriptionum, 4 vols.; Dissertazioni sopra la antichita Italiana, 3 vols.; Annali d'Italia del principis dell' era volgare, sino all' anno 1749, 12 vols. There is an edition of his works in 43 vols. 8vo.; and another in 36 vols. 4to.

MURDOCH, JOHN, a Scotch prelate of the Roman communion, was born at Wellheads, in the Enzie, 11 Nov., 1796; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Scott 1830; consecrated bishop of Castabala 1833; succeeded Bishop Scott as third vicar apostolic of the western district of Scotland 1846; and died at Glasgow 15 Dec., 1865.

MURE, WILLIAM, a classical scholar, born at Caldwell, Ayrshire, 9 July, 1799. After studying at Westminster School and the university of Edinburgh, he completed his education in Germany, where he imbibed that taste for criticism which inspired him in after years and made his name known far and wide among the scholars of modern Europe. He was M.P. for Renfrewshire 1846-55; lord rector of the university of Glasgow during the year 1847-8; and for many years colonel-commandant of the Renfrewshire militia. His death took place at Kensington 1 April, 1860. He wrote 'Remarks on the Chronology of the Egyptian Dynasties,' 1829; 'Dissertation on the Calendar of the Zodiac of Ancient Egypt,' 1832; and 'Journal of a Tour in Greece,' 1842; but his greatest work, unfortunately left unfinished, is 'A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece.' Col. Mure also edited 'The Caldwell Papers,' 3 vols., for the Maitland Club.

MURETUS, MARK ANTHONY, a learned critic, born at Muret, near Limoges, 1526. He studied at Agen under the elder Scaliger; after which he taught philosophy and civil law at Paris, where he published his poems 1552. About this time he was thrown into prison, on a serious charge, and with some difficulty effected his release. He then went to Toulouse, which he was obliged to quit abruptly on a similar account. He then passed into Italy, and found a patron in the Cardinal D'Este, whom he accompanied to Paris, where he read lectures on Aristotle's Ethics, with great applause. He next entered into orders, and died at Rome 1585. His works were published at Verona, in 1727, in 3 vols. 8vo.; and again at Leyden in 1789, 4 vols. 8vo. He edited several of the classics, which he illustrated with notes.

MURILLO, BARTOLOMEO ESTEBAN, a Spanish painter, was born at Seville in 1618. He was the disciple of Juan del Castillo, whose favourite subjects were markets and fairs; but Murillo, on going to Madrid, studied the works of Titian, Rubens, and Vandyke, with such success, that on his return to Seville he was employed to adorn most of the churches. Died 3 April, 1685.

MURPHY, ARTHUR, was born at Clooniquin, Roscommon, 1727. He lost his father, who was master of a vessel, early in life; but his mother gave him a good education at St. Omer, whence he returned, in 1744, and was placed in the counting-house of his uncle at Cork, which he soon quitted; and, in 1751, came to London, where he began a paper, called 'The Gray's Inn Journal.' He also made an attempt on the stage, but failed; after which he turned his attention to the law, and was called to the bar in 1762. His chief dependence, however, was upon his literary exertions, and few dramatists have been more successful. His 'Grecian Daughter,' a tragedy; 'All in the Wrong,' and 'The Way to keep Him,' comedies; with the smaller pieces of 'The Citizen,' the 'Old Maid,' and 'Three Weeks after Marriage,' long held their places among the acting plays. Mr. Murphy was likewise a political writer, in a paper called 'The Test;' and 'The Auditor,' in favour of Lord Bute against Wilkes. He also wrote 'An Essay on the Life of Fielding,' for an edition of that author's works. In 1792 he published 'An Essay on the Life and Genius of Dr. Johnson;' and the year following came out his translation of Tacitus, in 4 vols. In 1798 he printed a dramatic poem, entitled 'Arminius;' and afterwards a 'Life of Garrick.' Lord Chancellor Loughborough appointed him a commissioner of bankrupts; and he also obtained a pension from the crown. He died 18 June, 1805; and after his death was published his translation of Sallust.

MURPHY, EDWARD, Catholic bishop of Kildare, was in 1724 translated to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and died 1729.

MURPHY, FRANCIS, D.D., a native of the county of Meath, in Ireland, was educated at Maynooth, and for some time officiated as a priest in England. Going to Australia, he was made vicar-general of the diocese of Sydney; consecrated bishop of Adelaide 1845; and died June, 1858.

MURPHY, JAMES CAVANAH, a traveller and antiquary, born at Cork about 1760; died 1816. In 1783 he accompanied his friend William Conyngham to Portugal, where he remained till 1790. On his return he published 'Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Views of the Church of Batalha,' fol., Lond., 1792-5; 'Travels in Portugal,' 1795, translated into French and German; and 'A general View of the State of Portugal,' 1797. He went to Spain 1802, resided there seven years, and on his return to England published 'The Arabian Antiquities of Spain,' fol., Lond., 1813-15; and a 'History of the Mahometan Empire in Spain,' 1816.

MURPHY, PATRICK, the celebrated 'weather prophet,' died in London 1 Dec., 1847.

MURPHY, ROBERT, was the son of a shoemaker at Mallow, in Ireland, where he was born 1806. Being sent to Cambridge, he graduated in arts, and was elected a fellow of Caius College; but, unhappily, he was obliged to leave the university (1832) in consequence of his dissipated conduct. After spending some time in Ireland he settled in London 1836, and two years later was appointed examiner in mathematics and natural philosophy in University College, London. Died 12 March, 1843. Mr. Murphy was author of 'Elementary Principles of the Theories of Electricity, Heat, and Molecular Actions,' 1833; and of a 'Treatise on the Theory of Algebraical Equations,' 1839.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, D.D., born at Dunkitterick, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 22 Oct., 1775. At the early age of ten he was sent out to get his living as a shepherd, and the education im-

parted to him by others was of the most meagre kind; but by extraordinary application he contrived to acquire a knowledge of Hebrew, French, Latin, and Greek. The fame of his acquirements procured him admission into the university of Edinburgh (1794), and the progress of his studies continued unabated. He devoted much attention to oriental literature, particularly the Abyssinian language—a circumstance which pre-eminently qualified him to superintend a new edition of Bruce's Travels. In 1806 he became assistant to Dr. Muirhead, minister of Urr, whom he soon afterwards succeeded in the pastoral office; but in 1812 he was called from thence to fill the chair of oriental languages at Edinburgh. He died shortly afterwards on 15 April, 1813. His 'History of the European Languages' was printed in 2 vols., 1823.

MURRAY, DANIEL, D.D., an Irish Catholic prelate, born at Sheepwalk, near Arklow, co. Wicklow, 18 April, 1768. After an academical training at Salamanca he was ordained priest, and returned to his native country 1790. He was stationed at Arklow till 1798; and in 1809, having been appointed coadjutor to Dr. Troy, archbishop of Dublin, he was consecrated archbishop of Hierapolis. At the instance of his brother prelates he paid a visit, in the following year, to Paris, and succeeded in obtaining from the French government the restoration of the property of religious establishments connected with Ireland. He rendered himself conspicuous, between 1810 and 1816, by his determined opposition to the proposed government veto on the appointment of Catholic bishops in Ireland, and he was delegated to accompany Dr. Milner to Rome, in order to protest against all compromise on this subject; and they carried their point, for the veto was eventually condemned by the Holy See (1814). On 11 May, 1823, Dr. Troy having departed this life, his mitre devolved upon Dr. Murray, who received the pallium from Rome 19 Oct., 1824. The archbishop was one of the foremost in the struggle for Catholic emancipation, and in other political movements. He was appointed by the government a commissioner under the Bequests Act of 1844, and in 1851 an education commissioner. He even consented to act as a visitor of the Queen's colleges; but when the proceedings of the synod of Thurles were ratified by the Sovereign Pontiff (1852), Dr. Murray withdrew from all connection with those 'godless' institutions. Died 26 Feb., 1852. Dr. Murray, who was emphatically a scholar and a gentleman, published some works on political and polemical subjects. His 'Sermons' appeared at Dublin, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1859.

MURRAY, Sir GEORGE, a general and politician, born in Perthshire 6 Feb., 1772; died in London 28 July, 1846. In literature he is known as the editor of 'Marlborough's Dispatches.'

MURRAY, HUGH, a geographical writer, born at North Berwick, in East Lothian, 1779. At an early age he was placed as clerk in the excise office at Edinburgh, where he had ample leisure to devote to literary pursuits. He published numerous works, including fifteen volumes of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library; but his principal production is the 'Encyclopædia of Geography,' 1834. Died in London 4 March, 1846.

MURRAY, JAMES STUART, EARL OF, natural son of James V. of Scotland, was born about 1533. He proved the ingratitude of his heart by his barbarous conduct towards the unhappy Mary, against whom he excited the nobles of the kingdom. On the disgrace of Mary he was appointed regent during the minority of the young king 1567. He was shot 23 Jan., 1570, at Linlithgow, by Hamilton, whose wife he had seduced.

MURRAY, JOHN, M.D., a native of Scotland, received his education at Edinburgh, where he rose to eminence as a lecturer on natural philosophy, chemistry, the materia medica, and pharmacy. He died in that city 22 July, 1820. Dr. Murray wrote 'Elements of Chemistry;' 'Elements of Materia Medica and Pharmacy;' 'A System of Chemistry;' 'A System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.'

MURRAY, JOHN, an English publisher, born in London 27 Nov., 1778; died 27 June, 1843.

MURRAY, LINDLEY, a grammarian, was the son of an American merchant, and born at Swatara, Pennsylvania, 1745. He practised as a barrister at New York till the breaking out of the war with England, when he retired to Islip, in Long Island, and acquired a handsome fortune by mercantile pursuits. On the establishment of American independence he came to this country, and settled at Holdgate, near York, where he wrote a variety of useful works, of which the best known is his celebrated 'English Grammar,' first published 1795. Among his other works are, 'English Exercises and Key,' 'English Reader,' and 'Spelling Book;' and a tract entitled 'The Power of Religion on the Mind.' Died 16 Feb., 1826

MURRAY, SARAH. *See* AUST.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, earl of Mansfield. *See* MANSFIELD.

MURRAY, WILLIAM H., a Scotch actor and theatrical manager, died at St. Andrew's 12 May, 1852.

MUSCULUS, WOLFGANG, a Lutheran divine, born at Dieuze, in Lorraine, 1497. He became a Benedictine monk, but quitted the order 1527, and married. After officiating as minister at Strasburg and Augsburg, he was appointed divinity professor at Berne, where he died Aug., 1563, leaving Commentaries on the Bible, and some controversial works.

MUSGRAVE, Sir RICHARD, an Irish historian, born about 1758. By his marriage into the Cavendish family he obtained a seat in parliament, the collectorship of the excise for Dublin, and a baronetcy. He published in 1801 'Memoirs of the Rebellions in Ireland,' a work which gave great offence to the Catholics, on account of the picture exhibited in it of the atrocities committed by the insurgents in 1798. Sir Richard died 7 April, 1818.

MUSGRAVE, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Charlton, Somersetshire, 1657, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.B. 1682, but afterwards applied himself to physic, and became a fellow of the Royal College, as also of the Royal Society, to which last learned body he acted as secretary. In 1691 he settled at Exeter, where he died 23 Dec. 1721. Besides some Latin tracts on the gout, he published four volumes of dissertations on Roman and British Antiquities. His grandson, Dr. *Samuel Musgrave*, was also a physician at Exeter, where he died 3 July, 1782. He distinguished himself in 1763 by charging the ministers with having been bribed to settle a peace advantageous to France. As a scholar he is known by an edition of Euripides, and two dissertations on the Grecian Mythology, and the Olympiads.

MUSIUS, or MUYS, CORNELIUS, a Catholic divine, born at Delft, in Holland, 1503. He studied at Louvain, after which he resided for some years in France, where he was much respected for his learning and piety. On his return home he became confessor to a nunnery; but when the Reformation made progress in the Low Countries, and the false zeal of fanaticism vented itself in outrages against priests, monks, and nuns, Musius was seized by the infuriated bigots, who mutilated him in a shocking manner, and after dragging him about naked in the snow, suspended him on a gallows at Leyden 1572. He was a good Latin poet, and published several pieces, the principal of which are 'Institutio Fœminæ Christianæ;' 'Odæ et Psalmi aliquot;' 'De Temporum Fugacitate;' 'Imago Patientiæ;' 'Tumulorum Erasmi Libellus.'

MUSS, CHARLES, a celebrated enamel painter, who died in London 1824. His picture of the Holy Family, after Parmegiano, is said to be the largest enamel ever painted.

MUSSATO, ALBERTINO, an Italian historian and Latin poet, born at Padua 1261; died 1330.

MUSSCHENBROECK, PETER VAN, a mathematician, born at Leyden 14 March, 1692. He took his doctor's degree in physic, but applied chiefly to natural philosophy; and on visiting London was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. About 1734 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Utrecht, from whence he removed to Leyden, where he died 19 Sept., 1761. He published several valuable works in Latin, one of which, 'Elementa Physica,' was translated into English by Colston.

MUSSCHER, MICHAEL, a Dutch painter, born at Rotterdam 1645; died at Amsterdam 1705.

MUSSET, LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED DE, a celebrated French poet and dramatist, born 11 Nov., 1810, at Paris, where he died 1 May, 1857.

MUSURUS, MARCUS, a native of Candia, who went to Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and became professor of Greek at Padua. He published an edition of Plato, to which he prefixed some Greek verses, for which Leo X. made him bishop of Malvasia. He also superintended the first editions of Aristophanes and Athenæus. Died 1517.

MUTIS, JOSEPH CELESTINE, a Spanish divine, physician, and botanist, born at Cadiz 6 April, 1732; died 11 Sept., 1808.

MUZIANO, GIROLAMO, an Italian painter, born at Acquafredda, near Brescia, 1528. He studied painting under Romanini, whose style he forsook for that of Titian. On going to Rome he became the associate of Taddeo Zucchero, in conjunction with whom he executed several important works. Muziano was a great favourite with Gregory XIII., who employed him to paint a picture of St. Paul the Hermit, and another of St. Anthony, for the church of St. Peter. Sixtus V. also held him in esteem, and entrusted to him the designs for the bas-reliefs of the column of Trajan. At the instance of this artist, Pope Gregory founded the Academy of St. Luke, which Sixtus confirmed by a brief. Died at Rome 1590 or 1592.

MYDDELTON. *See* MIDDLETON.

MYDORGE, CLAUDE, a mathematician, born at Paris 1585; died there July, 1647.

MYLNE, ROBERT, an architect, was born 4 Jan., 1734, at Edinburgh, where his father was of the same profession, and a magistrate of the city. The son went to Rome for improvement, and during his residence there gained the first prize in the architectural class at St. Luke's Academy, of which he was elected a member. He was also chosen a member of the Academies of Florence and Bologna. On his return home he settled in London, and was selected to build Blackfriars Bridge. He was also appointed surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and built a number of fine seats in different parts of the country. Died 5 May, 1811.

N.

NÆVIUS, CNEIUS, a Latin poet, who died at Utica B.C. 203. Some fragments of his works are extant.

NAHL, JOHN AUGUSTINE, a sculptor, born at Berlin 1710; died at Cassel 1785.

NAIRNE, CAROLINE, LADY, author of 'The Laird o' Cockpen,' 'The Land o' the Leal,' and other popular Scotch ballads, was born 16 July, 1766, at Gask, Perthshire, where she died 27 Oct., 1845.

NALSON, JOHN, LL.D., was born about 1638, and educated at Cambridge. After the Restoration he became rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, and prebendary of that cathedral. He died 24 March, 1685-6. His principal work is 'An Impartial Collection of the Affairs of State, from the Scotch Rebellion to the Murder of Charles I.,' 2 vols., folio.

NANI, JOHN BAPTIST FELIX GASPAR, a Venetian nobleman, born 30 Aug., 1616. He distinguished himself as ambassador to the French court, where he obtained succours for the republic to carry on the war against Turkey. He was afterwards employed in other missions of importance, for which he was made proctor of St. Mark, and captain-general of the marine. Died 5 Nov., 1678. He wrote the 'History of Venice,' part of which has been translated into English.

NANTEUIL, ROBERT, an engraver of portraits, born at Rheims 1630; died at Paris 18 Dec., 1678.

NAPIER, Sir CHARLES, K.C.B., a British admiral, eldest son of Capt. Charles Napier, of Merchistoun Hall, co. Stirling, was born there 6 March, 1786. He entered the navy 1799, and was raised to the rank of post-captain 1809. After performing many brilliant services, his ship, the 'Euryalus,' was paid off in June, 1815; and on the 4th of that month he was nominated a C.B. After a long lapse of time he was called into action again in 1829, when he was employed on particular service on the coast of Portugal in the 'Galatea.' In 1833 he commanded Don Pedro's fleet, and the naval victory he won secured the crown for Don Pedro's daughter, Donna Maria. In 1839 Captain Napier, second in command under Sir R. Stopford of the fleet employed on the coast of Syria, effected a landing at D'Journie, at the head of 1500 Turks and British marines; and in this, his first operation on the Syrian coast, he displayed indefatigable zeal. On 2 Nov., 1840, he assisted at the siege of Acre, after which he concluded an advantageous convention with Mehemet Ali. In acknowledgment of his conduct he was created K.C.B. (1840), and he was also included in the thanks of Parliament to the commander-in-chief and his subordinates. He was subsequently appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and held for two years the command of the Channel fleet. After a prolonged interval Sir Charles

Napier received the command of the Baltic fleet, on the outbreak of the Russian war (1854). He promised before setting out to take Cronstadt in a month; but, notwithstanding this boast, he returned without having done anything of importance except the capture of Bomarsund. Sir Charles was returned to parliament for Marylebone 1841; and in 1855 he was elected for Southwark, which borough he represented till his death. That event occurred at his seat, Merchistoun House, near Portsmouth, 5 Nov., 1860. He published 'The Past and Present State of the Navy,' 1851, and some other works.

NAPIER, Sir CHARLES JAMES, G.C.B., a British general, was born in London 10 Aug., 1782, and before he had completed his twelfth year received an ensign's commission in the 22nd regiment of foot, being gazetted a lieutenant 8 May, 1794. His first service to the country was rendered in Ireland, as aide-de-camp to Sir James Duff. In 1805 he was appointed major in the 50th regiment, which he commanded during the terrible retreat at Corunna under Sir John Moore, and during the fatal battle in which their gallant leader fell. Nor had Major Napier much better fortune, for he was wounded in five places and made prisoner. Ney received his captive with kindness, and on his recovery permitted him to return to England on parole. In 1811 he was again in the Peninsula, and, as a volunteer, fought desperately at the engagement on the Coa, where he had two horses shot under him, but escaped unhurt. At Busaco, however, he was shot in the face, his jaw being broken and one of his eyes injured. At this period he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in June, 1811, he was sufficiently recovered to take a share in the battle of Fuentes d'Onore. He was likewise present at the second siege of Badajos. He was not present at Waterloo; but he arrived three days after the battle, took a part in the storming of Cambray, and accompanied the army to Paris. A period of military inactivity followed, during which Colonel Napier, being stationed in the Greek Islands, was appointed to the government of the island of Cephalonia. In 1841, being then major-general, he was ordered to take the command of the army at Bombay. This was the commencement of the most splendid period of his life, resulting in the conquest, the pacification, and the great improvement of Scinde. At the battle of Meeanee, Sir Charles, with only 1600 English and Sepoys, defeated nearly 30,000 Beelooches, strongly posted, with the loss of 6000 men. The Ameers all surrendered except Shere Mahomet, who assembled a new army and faced his terrible antagonist with 25,000 men at Hyderabad, where Sir Charles gained another decisive victory, thus rendering himself master of Scinde, of which territory he was constituted governor. In the course of a few years he completely reorganised the whole physical and moral condition of the district. He returned to England 1847. When the last Sikh war broke out the Duke of Wellington selected him as the fittest officer to take the supreme command. The veteran accordingly started for India in March, 1849, but found, on his arrival there, that the Sikhs had been finally routed. After two years' residence in India he returned to England, where he continued to reside till his death, which occurred at Oaklands, near Portsmouth, 29 Aug., 1853. When Sir Charles Napier was not fighting he was writing, his more

important publications being, 'Colonization in Southern Australia;' 'History of the Colonies—Ionian Islands;' 'Indian Misgovernment and Lord Dalhousie;' 'Lights and Shadows of Military Life;' 'Remarks on the Military Law of Flogging.'

NAPIER, or NEPER, JOHN, baron of Merchiston, in Scotland, was born 1550. He studied at St. Andrews, after leaving which university he travelled abroad, and on his return devoted himself to mathematical pursuits and theology. In the former he acquired great celebrity by the invention of logarithms, and the contrivance of a mechanical method of computation, called Napier's bones or rods. As a theological writer he distinguished himself by a curious book on the Apocalypse. Died 3 April, 1617. His other works are, Logarithmorum canonis descriptio; Mirifici Logarithmorum canonis constructio; Rabdologia, seu numerationis per Virgulas. A Life of him, containing an account of the invention of logarithms, was published by Mark Napier in 1834.

NAPIER, MACVEY, a Scotch writer, born 12 April, 1776. He was appointed professor of conveyancing in the university of Edinburgh 1825. His literary career prominently commenced in 1825, when he succeeded Jeffrey as editor of the 'Edinburgh Review.' Afterwards he undertook the superintendence of the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica;' and he also published 'Remarks illustrative of the Scope and Influence of the Philosophical Writings of Lord Bacon,' 1818, and some treatises on Scotch law. Died at Edinburgh 11 Feb., 1847.

NAPIER, Sir WILLIAM FRANCIS PATRICK, K.C.B., a British general, younger brother of Sir Charles James Napier, was born at Castletown, Celbridge, Ireland, 17 Dec. 1785. He entered the army 1800, and served with great distinction, particularly in the Peninsular war. He was lieutenant-governor of Guernsey 1842-48, and in 1859 attained the rank of general. His fame rests mainly on his literary works, especially the 'History of the Peninsular War,' 6 vols., 1828-40. Among his other publications are the 'Conquest of Scinde;' 'History of General Sir Charles Napier's Administration of Scinde;' 'English Battles and Sieges in the Peninsula;' 'Life and Opinions of Sir Charles Napier.' Died at Clapham, 12 Feb., 1860.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE I. was born 15 Aug., 1769, at Ajaccio, in Corsica. His father was a notary who died in the prime of life, leaving a widow with a large family to subsist on a very precarious pittance. Napoleon was brought up in the military school at Brienne, where he applied himself chiefly to the engineering department. At the commencement of the revolution he was a lieutenant, and in that capacity served at the siege of Toulon. Barras was now his friend; and, under his patronage, he went to Italy, at the beginning of 1794, as general of artillery. The successes which followed increased his reputation, and he soon obtained the chief command. The battle of Lodi (12 May, 1796) raised him still higher; and the progress of the French arms from this period spread the fame of Bonaparte over all Europe. It would take a volume to enumerate the actions in which he was engaged. They are the subjects of history; and, therefore, we must confine the present sketch to a few prominent points. After the battle of Lodi the French seized Leghorn, which was followed by the capture of Mantua and war with the Pope, who was compelled to

submit to the terms imposed on him by the conqueror. After this a negotiation with the Archduke Charles took place, which produced the treaty of Leoben. Bonaparte now attacked and captured Venice, which was followed by the peace of Campo Formio. A new scene of operations next opened in a distant part of the world. On 20 May, 1798, a French armament, consisting of 300 sail of ships, departed from Toulon, and after taking Malta, anchored in the vicinity of Alexandria in Egypt, where Bonaparte landed on the 2nd of July. The city was soon taken, and the army marched towards Cairo; but the Mamelukes mustered in considerable force, and brought on the battle of the Pyramids, in which they were defeated with great slaughter on the 21st, and two days afterwards the French entered the capital. They had not been long there, however, before their spirits were damped by the intelligence that their whole naval force was annihilated by the English, under the command of Admiral Nelson. The consequences of this victory were soon seen in the changes which took place throughout Europe. The Ottoman Porte issued a proclamation, stating that 'a man named Bonaparte, calling himself a French general, had in that capacity invaded the Turkish province of Egypt. Some of his emissaries,' it was added in this memorial, 'have pretended to persuade the people of that country that they have been sent by Mahomet to give them liberty, and make their religion universal over the earth; but they have answered that Mahomet does not authorize injustice, and that they can place no faith in the promises of those who have denied their God, and renounced their own prophet.' The charge was true enough, for Napoleon changed his name to that of Ali, and even declared publicly that he was a true Mussulman, sent by the Prophet to deliver Egypt. The French general, it must be owned, made the best of his situation, and took great pains in securing the footing which he had acquired; but while he was employed in forming establishments in Cairo, he was apprised of the hostile operations of the old Pacha of Acre, in Syria. Thither, therefore, Bonaparte repaired with a large force, and after capturing Jaffa, where he put about 3000 Turks to death in cold blood (17 March, 1799), he laid siege to Acre in full confidence of taking it; but, though the place was weak, it was defended by Sir Sydney Smith and a small body of English, who inspirited the Turks to such a degree, that the conqueror of Egypt, after several desperate attempts, in which he lost numbers of men, was obliged to recross the desert, mortified and enraged. At length he formed the sudden resolution of quitting this hostile shore secretly; and accordingly embarked on the 24th of Aug. in an armed vessel for France, where he landed in safety, and on the 10th of Oct. arrived at Paris. A new revolution was the result. Bonaparte on the 10th of Nov. entered the Council of Five Hundred, expelled the members, and assumed the title of Chief Consul. He began his political career by promulgating a new constitution, and offering peace to Austria, but without effect. He then wrote a letter to the king of England in the same pacific strain, but his proposition was declined, and hostilities were renewed with vigour on all sides. On 30 May, 1800, Bonaparte entered Milan, and re-established the Cisalpine republic; and on the 14th of the

following month he gained the battle of Marengo. The victory produced an armistice for two months, and the First Consul retired to Paris. At the beginning of the following year the treaty of Luneville was signed, whereupon Bonaparte congratulated the French nation that the ambition of England alone continued to disturb the tranquillity of the world. To curb the proud islanders, therefore, vast preparations for invading the British shores were made all along the coast, from Bruges to Ushant; but, instead of being intimidated, the English seemed to acquire new energy from these gigantic menaces, and the whole kingdom was in motion to defend the country. But in the midst of the alarm a change in the British cabinet took place, negotiations for a peace were set on foot, and the treaty of Amiens was concluded 27 March, 1802. The same year he obtained the situation of First Consul, first for ten years, and next for life, with power to name his successor. Thus possessed of all but the title of sovereign, it was obvious that his aspiring hopes had no limits. Anxious as he had pretended to be for peace, it became plain from his conduct that he intended to maintain it no longer than it suited his ambitious views to do so. At the beginning of 1803 he quarrelled with England, war was suddenly renewed, and all British subjects throughout France were made prisoners, contrary to the practice of civilized nations. In 1804 Napoleon introduced a new civil code for the government of the country; but at the same time, in defiance of every principle of justice, he caused the Duc d'Enghien to be seized on neutral ground, conveyed to France, and shot at midnight in the wood of Vincennes. He now assumed the imperial title, and sent for the Pope to consecrate him in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, on the 2nd of December; but when the service was about to be performed he snatched the crown from the altar and, standing erect, placed it on his own head. In the following year he played the same farce at Milan, on taking the title of king of Italy. A fresh war now broke out between the French and the Austrians, when Bonaparte compelled Mack to surrender Ulm, and on 13 Nov., 1805, he entered Vienna. On the 2nd of Dec. the battle of Austerlitz brought the war to a close, and peace was concluded between France and Austria, at Presburg, on the 26th of the same month. Early in the following year Napoleon adopted Eugène Beauharnais, the son of his wife Josephine by her former husband, as his successor to the crown of Italy. Soon afterwards he made his brother-in-law, Joachim Murat, Duke of Cleves; his own brother Joseph, king of Naples, and Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland. In the autumn Napoleon marched against the Prussians, who were defeated at the battle of Jena, and the French entered Berlin. This brought on a contest with Russia, which, after the battle of Friedland (14 June, 1807), ended in the treaty of Tilsit. In the following year Napoleon made war upon the Pope, and his troops took possession of Rome. About the same time his designs upon Spain began to be developed, Charles IV. being compelled to resign the throne in favour of his son Ferdinand, and Murat, at the head of a French army, entered Madrid. Bonaparte now obliged the queen of Spain to declare her son illegitimate, in consequence of which the old king resumed the regal title, and then abdicated it for ever in favour of his imperial protector, who caused his brother

Joseph to be proclaimed king. This roused the Spanish nation to arms, and war was declared against France. The English being invited to that country, Napoleon went thither in person, but did not long remain there, having other objects in contemplation. The new war between Austria and the French was decided by the battle of Wagram (8 July, 1809). In December following Napoleon separated himself from his wife Josephine, who had been consecrated empress by the Pope. Notwithstanding this, on 15 Feb., 1810, a marriage ceremony was celebrated between Napoleon and Maria Louisa, the daughter of the emperor of Austria. This connection was productive of a son, whose birth, on 20 March, 1811, was celebrated with great rejoicings. At this time affairs grew serious on the side of Spain, where the flame of patriotism, aided by British valour, proved more than a match for the politics and force of Bonaparte. To extricate himself from this embarrassment he provoked a war with Russia, and, putting the whole Confederation of the Rhine under requisition, marched, with half a million of men, for the north. His progress was marked by devastation till he reached Moscow, where he found a city prepared for destruction by its inhabitants; and soon afterwards the greater part of it was destroyed as a voluntary sacrifice. The winter now began to set in, and Bonaparte, after several ineffectual attempts to effect a peace or a truce, began to retrace his steps for Poland. But the march was impeded by a thousand dreadful disasters; and on his arrival at Smorgonie, in Poland, Napoleon abandoned the wreck of his army to pursue his course to Paris, where he arrived 19 Dec., 1812. The meteor that had so long blazed with splendour was now sinking; and it became evident that, instead of overturning other thrones, Napoleon had business enough on his hands to secure his own. In April, 1813, he marched with another army into Germany; but the Confederation was at an end, and many of those states which had hitherto been at the command of the French ruler were now in the rank of his enemies. At the beginning of August the emperor of Austria joined the coalition, and on the 27th Napoleon suffered a signal defeat at Dresden; but the decisive battle which sealed his fate was that of Leipsic, fought on the 18th Oct., when his army was nearly annihilated. Bonaparte now hastened to Paris and sent commissioners through all the provinces to levy a new conscription; and when desired by the senate to accept terms offered by the allies he dissolved the assembly. On 13 Feb., 1814, the Emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia crossed the Rhine at Basle, where they were met by the Emperor of Austria. Bonaparte, on his part, was not idle; but the decree which he issued at Troyes, threatening death to all Frenchmen bearing the insignia of the Bourbons, indicated desperation rather than fortitude. After a series of actions, in which the allies were successful, negotiations were opened at Chatillon; but such was the extravagance of the demands of Napoleon that they were broken off, and he was abandoned to his fate. On 31 March the allies entered Paris, and the senate decreed that the imperial throne was vacant. Bonaparte being now offered a retreat, chose the isle of Elba, the sovereignty of which was granted to him in perpetuity. Here, at least, he might have been happy; but his restless mind panted after his lost greatness. On 25 Feb., 1815, he escaped from Elba, and landed, with a few men, at Cannes, in the bay of St. Juan, on the 1st of March. His progress was so rapid that on the 21st he entered Paris, chiefly through the treachery of Ney, who, after promising to bring him a captive in an iron cage, went over to him with all his army. On resuming the government Napoleon endeavoured to separate the allies by overtures, and to affect a strain of uncommon moderation. His artifices, however, were seen through, and preparations were made to crush the usurpation and to prevent any further interruption of the peace of Europe. In the meantime Bonaparte having mustered a force sufficient to take the field, marched, on 12 July, to the frontiers, with the design of cutting off the English under Wellington and the Prussians commanded by Blucher in the vicinity of Brussels. On the 15th hostilities commenced near Charleroi, when the Prussians were repulsed, and Napoleon advanced to Fleurus. The next day were fought the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras, when Blucher was compelled to fall back to Mont St. Guibert, and the British to Waterloo. On the 18th the great contest, in which so many destinies were involved, took place by a desperate attack upon the English, who for four hours remained steadily on the defensive against a vast disparity of force; but at length the Prussians came up, and the rout of the French became general. Napoleon was the first to escape; and on his arrival at Paris, finding that he could not abdicate in favour of his son, he hastened to Rochefort in order to embark for America. The English government had, however, anticipated his design, and blockaded the whole line of coast so completely that, finding it scarcely possible to elude their vigilance, he came to the resolution of surrendering himself, and accordingly was received on board the 'Bellerophon,' Captain Maitland, who bore away for Torbay. In the meantime Napoleon wrote a letter full of compliments to the prince regent, claiming his protection. To this epistle no attention was paid, and on the 7th Aug. he was transferred to the 'Northumberland,' which ship the next day sailed for St. Helena, where the eventful career of this extraordinary man terminated 5 May, 1821. His remains were taken to France by the Prince de Joinville Oct., 1840, and deposited in the Hotel des Invalides on the 15th Dec. in that year.

NAPOLEON II. (NAPOLEON FRANÇOIS BONAPARTE), son of Napoleon I. and of Maria Louisa of Austria, was born at Paris 20 March, 1811, and from his birth was styled king of Rome. After his father's first abdication (1814) he went with his mother to Vienna, where he was created duke of Reichstadt. Died 22 July, 1832.

NARBONNE-LARA, Count LOUIS DE, a statesman, born at Colorno, in the duchy of Parma, Aug., 1755; died at Torgau 17 Nov., 1813. He held the post of minister of war under Louis XVI., and after the revolution was employed in a diplomatic capacity by Napoleon.

NARDI, JAMES, a Florentine, born 1476; died about 1540. His principal work is a History of Florence.

NARES, EDWARD, D.D., received his education at Westminster School, and thence proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, but afterwards migrated to Merton College, where he was elected to a fellowship. He was collated to the rectory of Biddenden, Kent, 1798. In 1805 he preached the

Bampton lecture, and in 1813 was appointed regius professor of modern history and modern languages. He died at Biddenden 20 Aug., 1841, aged 79. His works are, 'Remarks on the Version of the New Testament edited by the Unitarians,' 1810, and again 1814; 'Thinks I to Myself,' a novel, 1811; 'Elements of General History,' 1822, being a continuation of Professor Tytler's work; 'Heraldic Anomalies,' 2 vols., 1824; 'Memoirs of the Life and Administration of William Cecil, Lord Burghley,' 3 vols. 1828-31.

NARES, JAMES, Mus. D., was born at Stanwell, in Middlesex, in 1715. He was educated first under Mr. Gates, master of the royal choristers, and next under Dr. Pepusch. At the age of nineteen he became organist of York Cathedral, from whence he removed to London in 1755, on being appointed organist and composer to the king. The year following he was created doctor in music at Cambridge, and in 1757 obtained the place of master of the choristers, which he resigned in 1780. Dr. Nares published several esteemed compositions. Died 10 Feb., 1783.

NARES, ROBERT, F.R.S., F.S.A., son of Dr. James Nares, mentioned above, was born at York 9 June, 1753. From Westminster School he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, and after taking orders obtained several livings in succession. He was appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn 1788; assistant librarian in the British Museum 1795-1807; archdeacon of Stafford 1800; vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, 1805-18; and finally rector of All Hallows, London Wall. His chief work is 'A Glossary; or a Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c., which have been thought to require illustration in the works of English authors,' 1822. Archdeacon Nares also published 'Elements of Orthoëpy;' Essays; and Sermons. He was the projector of, and the principal contributor to, the 'British Critic.' Died 23 March, 1829.

NARUSZEWICZ, ADAM STANISLAUS, a Polish historian and poet, born 1733; appointed bishop of Luck 1790; died at Janow 6 July, 1796.

NARVAEZ, RAMON MARIA, duke of Valentia, and prime minister of Spain, was born at Loja, in Granada, August, 1800. He entered the army at an early age, and took part in the war of liberation against Napoleon I. He afterwards made himself conspicuous by his abilities in the Carlist war, and was in consequence raised to the rank of brigadier. In 1840 he quarrelled with Espartero, and for several years was the prime mover in all the intrigues and plots of Queen Christina against her daughter Queen Isabella. From 1857 the Government of Spain was either in the hands of General O'Donnell or Marshal Narvaez. In 1865 the former was once more succeeded by General Narvaez, who remained prime minister till his decease on 23 April, 1868.

NARY, CORNELIUS, LL.D., a Catholic divine, born in the county of Kildare 1660, and died at Dublin 3 March, 1738. He published The New Testament translated from the Vulgate, with notes, 1705, 1718; A History of the World; and several controversial works.

NASH, JOHN, an English architect, born 1752; died 13 May, 1835. He is chiefly known as the author or promoter of the extensive improvements in the metropolis arising out of the formation of Regent Street and the Regent's Park. He also designed Buckingham Palace, the Haymarket Theatre, and the Pavilion at Brighton.

NASH, RICHARD, was born at Swansea 1674, and educated at Oxford. He afterwards had a pair of colours, but soon quitted the army and entered the Temple, though he never followed the law. A love of pleasure and gaming drew him, in 1704, to Bath, which city he contrived, by his excellent management, to render a place of fashionable resort. He was chosen master of the ceremonies, and was so much esteemed as to be called king of Bath; but commonly he was called, from the peculiarity of his dress, Beau Nash. Died 12 Feb., 1761.

NASH, THOMAS, a satirist, was born at Lowestoft, Suffolk, 1567, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he left after taking one degree, and then settled in London, where he died probably in 1601. He wrote three dramatic pieces, but was chiefly distinguished by the virulence of his pamphlets against Gabriel Harvey and Penry, who assumed the title of Martin Marprelate. His principal performance is 'Pierce Penniless,' published in 1589.—*Athen. Cantab.*

NASH, TREADWAY RUSSEL, an English clergyman, was born 1726, and took his degree of D.D. at Worcester College, Oxford, 1758. He was a man of fortune, and died at his seat in Worcestershire 26 Jan., 1811. Dr. Nash published 'Collections for a History of Worcestershire,' 2 vols. folio; a splendid edition of Hudibras, 3 vols. 4to.; and some papers in the Archæologia.

NASMITH, JAMES, D.D., was born at Norwich 1740, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1773 he was presented to the living of St. Mary Abchurch, which he exchanged for Snailwell, Cambridgeshire. His last preferment was the rectory of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, where he died 16 Oct., 1808. Dr. Nasmith published 'A Catalogue of Bene't-college Library;' an edition of the 'Itineraries of Simon and William of Worcester;' and a new edition of Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica.'

NASMYTH, ALEXANDER, a landscape painter, was a native of Edinburgh. He studied painting in London, under Allan Ramsay, the son of the poet, and afterwards visited Italy. Having returned to his native city he commenced practising with great success as a portrait painter; but subsequently he devoted his attention almost exclusively to landscape. He died at Edinburgh 10 April, 1840, aged 83. His son *Patrick*, born 1786, also excelled as a landscape painter, but was cut off in the prime of life 17 Aug., 1831.

NATHAN, ISAAC, a rabbi of the fourteenth century, who compiled a Concordance of the Bible, which has been several times printed.

NATTER, JEAN MARC, a French painter, born at Paris 1685; died 1766.

NATTER, LAURENCE, an engraver of intaglios, was a native of Biberach, in Swabia, and died at St. Petersburg 27 Dec., 1763. He published a treatise on gems.

NAUDÉ, or NAUDÆUS, GABRIEL, a French writer, born at Paris 1600. He studied medicine at Padua, where he took his doctor's degree. After a considerable stay in Italy he returned to Paris, and became librarian to Cardinal Richelieu, on whose death he entered the service of Mazarin; but when that minister was banished Naudé went to Sweden as librarian to Queen Christina. His stay there, however, was short, and he died at Abbeville 29 July, 1653. His principal works are, Avis pour dresser une Bibliothèque; Apologie pour les

grands hommes soupçonnés de Magie; Bibliographia Politica; Hieronymi Cardani vita; Jugement de tout ce qui a été imprimé contre le cardinal Mazarin; Naudæana.

NAUDÉ, PHILIPPE, a mathematician, born at Metz 1654; died at Berlin March, 1729.

NAUDET, THOMAS CHARLES, a landscape painter, born 1774 at Paris, where he died 16 July, 1810.

NAUNTON, Sir ROBERT, was born in Suffolk, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to a fellowship at Trinity Hall. After having been employed on some diplomatic concerns in Scotland and France he returned to the university, and in 1601 was elected public orator, in which capacity he attracted the notice of James I., who made him master of the Requests, surveyor of the Court of Wards, and secretary of state. His last preferment was that of master of the Court of Wards, which office he resigned in 1633. His 'Fragmenta Regalia' contains many curious particulars of the court of Queen Elizabeth. Died 27 March, 1635.

NAVAGERO, ANDREW, *Naugerius*, a Latin poet, born at Venice 1483; died at Blois 1529.

NAVARETE, FERDINAND, a Spanish friar of the order of St. Dominic, served on the Chinese mission, 1659-72; became archbishop of St. Domingo 1678; died 1689. He wrote an account of China, of which there is an English translation in Churchill's Voyages.

NAVARETE, JUAN HERNANDEZ, a Spanish painter, born at Logroño about 1524. He was deaf and dumb from his childhood, whence he obtained the name of 'El Mudo;' notwithstanding which he attained such excellence in his art as to be called the Spanish Titian. Died 1577.

NAYLER, JAMES, a Quaker, born at Ardsley, in Yorkshire, about 1616. He became a soldier in the Parliament army, but quitted the service 1649, and in 1651 attached himself to George Fox. Soon afterwards, however, he pretended to inspiration, and committed such extravagances that the Parliament condemned him to be whipped, branded in the forehead, and have his tongue bored through with a hot iron. This barbarous sentence was carried into execution at Bristol, after which Nayler was removed to London, and confined in Bridewell, where he remained till 1660, when he was set at liberty. He died the same year, on his journey into Yorkshire.

NEAL, DANIEL, was born in London 14 Dec., 1678. After receiving a private education he went to Leyden, and on his return to London became minister to a dissenting congregation, which met first at Loriners' Hall and next in Jewin Street. Mr. Neal published, in 1720, 'A History of New England,' 2 vols., for which he received the degree of master of arts from one of the colleges in that country; but his greatest work is 'A History of the Puritans,' 4 vols., which was answered by Bishop Madox and Dr. Zachary Grey. A new edition of Mr. Neal's history was published in 1797, 5 vols. 8vo. Died 4 April, 1743.

NEALE, or NEILE, RICHARD, an English prelate, born in Westminster March 1561-2. From Westminster School he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, and after taking orders obtained in succession a large number of benefices. He became master of the Savoy, 1605; dean of Westminster the same year; clerk of the closet to James I. and Charles I.; bishop of Rochester 1608; of Lichfield 1610; of Lincoln 1613; of Durham 1617; of Winchester 1627; and archbishop of York 1632. Died 31 Oct., 1640. He is the supposed author of a book entitled 'Spalato's Shiftings in Religion,' 1624, against Marc Ant. de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalato.

NEANDER, JOHANN AUGUST WILHELM, a Protestant divine and church historian, born at Göttingen, of Jewish parents, 17 Jan., 1789. After having adopted the Lutheran religion, he studied divinity at Halle and Göttingen, and became, in 1813, professor of ecclesiastical history at Berlin, where he continued to labour as teacher and writer, with very little interruption, till his death on 14 July, 1850. His great work is his 'General History of the Christian Religion and Church,' from the close of the apostolic age to the council of Basle in 1430. This has been translated into English, as have also most of the following works by Neander: The Emperor Julian and his Times, 1812; St. Bernard and his Times, 1813; a treatise on Gnosticism, 1818; St. Chrysostom and the Church of his Time, 1822; 'Antignosticus, the Spirit of Tertullian,' 1825; History of the Apostolic Age, 1832; 'Life of Christ,' in refutation of Strauss, 1837; Memorials of Christian Life.

NECKAM, or NEQUAM, ALEXANDER, an English monk of the order of St. Augustine, who was educated in the abbey of St. Albans. He completed his studies at Paris, and died abbat of Cirencester in 1217. His principal work is a Latin poem, 'De Laude Sapientiæ Divinæ.'

NECKER, JAMES, a celebrated statesman, was the son of Charles Frederic Necker, professor of civil law at Geneva, and born there 30 Sept., 1732. At the age of fifteen he was placed in a banking-house at Paris, after which he became partner with Thellusson, on whose death he established a house of his own, in conjunction with his brother and two others. In 1776 he was appointed director, and soon after comptroller-general of the finances. This last office he held five years, and then published an account of his administration, which was attacked by M. Calonne, and defended by Necker, who was in consequence exiled to his country seat, where he wrote his treatise 'On the Importance of Religious Opinions.' In 1788 he was restored to his post, in which capacity he advised the convocation of the states-general, a measure that accelerated the revolution. The year following, he was ordered to leave the kingdom, on which he retired to Copet, in Switzerland, where he died 30 March, 1804. Besides his political works, he published 'A Course of Religious Morality,' and a novel on the 'Consequences of a Single Fault.'

NECTON, HUMPHREY, a Carmelite, first of Norwich and afterwards of Cambridge, died 1303. He was of great eminence for his learning and abilities.

NEEDHAM, JOHN TURBERVILLE, a Catholic divine, was born in London 10 Sept., 1713, and educated at Douay, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of natural philosophy. After presiding some time over a Catholic seminary in Hampshire, he was appointed professor of philosophy in the English college at Lisbon; but he soon returned to his native country, and became a travelling tutor to some young noblemen. He finally settled at Brussels, as director of the imperial academy, and died there 30 Dec., 1781. Mr. Needham was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London, and also of the Aca-

demy of Sciences at Paris. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published, in French, New Microscopical Discoveries; On Microscopical Bodies, and the Generation of Organized ones, 3 vols. He was engaged in a remarkable controversy respecting the Egyptian origin of the Chinese, which conclusion he drew from some characters on a bust at Turin. The idea, however, was soon exploded.

NEEDHAM, MARCHAMONT, a political writer, born at Burford, Oxfordshire, Aug., 1620. On leaving the university of Oxford he obtained the situation of usher in Merchant Taylors' School, which place he resigned, 1642, to become a writer to an attorney, but soon quitted that employment for politics. He began his career in this line by a weekly paper, called 'Mercurius Britannicus,' on the side of Parliament, which gained him popularity. After carrying on this journal about four years he espoused the royal cause, in a paper called 'Mercurius Pragmaticus,' for which he narrowly escaped being hanged by his old employers. He now turned again, and conducted a republican paper, under the title of 'Mercurius Politicus.' At the Restoration Needham fled the kingdom, but contrived to obtain his pardon, and then practised physic till his death in 1678. His other works are not worth notice.

NEEFS, PETER, a painter of architectural subjects, born at Antwerp 1570; died in 1651, leaving a son in the same line, who is called the Young Neefs.

NEELE, HENRY, an English poet and novelist, born 1798; died by his own hand 9 Feb., 1828; in a fit of insanity. He was a son of a map-engraver in the Strand, and practised in London as a solicitor. Among his publications are, 'Pain's Dramatic Scenes;' the 'Romance of History,' 3 vols. 12mo.; and a series of tales relating to persons mentioned in the annals of this country.

NEER, ARNOLD VAN DER, a landscape painter, born at Amsterdam 1619; died 1683. His son, *Eglon Hendrick Van Der Neer* (b. 1643; d. 1703), painted portraits and conversation pieces.

NEILE, RICHARD, Archbishop of York. *See* NEALE.

NEILSON, JAMES BEAUMONT, F.R.S., a Scotch engineer, invented the hot blast, a process which completely revolutionised the iron trade. Born 1792; died 18 Jan., 1865.

NELSON, HORATIO, Viscount Nelson, was the fourth son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, and born there 29 Sept., 1758. He was educated first at Norwich, and next at North Walsham; but in his twelfth year he became a midshipman under his uncle, captain Suckling, of the 'Raisonable.' Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies in a merchant ship, and on his return was admitted on board the 'Carcass,' one of the vessels sent on an expedition to the North Pole, under the order of captain Phipps. He went next to the East Indies. In 1777 he obtained the rank of lieutenant, and in 1779 that of post-captain, when he was appointed to the command of the Hinchinbroke, in which ship he sailed to the West Indies, where he distinguished himself in an enterprise on the Spanish main. After the peace of 1783 he commanded the 'Boreas' frigate, stationed for the protection of trade at the Leeward Islands, and while there he married Mrs. Nesbit, the widow of a physician. On the commencement of the revolutionary war he was appointed to the 'Agamemnon' of 64 guns, and was placed under the orders of Lord Hood in the Mediterranean, where he displayed great bravery on many occasions, particularly at Toulon and the siege of Bastia, in which last service he lost an eye. In 1796 he hoisted his broad pendant as commodore on board 'La Minerve,' in which frigate he fell in with the Spanish fleet, from whom he escaped, and conveyed the intelligence to Admiral Jervis, off Cape St. Vincent, on the 13th of February, 1797. The same evening the enemy appeared, and Nelson, shifting his flag to the 'Captain,' had a principal part in the glory of that day, for which he received the order of the Bath, and was made a rear-admiral. In this capacity he commanded the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz, where, on the 3rd of July, he made an attack upon the Spanish gun-boats, and on the 15th of the same month he was detached against Santa Cruz in Teneriffe. This enterprise however failed, after a fierce contest, at the close of which Nelson received a shot in the right elbow, which rendered amputation necessary. Notwithstanding this, he hoisted his flag in the 'Vanguard' in April, 1798, and rejoined Earl St. Vincent, by whom he was despatched to the Mediterranean, to observe the armament then preparing at Toulon. While thus employed his ship was so much damaged as to be obliged to bear away for Sardinia. In the mean time the French fleet sailed, and having taken Malta, proceeded for Egypt; whither they were followed by Nelson; but not being able to gain any intelligence of the object of his pursuit, he returned to Sicily. His stay at Syracuse was short, and on the 1st of August he had the satisfaction of descrying the enemy moored in the bay of Aboukir. A bloody engagement ensued, in which the British were completely victorious, and two only of the French ships escaped. For this achievement, Nelson was made baron of the Nile, rewarded with a pension, and covered with honours by different sovereigns as well as his own. He next rendered an important service in the restoration of the king of Naples; on which occasion, however, he tarnished his reputation by trying and executing the Neapolitan admiral Caracciolí. In 1800 he landed in England, where he soon after separated from his lady through an unfortunate attachment to the wife of Sir William Hamilton. The year following he added to his renown as a naval hero by the destruction of the Danish ships and batteries at Copenhagen, for which he was created a viscount. His next enterprise was an attempt upon the flotilla in the harbour of Boulogne; but after the loss of Captain Parker, and many other brave men, the English ships were under the necessity of relinquishing their object. On the renewal of hostilities, Lord Nelson was appointed to command the fleet in the Mediterranean, where for nearly two years he was employed in the blockade of Toulon. At length the French fleet escaped out of port March 30, 1805, and being joined by the Spanish squadron, proceeded to the West Indies, whither Nelson followed them with the utmost expedition; but after a most extraordinary pursuit, the flying enemy returned to Europe, and got safe into Cadiz. The English admiral, as soon as he had recruited himself, sailed for Cadiz, off which harbour he arrived Sept. 29; and on the 21st of the following month was fought the battle of Trafalgar, previous to which he gave his last order, 'England expects

every man to do his duty.' His own example went with the injunction; but, unfortunately, by exposing his person too much, and neglecting to take off the insignia of his rank, he became an object to the marksmen placed in the tops of the ship with which he was engaged. In the middle of the engagement, a musket-ball struck him on the left shoulder, and passing through the spine, lodged in the muscles of the back. He fell, and said to his captain, 'Hardy, I believe they have done it at last; my back-bone is shot through.' He lived just long enough to be acquainted with the number of ships that had been captured, and his last words were, 'I have done my duty; I praise God for it!' His body was brought to England, and buried in the cathedral of St. Paul's, where a monument has since been erected to his memory. An earldom was created in the person of his brother, which title descends with an estate granted by Parliament to the issue of his sisters.

NELSON, ROBERT, a learned and pious writer, born in London 22 June, 1656, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was strongly attached to James II., and he continued to communicate with the nonjurors till the death of Bishop Lloyd, when he returned to the established church. He lived on terms of intimacy with Archbishop Tillotson, and was the zealous promoter of all works of charity. His principal works are: 'A Companion for the Festivals and Fasts;' 'Great Duty of frequenting the Christian Sacrifice;' 'The Practice of True Devotion;' 'Life of Bishop Bull;' 'Letter to Dr. Clarke on the Trinity;' 'Address to Persons of Quality and Estate, on the Means of doing Good.' Died 16 Jan., 1714–15.

NENNIUS, a British historian, and abbat of Bangor in the seventh century, who, when the monks of his house were massacred, fled for refuge to Chester. His work entitled 'Historia Britonum' is inserted in Gale's Hist. Brit. Scrip. 1691.

NEPER. *See* NAPIER.

NEPOS, CORNELIUS, a Latin historian who died in the reign of Augustus. He lived on terms of friendship with Cicero and Atticus. The only work of his extant is the 'Vitæ excellentium Imperatorum,' containing the lives of twenty-two celebrated generals. It has been often printed.

NERI, ST. PHILIP. *See* PHILIP.

NESSE, CHRISTOPHER, a Puritan divine, born 26 Dec., 1621, at North Cowes, Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. On taking orders he obtained the living of Cottingham, in his native county, but being deprived of it at the Restoration for nonconformity, he officiated to a dissenting congregation in London, where he died 26 Dec., 1705. His principal work is entitled 'The History and Mystery of the Old and New Testament,' 4 vols., 1690.

NESSELRODE, CHARLES ROBERT, Count VON, a celebrated diplomatist, born 14 Dec. 1780, at Lisbon, where his father was Russian ambassador. He was appointed secretary of embassy at Berlin 1805; transferred to the Hague 1805; and appointed councillor of the Russian embassy at Paris 1807; but he returned to St. Petersburg when the formidable Russo-Austrian coalition exploded. Nesselrode gained a complete ascendency over the Emperor Alexander I., whom he followed to France 1814. He signed the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, and afterwards the convention by which Marmont surrendered Paris to the allied troops Subsequently he acted as the plenipotentiary of Russia at the congress of Vienna, and in that capacity was instrumental in accomplishing the dismemberment of Poland. It was Nesselrode who planned the Holy Alliance, which virtually made the Czar of Russia the master of all the potentates of the continent of Europe, by giving him the right to interfere on all occasions 'for the defence of religion, peace, and justice,' and the 'suppression of the revolutionary spirit.' After the death of Alexander I. Nesselrode gained the confidence of his successor Nicholas, but he retired from office soon after the accession of Alexander II. He died at St. Petersburg 23 March, 1862.

NESTORIUS, the founder of a sect, was born in Syria, in the fifth century. On entering into the priesthood he became so popular for his eloquence that Theodosius nominated him, in 428, patriarch of Constantinople; in which station he displayed great zeal against the Arians and Novatians. He also opposed those Christians who differed from the Catholic practice in the celebration of Easter. At last he fell under censure himself for affirming that the Blessed Virgin Mary is not the mother of God. For this he was condemned in the council of Ephesus, deprived of his see, and banished. He died in 439. His followers continue to be numerous in the east, and are organized under a patriarch.

NETSCHER, GASPAR, a painter, born at Prague 1639; died 1684. He had two sons, Theodore and Constantine, who were both good painters of portrait. The first died in 1732, and his brother in 1722.

NETTLETON, THOMAS, M.D., a physician of Halifax, Yorkshire, was born at Dewsbury in that county 1683; and died 9 Jan., 1742. He wrote 'Thoughts concerning Virtue and Happiness,' and an 'Account of the success of inoculating the Smallpox.'

NEUHOFF. *See* THEODORE.

NEUMANN, CASPAR, a chemist, was born at Zullichau, in Germany, 1682, and prosecuted his studies at Halle, after which he was appointed professor of chemistry in the Royal College, Berlin. The king of Prussia conferred on him the dignity of aulic counsellor. Died 20 Oct. 1737. His chemical works were published in English 1759.

NEUMANN, KARL FRIEDRICH, a German professor, author of a 'History of the East India Company,' and a 'History of the United States,' died at Berlin 17 March, 1870, aged 77. He at one time held a professorship, but was compelled to resign it in consequence of his liberal opinions.

NEVE, TIMOTHY, D.D., was born at Spalding 12 Oct., 1724, and educated at Oxford. He was appointed Margaret professor of divinity in that university 1783, and a prebendary of Worcester the same year. Died 1 Jan., 1798. Dr. Neve published some sermons and 'Animadversions on Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole.'

NEVERS, LOUIS DE GONZAGUE, Duc DE, a celebrated general, born 1539, being son of Frederick II. duke of Mantua. He sided with the League during the wars of religion, and greatly distinguished himself, especially in Poictou 1588. Afterwards he espoused the cause of Henry IV., whose reconciliation with the Catholic Church he promoted; and at a later period he was sent against the duke of Parma in Picardy. Died 23 Oct., 1595. His Memoirs were published 1665.

NEVILE, or NEVILLE, HENRY, a republican writer, born in Berkshire 1620, and educated at

Merton College, Oxford. In the Rebellion he took the side of parliament, and was elected a member of the council of state; but on the usurpation of Cromwell he gave up his seat. Died 20 Sept., 1694. He published Machiavel's works, and a piece entitled 'Plato Redivivus, or a Dialogue concerning Government,' which Hollis reprinted in 1763.

NEVILLE, ALEXANDER, was born in Kent 1544. After graduating M.A. at Cambridge he became secretary to Archbishop Parker and his successor, Grindal. He paraphrased Seneca's Œdipus, and wrote in Latin an account of the insurrection under Kett. Died 4 Oct., 1614. His brother, *Thomas Neville*, D.D., who became dean of Canterbury, and was an eminent benefactor to Trinity College, Cambridge, died 2 May, 1615.

NEVILLE, EDMUND, a Jesuit, was a native of Lancashire. He studied in the English college at Rome, after which he was sent upon the English mission. He died in gaol in London 18 July, 1648, æt. 42. He published 'The Palm of Christian Fortitude, or the glorious combats of the Christians in Japan,' 1630, and prepared for the press 'The Life of St. Augustine, Doctor of the Church.'

NEVILLE, EDWARD, an English Jesuit, whose real name was *Scarisbrick*, was a native of Lancashire. He became one of James II.'s chaplains and preachers; and died 19 Feb., 1709. Besides sermons, he published the Life of Lady Warner 1690, and again 1692.

NEWBURGH, WILLIAM OF. *See* WILLIAM.

NEWCASTLE, HENRY PELHAM FIENNES PELHAM CLINTON, 5th duke OF, K.G., was born 1811, and educated at Oxford. He entered the House of Commons in the Tory interest 1832, being then known as Lord Lincoln. When Sir Robert Peel returned to power in 1841, his lordship was constituted first commissioner of woods and forests, a situation which in 1846 he exchanged for that of chief secretary for Ireland. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, the fourth duke, 1851. Lord Aberdeen appointed him colonial secretary 1853, but on the breaking out of the Crimean war in the following year he was transferred to the war department. However, in discharging the duties of that important office he failed to give satisfaction to the public; and accordingly he resigned in 1855, and was succeeded by Lord Panmure. When the second coalition government was formed the duke was again appointed secretary of state for the colonies, and he held that post till a few months previous to his death, which occurred 18 Oct. 1864.

NEWCASTLE, MARGARET CAVENDISH, duchess OF, second wife of William, the first duke, was the daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, of St. John's, near Colchester, where she was born. When very young she had the misfortune to lose her father. In 1643 she went to Oxford, and was appointed one of the maids of honour to the queen, whom she accompanied to France, where the marquis of Newcastle married her in 1645. While abroad she wrote several of her works, which consist of no fewer than ten printed folios, besides manuscripts. She was most extravagantly praised in her lifetime for these performances, not only by servile authors, but even by learned societies and universities. She died at the close of 1673, and was buried in Westminster Abbey 7 Jan., 1673-4. Her publications are—'The World's Olio;' 'Nature's Picture, drawn by Fancy's Pencil to the Life' 'Orations of divers sorts;' Plays; 'Philosophical and Physical Opinions;' 'Observations upon Experimental Philosophy;' 'Philosophical Letters;' 'Poems and Phancies;' 'Sociable Letters;' and a Life of her husband.

NEWCASTLE, THOMAS PELHAM HOLLES, duke of, was employed in several high offices during the reign of George II. He retired from the administration soon after the accession of George III.; and died 1768.

NEWCASTLE, WILLIAM CAVENDISH, duke OF, was the son of Sir Charles Cavendish, and born 1592. James I. made him knight of the Bath, Baron Ogle, and Viscount Mansfield. Charles I. created him earl of Newcastle, and appointed him governor to the prince of Wales. When the king went to Scotland in 1639 he was most splendidly entertained by the earl of Newcastle at his seat at Welbeck. This feast cost near 5000*l.*, but it was far exceeded by another which his lordship gave to their majesties, the expense of which is said to have been more than 14,000*l.* Besides all this he contributed 10,000*l.*, in addition to a troop of horse, towards Charles I.'s northern expedition. He behaved with great spirit and loyalty during the civil wars, till the ruin of the royal cause obliged him to go abroad. After the Restoration he was created duke of Newcastle. Died 25 Dec., 1676. He wrote several plays and poems, but his folio treatise on Horsemanship is the best known of his works.

NEWCOMB, THOMAS, was born in Hertfordshire 1675, and educated at Oxford; after which he became rector of Stopham, Sussex. He also kept an academy at Hackney. He died about 1766. Dr. Newcomb wrote several poems, some of which possess considerable merit.

NEWCOME, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born at Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire, 10 April 1729. He was educated at Abingdon School, whence he removed first to Pembroke College, and next to Hertford College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1765 he accumulated his degrees in divinity, and was appointed chaplain to the earl of Hertford, viceroy of Ireland, who promoted him to the bishopric of Dromore, from whence, in 1775, he was translated to Ossory; in 1779 to Waterford; and in 1795 to Armagh. He died at Dublin 11 Jan., 1800. His works are—A Harmony of the Gospels; Observations on our Lord's Conduct as a Divine Instructor; An Attempt towards an improved Version, a Metrical Arrangement, and an Explanation of the twelve Minor Prophets; An Attempt towards an improved Version of the Prophet Ezekiel; A Review of the chief Difficulties in the History of the Resurrection; An Historical View of the English Biblical Translations; An Attempt towards Revising our English Translation of the Greek Scriptures, or the New Covenant of Jesus Christ, 2 vols.

NEWCOURT, RICHARD, one of the proctors of the Court of Arches, and registrar of the diocese of Canterbury, died at Greenwich Feb. 1716. He published 'Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense,' 2 vols. folio, 1708.

NEWDIGATE, Sir ROGER, Bart., of Arbury, Warwickshire, was born 30 May, 1719; educated at Westminster School and University College, Oxford; represented Middlesex in the House of Commons 1751-80; died 25 Nov., 1806. He was a liberal benefactor to the university of Oxford, and gave to it 1000*l.*, to be vested in the funds, for an

nnual prize for English verses on sculpture, paintng, and architecture.

NEWPORT, GEORGE, F.R.S., a naturalist, was he son of a wheelwright at Canterbury, and having taste for natural history, became the curator of he museum in that city. He next studied medicine in University College, London, and settled s a surgeon in the West End of the metropolis, ut failed to obtain an extensive practice, as his ttention was almost entirely engrossed by microcopical investigations and philosophical pursuits. The results of his researches were published in the Philosophical Transactions.' Died in London April, 1854.

NEWPORT, MAURICE, an English Jesuit, who lied in London 4 Dec., 1687, æt. 76, was the uthor of a Latin poem, much admired at the ime of its publication, entitled 'Votum candidum, eu Poema congratulatorium, Carolo II. Regi Anliæ dedicatum,' 1669.

NEWTON, GILBERT STUART, R.A., a painter, orn at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 2 Nov., 1795; died t Chelsea, England, 3 Aug., 1835. Among his orks are 'Shylock and Jessica;' 'Yorick and the Grisette;' 'The Abbat Boniface;' 'Macheath;' nd 'Abelard in his Study.'

NEWTON, Sir ISAAC, the prince of philosophers, as born 25 Dec., 1642, at Woolsthorpe, in the arish of Colsterworth, Lincolnshire. His father ied before the birth of this child, and the widow ook for her second husband a clergyman of the ame of Smith, by whom she had one son and wo daughters. Isaac was educated at Grantham chool, where he displayed his genius in the conruction of several curiosities, particularly a windill and wooden clock. He had also a turn for rawing, and took several portraits from the life. lis mother, on the death of her second husband, ook him home to attend the farm; but finding ne business ill managed, she sent him to school gain, and, in 1660, to Trinity College, Cambridge. ere he studied the mathematics with great dilience, and in 1664 made the discovery of the ature of light and colours. The next year, being bliged to leave the university on account of the ague, he conceived the idea of the system of ravitation, by seeing an apple fall from a tree in s garden. Thus, from the most simple occurnce, his penetrating mind was enabled to trace e principle which keeps the planets in motion nd preserves the universe in order. In 1667 he btained a fellowship in his college; and two years erwards Dr. Barrow resigned to him the mathetatical professorship. In 1671 he was chosen ellow of the Royal Society; and in 1687 he was ne of the delegates appointed to defend the prileges of the university of Cambridge before the igh Commission court, where he conducted the ause so ably that James II. dropped his design of truding a monk upon that learned body for a egree. The year following Mr. Newton was chosen o parliament for the university, as he also was in 1701. In 1696 he was made warden of the nt, in the discharge of which office he saved country above eighty thousand pounds by the provement of the coinage. In 1699 he was apnted master and worker of the Mint, which nation he held till his death. On being chosen sident of the Royal Society, in 1703, he resigned professorship; and in 1705 he received the nour of knighthood from Queen Anne. He enyed his faculties to the close of his long life. His temper also was remarkably even, and he might almost be said to have carried patience too far, particularly in suffering other men to run away with the merit of his discoveries. This would have been the case in regard to the invention of fluxions if some of his friends had not interposed and asserted the claim of their illustrious countryman. Sir Isaac was not only a philosopher but a Christian, and spent much of his time in elucidating the sacred Scriptures; nor could anything discompose his mind so much as light and irreverent expressions on the subject of religion. He died, without a will, March 20, 1727; and on the 28th his body lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, from whence it was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, the pall being borne by the lord chancellor, two dukes, and three earls. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory; and his statue, by Roubiliac, has been placed in Trinity College. An entire edition of his works was published by Bishop Horsley, in 5 vols. 4to. Of his 'Principia,' published first in 1687, the best edition is that by the Jesuits, Le Seur and Jacquier, 4 vols. 4to. There is a good English translation of it by Motte, in 2 vols. 8vo. Sir Isaac also left an immense number of manuscripts, of which two only have been published, 'The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms,' and 'Observations on the Prophecies.' His Correspondence with Professor Cotes was published by J. Edleston, 1850.

NEWTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Oundle, Northamptonshire, 1622, and educated at Oxford. He died rector of Ross, Herefordshire, 25 Dec., 1678. Dr. Newton published 'Astronomia Britannica;' 'Trigonometria Britannica;' and other works on mathematical subjects.

NEWTON, JOHN, was born in London 24 July, 1725. He was bred to the sea under his father, who was master of a merchant vessel. Afterwards he sailed in the Guinea trade, and led a very irregular life for some years; but at last he grew both serious and studious. By indefatigable diligence he attained a knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and in 1764 was ordained on the curacy of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became acquainted with Cowper the poet and Mr. Thornton the banker, the latter of whom presented him, in 1779, to the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street. He died 31 Dec., 1807. His works are, A Narrative of his own Life; a Review of Ecclesiastical History; Olney Hymns, in which are some by his friend Cowper; Omicron's letters on religious subjects; Cardiphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart; The Messiah, a series of sermons.

NEWTON, RICHARD, D.D., was born in Buckinghamshire about 1676; became principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, 1710; died 21 April, 1753. In 1740, at a great expense, he erected Hart Hall into a college. His works are, University Education; Pluralities indefensible; The Characters of Theophrastus; Sermons.

NEWTON, SAMUEL, alderman of Cambridge, died 21 Sept., 1718, aged 89. He left in MS. a curious diary, of which much use has been made by Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, in his 'Annals of Cambridge.' Two volumes of Newton's MS. collections are in the Harleian library.

NEWTON, THOMAS, a schoolmaster and physician, was born at Butley, Cheshire, and educated at Macclesfield School, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Oxford, and afterwards to Queen's College, Cambridge. On entering into

orders he became master of Macclesfield School, where also he practised physic; but in 1583 he obtained the living of Little Ilford, in Essex. He died May, 1607. His principal works are, History of the Saracens; Approved Medicines and Cordial Precepts; Illustrium aliquot Anglorum encomia; The Herbal to the Bible, translated from Lemnius. He was one of the most elegant Latin poets of his age, and wrote a large number of the commendatory verses which it was then the fashion to prefix to printed works.—*Athen. Cantab.*

NEWTON, THOMAS, an English prelate, born at Lichfield 1704. He was educated at the grammar school of his native city, and next at Westminster, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1744 he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and the year following took his doctor's degree. In 1749 he published an edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, with notes, and the life of the author; which was followed by the Paradise Regained, in a similar form. In 1754 appeared the first volume of his Dissertations on the Prophecies, which he completed in 1758. He was made prebendary of Westminster in 1757, and soon after precentor of York, both which preferments he resigned in 1761, on his promotion to the see of Bristol and a canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's. In 1768 he was made dean of St. Paul's. He died 14 Feb., 1782, and the same year his works were printed, with a memoir of the author, written by himself, in 2 vols.

NEWTON, Sir WILLIAM JOHN, an eminent miniature painter, born 1785, in London, where he died 22 Jan., 1869.

NEY, MICHEL, duke of Elchingen and prince of Moskva, a French marshal, born at Sarrelouis 10 Jan., 1769. After receiving a tolerably good education he was placed with a public notary, but this sedentary occupation did not suit him; so after some time he ran away and enlisted in a regiment of hussars. He was made a lieutenant 1793, and the following year was appointed by General Kleber to the head of a body of 500 *partisans*. The men he commanded were destined to very hazardous and enterprising services, and Ney, as their leader, acquired the surname of the *Indefatigable*. In three or four years he fought his way up to the command of a division, and in Nov., 1799, he put the seal to his celebrity by a plan which he laid and successfully executed for taking the city of Mannheim. This achievement procured him the rank of marshal, and soon afterwards he crossed the Rhine into Alsace and fought a well-contested battle, in memory of which he was subsequently created duke of Elchingen. His station was on the right of the grand army, and his opponent the Archduke John, whom, after a series of brilliant successes, he chased from the Tyrol, and whose rear he cut to pieces at the foot of Mount Brenner just as Napoleon conquered at Austerlitz. Such indeed had been his conduct during the campaign of 1806–7 that the veteran conquerors of the continent unanimously dignified him with the title of *Bravest of the Brave*. He was next employed in the Peninsula, where he destroyed many of the guerilla parties, overran Gallicia and the Asturias, defeated Sir Robert Wilson, and cut off many convoys of the allies. In the campaign against Portugal he was compelled by the impregnable lines of Torres Vedras to retreat; but his retreat was a brilliant one. He sustained unmoved the incessant assaults of Lord Wellington's overwhelming forces, though he commanded only a corps of 6000 men; and thus enabled the whole army to retire in perfect safety to Miranda del Corvo. Presently, however, a dispute occurred between him and the commander-in-chief, whom he flatly refused to obey, and for this act of insubordination Ney was divested of his command and ordered to return to France. In the expedition to Russia Ney added to his laurels at the sanguinary battle of the Moskva, but still more by his masterly and heroic conduct in the retreat of Moscow as commander of the rear guard. In the campaign of 1813 Ney contributed to the victories of Bautzen, Lützen, and Dresden; but he and Oudinot received a severe check at Dennewitz from the crown prince of Sweden. On the restoration of the Bourbons Ney was created a knight of St. Louis and a peer of France; and on the return of Napoleon from Elba he was ordered to oppose his advance to Paris. He not only promised fidelity to Louis XVIII., but it is said undertook to bring Napoleon to Paris in an iron cage. However this may be, on his arrival at Besançon he found such a general manifestation of feeling in favour of Napoleon that he immediately tendered him his services. He behaved with his usual heroism at the battle of Waterloo, where five horses were shot under him, his garments pierced with balls, and his whole person covered with blood and mud. Foreseeing the consequence of his defection from Louis he secreted himself with one of his relatives at the château of Bessaris, but was discovered by means of a sabre given to him by Napoleon, which was remarked lying on a sofa by one of his relative's visitors, and the circumstance communicated to the prefect. He was tried by the Chamber of Peers, and being found guilty of treason was sentenced to be shot. The sentence was carried into execution at Paris 7 Dec., 1815. Ney was sincere and honest even to bluntness, merciful, with rare exceptions, to the vanquished, and, equally detesting rapine and extortion, lived and died poor.

NICCOLETTO. *See* CASSANA.

NICCOLINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian poet, born near Pisa 31 Oct., 1785; died at Florence 20 Sept., 1861. His best works are 'Antonio Foscarini' and 'Arnoldo di Brescia.'

NICERON, JEAN PIERRE, a biographer, born at Paris 1685. He entered into the order of Barnabites, after which he taught the classics and rhetoric, at Loches, in Touraine; but was recalled to the college of Montargis, to hold a professorship; and afterwards he removed to Paris, where he died 8 July, 1738. His great performance is entitled 'Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters, with a critical Account of their Works,' 40 vols. 12mo. He translated several English books into French.

NICHOL, JOHN PRINGLE, LL.D., an astronomer, born at Brechin, Forfarshire, 13 Jan., 1804. He entered the ministry; became professor of astronomy at Glasgow 1836; and died 19 Sept. 1859. Dr. Nichol was the first to make the public familiar with what is called the 'Nebular Hypothesis.' He published several works on astronomical subjects.

NICHOLAS I., a Roman, succeeded Pope Benedict III. 858; died 13 Nov., 867.

NICHOLAS II., *Gerard of Burgundy*, was elected Pope 1058, and died 22 July, 1061.

NICHOLAS III., *John Cajetan*, was elected Pope 277, and died 22 Aug. 1280.

NICHOLAS IV., *Jerome of Ascoli*, succeeded Pope Honorius IV. 1288, and died 4 April, 1292.

NICHOLAS V., *Thomas de Sarzana*, succeeded Pope Eugenius IV. 1447, and died 24 March, 1455.

NICHOLAS I., emperor of Russia, was born July, 1796, being the third son of the Emperor Paul, at the time of whose murder in 1801 he was only five years old. On the proclamation of peace in 1815 he made the tour of Europe, visiting especially the scenes of the great battles of modern times, and also the courts of various nations; and in the following year he came to London, where his youthful and martial appearance gained him the general good-will. In 1817 he married Charlotte, eldest daughter of the king of Prussia, Frederick William III., and the years from this period to his accession formed the brightest portion of his life. On the death of his brother Alexander in 1825 he ascended the throne, his elder brother Constantine having been incapacitated from reigning in consequence of his marriage with a Polish lady. The accession of Nicholas to the throne became the signal for a formidable insurrection, in the prompt suppression of which the new czar showed great personal courage and presence of mind, but at the same time a cold-blooded and unrelenting disposition. Both in the present emergency and on another occasion somewhat later, when the prevalence of the cholera excited a tumult among the ignorant population of St. Petersburg, the czar showed what can be done by a strong will and iron nerve; on both occasions he walked forth into the midst of the excited populace and commanded them to fall down upon their knees. The populace obeyed, and Nicholas in describing the scene is said to have declared that was the finest moment of his life. Throughout his career he was animated by a desire to crush out every spark of freedom from his country, and to establish a rigid absolutism. 'Despotism,' he said, 'is the very essence of my government, and suits the genius of the land.' In 1826 he declared war against Persia, and after continuing more than a year it was concluded by a treaty whereby the shah ceded two fine provinces to Russia, and bound himself to pay twenty millions of silver roubles as the penalty of resistance. About a year later he was successful in a war against Turkey. The revolution of 1830–31 in Poland terminated in the annihilation of Polish nationality and the absorption of that country into the empire of the czar, who was determined to russianize all his subjects, and who accordingly promoted Panslavism, a movement for the amalgamation of all races of Sclavonic descent into one body, having one language, one literature, one social polity, and one religion. To accomplish this end the United Greeks, a body who acknowledged the authority of the Pope while preserving the usages of the Greek Church, were compelled to join the orthodox establishment, while the Protestants of the Baltic provinces were persecuted and the Jews subjected to the most barbarous treatment. The best purpose of the czar's life was the emancipation of the serfs. His ambition of gaining preponderance in Turkey was constantly perceptible during his reign, and led, in 1853, on the occasion of a controversy about the guardianship of the Holy Places at Jerusalem and the protectorate over the Danubian Principalities, to the rupture with England and France which resulted in the Crimean war. Russia was now left alone to confront the combined forces of England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia. The anxiety consequent upon this gigantic undertaking hastened the death of the czar, which took place 2 March, 1855. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander II.

NICHOLS, Frank, M.D., F.R.S., was born in London 1699. He went from Westminster School to Exeter College, Oxford, in which university he was chosen reader of anatomy 1726. Afterwards he settled in London, and in 1734 was appointed Gulstonian reader and lecturer on surgery to the college of physicians. In 1753 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as physician to the king. He died at Epsom 7 Jan., 1778. Dr. Nichols published—'De Anima Medica;' 'De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in homine nato et non nato;' 'The Petition of the Unborn Babes to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians.' This last was against man-midwifery.

NICHOLS, James, a printer of Hoxton Square, London; died 26 Nov., 1861, aged 76. He was the author of 'Arminianism and Calvinism,' 1824.

NICHOLS, John, F.S.A., a learned printer and author, was born at Islington 2 Feb., 1744-5, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to the celebrated William Bowyer, who took him into partnership 1766, and on whose decease in the following year he succeeded to the entire business. Mr. Nichols edited the 'Gentleman's Magazine' from 1778 till his death, which occurred 26 Nov., 1826. Among the sixty-seven publications of which he was either author or editor, we may enumerate 'A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical and Biographical Notes,' 8 vols., 1780-82; 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' conjointly with Richard Gough; 'Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth,' which passed through several editions; 'Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, F.S.A., and of many of his learned Friends,' 1782, an invaluable work, which was recast and extended to 9 vols., under the title of 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century,' 1812-15, the series being further continued by himself and his son under the title of 'Illustrations of Literary History,' 8 vols., 1817-58; and a superb topographical work, 'The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester,' 4 large folio vols., 1795-1815.

NICHOLS, John Bowyer, F.S.A., son of John Nichols mentioned above, was born in London 15 July, 1779. He received his education at St. Paul's School, and in 1796 joined his father in business, to which he attended through life with constant application and assiduity. He also assisted in the editorship of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' of which he became sole proprietor in 1833; remaining so till 1856, when the whole property was transferred to Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford. Mr. Bowyer also received the valuable appointment of printer of the votes and proceedings of the House of Commons. From Mr. Nichols's press proceeded the greater portion of the most magnificent works in English typography that have ever been produced. Among these are Ormerod's Cheshire; Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire; Surtees' Durham; Raine's North Durham; Hoare's South Wilts; Hunter's South Yorkshire; Baker's Northamptonshire; Whitaker's Histories of Whalley and Craven; and Dallaway's Rape of Arundel. Among the works written by Mr. Nichols we may

mention, 'A Brief Account of the Guildhall in the city of London;' Anecdotes of Hogarth, 1833; and 'Historical Notices of Fonthill Abbey,' 1836. He also continued and completed his father's 'Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century.' Died at Ealing, Middlesex, 19 Oct., 1863.

NICHOLS, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Donnington, Bucks, 1664; received his education at St. Paul's School and the university of Oxford; obtained the rectory of Selsey, Sussex, 1691; died April, 1712. His principal works are—Conference with a Theist, 2 vols.; Essay on the Contempt of the World; 'Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,' which he afterwards published in English; A Paraphrase on the Common Prayer; A Comment on the Common Prayer; Commentary on Part of the Articles of the Church of England.

NICHOLSON, THOMAS JOSEPH, a Scotch bishop of the Roman Church, born at Birkenbog, Banffshire, 1645. He was nominated the first vicar-apostolic of all Scotland 1694; consecrated bishop of Peristacium at Paris 1695; arrived at Edinburgh 1697; and died at Preshome, Banffshire, 12 Oct., (o.s.) 1718.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, was born in London 1753. At the age of sixteen he went to India in the marine service; but in 1776 he was engaged as an agent on the continent for Mr. Wedgwood. After this he settled in London as a teacher of mathematics, but his establishment failed, and he then became concerned in several projects, for which he took out patents. He was also employed as an engineer to the Portsea waterwork company; but lost that situation also, and died, poor, in June, 1815. He published—'An Introduction to Natural Philosophy,' 2 vols.; The Navigator's Assistant; Memoirs and Travels of Count Benyowsky, 2 vols.; A Dictionary of Chemistry, 2 vols.; A Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts; and other compilations.

NICOLAI, CHRISTOPHER FREDERICK, a German publisher and miscellaneous writer, born at Berlin 18 March, 1733; died 8 Jan., 1811.

NICOLAS, SIR NICHOLAS HARRIS, an eminent genealogist and antiquary, was born in Cornwall 10 March, 1799, and passed his early years in the navy. On his retirement from the service he went to the bar (1825), but his legal practice was confined to claims of peerage before the House of Lords. He now devoted his attention to antiquarian literature, particularly in the departments of history, genealogy, and heraldry; and the works which he produced in quick succession bear witness to his critical acumen and almost unparalleled industry. The principal are—'Life of William Davison, Secretary of State and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth,' 1823; 'Notitia Historica,' 1824; 'Catalogue of Heralds' Visitations,' 1823, 2nd edition 1825; 'Synopsis of the Peerage of England,' 2 vols. 1825; 'Testamenta Vetusta' 2 vols. 1826; 'Memoirs of Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald,' 1827; 'History of the Battle of Agincourt,' 1827; 'The Siege of Carlaverock,' 1828; 'The Controversy between Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor in the Court of Chivalry, A.D. 1385-1389,' 1832; 'The Chronology of History,' 1835; 'History of the Orders of Knighthood,' 4 vols., 1841-2; 'Dispatches and Letters of Lord Nelson,' 7 vols. 1844; 'Memoirs of Sir Christopher Hatton,' 1847; 'History of the British Navy,' 2 vols. He also contributed very valuable articles to the 'Retrospective Review,' and was editor, jointly with Mr. Sothern, of the 'Excerpta Historica.' In 1831 he was nominated a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and in the following year appointed chancellor of the Ionian order of St. Michael and St. George, of which he was afterwards (1840) made grand cross. He was engaged in arranging for publication the papers of Sir Hudson Lowe, at the time of his death, which occurred at Capé Cure, near Boulogne-sur-Mer, 3 Aug., 1848. Sir Harris Nicolas was a man of a very irritable temperament, and was continually embroiled in literary squabbles.

NICOLE, PIERRE, a French divine, born at Chartres 1625. He studied theology in the Sorbonne; after which he became an associate of M. Arnauld, for which he was exiled in 1679; but was soon recalled, and died at Paris 1695. The principal of his works are, Moral Essays, 23 vols.; Lettres imaginaires et visionaires, 2 vols.; The Perpetuity of the Faith of the Catholic Church concerning the Holy Eucharist, 3 vols.; Traité de l'Unité de Église; Epigrammatum Delectus.

NICOLS, THOMAS, a native of Cambridge, was educated at Jesus College in that university. He was alive in 1659. He was author of 'A Lapidary; or the history of pretious stones;' 'Arcula Gemmea; a cabinet of jewels;' and 'Gemmarius Fidelius, or the faithful lapidary.'

NICOLSON, WILLIAM, an Anglican prelate, born at Orton, Cumberland, 1655, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship 1679. In 1681 he was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Carlisle; and the year following made archdeacon of that diocese. He published the first part of his 'English Historical Library,' in 1696, and completed the work in 1699. This was followed by a similar work for Scotland, and by another for Ireland. They were all reprinted together in 1776. In 1702 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, from whence, in 1718, he was removed to the bishopric of Derry in Ireland; and in 1727 translated to the archbishopric of Cashel, but died suddenly a few days after the appointment 14 Feb., 1727. His other works are, 'Leges Marchiarum, or Border Laws;' An Essay, affixed to Chamberlayne's collection of the Lord's Prayer, in various languages; a preface to Wilkins's 'Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ.' His letters were published by Mr. John Nichols, 2 vols. 1809.

NICOT, JEAN, seigneur de Villemain, a French statesman, born at Nîmes 1530. He became master of requests in the royal household 1559, and the same year was sent ambassador to Portugal. By introducing tobacco into Europe his name was given to that plant. He published an edition of the life of Aimon of Fleury, and improved Aimar de Rançonnet's French Dictionary. Died 1600.

NIEBUHR, BARTHOLD GEORGE, an historian, son of Karsten Niebuhr, was born at Copenhagen 27 Aug., 1776. After having studied at the universities of Kiel and Edinburgh he travelled for six months in England, and then returning to his native country was appointed secretary to the Danish minister of finance. In 1806 he was taken into the Prussian service, and employed in several missions, with the rank of privy councillor of state. In 1810 he commenced giving lectures on Roman history; and in 1811 published, in German, the first volume of his 'Roman History,' to which a second was added in 1812. In 1816 he was sent ambassador from the court of Prussia to the Holy

ee, and in 1818 he was appointed to a professor-hip in the university of Berlin. When the uni-ersity of Bonn was established Niebuhr removed hither; and he died in that town 2 Jan., 1831. lis principal work, the 'Roman History,' has been ranslated into English by J. C. Hare and Connop Thirlwall. In it the author attempts to reproduce fabric of history from scattered fragments, and o extract truth and certainty out of traditional arratives.

NIEBUHR, KARSTEN, a traveller, born at Lüd-ngwart, Lauenburg, 17 March, 1733. He accom-anied a scientific expedition sent to the East 1761), under the auspices of the Danish minister, Count Bernstorff, in the capacity of mathematician nd treasurer. In the course of his travels Niebuhr nade many important astronomical, geographical, nd geodesical observations. All his companions n the expedition died, and he returned alone to Copenhagen in Nov., 1767. His 'Travels,' ori-inally published in Danish, have been translated nto English. Died 26 April, 1815.

NIELD, JAMES, a philanthropist, born at Knuts-ord, Cheshire, 24 May, 1744; died in London 6 Feb., 1814. He carried on the trade of a gold-mith in London, and realised a large fortune. In 793 he founded in the metropolis a society aving or its object the relief and discharge of ersons imprisoned for small debts. Like John Howard, he was a grea' prison reformer, and caused nprovements to be introduced into many of the aols throughout the country.

NIEMEIWICZ, JULIAN URSIN, a Polish patriot nd author, born at Skohi, Lithuania, 1757; died t Paris 21 May, 1841.

NIEUWENTYT, BERNARD, a Dutch physician, orn 1654; died 30 May, 1718. His chief work, The Religious Philosopher,' was translated into nglish by Chamberlayne, 3 vols., 1718-19.

NIGHTINGALE, JOSEPH, was born at Chow-ent, in the parish of Leigh, Lancashire, 1775, and ettled in London as a Wesleyan pastor, though he ventually became a Unitarian. He wrote 'A ortraiture of Methodism,' 1807; 'A Portraiture f Catholicism,' 1812; 'English Topography,' 816; and several volumes of the 'Beauties of ngland and Wales.' Died 9 Aug., 1824.

NISBET, ALEXANDER, a Scotch antiquary and riter on heraldry, born at Edinburgh 1672; died Dirleton, county Haddington, 1725.

NIVELLE DE LA CHAUSSÉE, PIERRE CLAUDE, French dramatist, born at Paris 1692; died March, 1754.

NIVERNOIS, LOUIS JULES BARBON MANCINI AZARINI, DUC DE, was born at Paris 16 Dec., 716. He was ambassador in England 1763; and n his return to France obtained admission into he Academy of Inscriptions. Died 25 Feb., 1798. e wrote 'Fables, in verse;' Dialogues of the ead; Moral Letters; and other works.

NOAILLES, ADRIEN MAURICE, DUC DE, a French eneral, born of a noble family 1678. He served ith his father in Catalonia, and afterwards under endôme, both in Spain and Flanders. In 1706 e commanded in Roussillon, and gained several dvantages over the enemy. In the winter of 710 he made himself master of Gironne, one of e most important places in Catalonia, for which hilip V. created him a grandee of Spain, and ouis XIV. made him field-marshal. In the suc-eeding reign he was appointed president of the ouncil of finances; but when Dubois obtained the ascendancy in the ministry, Noailles was dis-graced and exiled. In the war of 1733 he com-manded at the siege of Philipsburg, and obliged the Germans to abandon Worms. He afterwards served with great reputation in Italy. Died 24 June, 1766.

NOAILLES, LOUIS ANTOINE DE, a French car-dinal, was the son of the duke de Noailles, and born 1651. He studied at the Sorbonne; and in 1679 was made bishop of Cahors, whence he was translated to Chalons on the Marne; and in 1695 to the archbishopric of Paris, where he distin-guished himself by his zeal against the Quietists and Jansenists; for which, in 1700, he was created a cardinal. In 1715 he opposed the bull Unigenitus, that had been issued against Quesnel's book on the New Testament; but afterwards he made his submission to the pope. Died 4 May, 1729.

NOBLE, MARK, F.S.A., an historical compiler and genealogist, of whose personal history scarcely anything is recorded except that he was presented, in 1784, to the living of Barming, Kent, where he died 26 May, 1827. His chief publications are a 'Genealogical History of the Royal Families of Europe,' 1781; 'Memoirs of the House of Crom-well,' 2 vols., 1784, 2nd edition, 1787; 'Historical Genealogy of the House of Stuart,' 1795; 'History of the College of Arms,' 1805; and a continuation of Granger's Biographical History of England, 3 vols., 1806. He also left numerous works in MS. which were dispersed by auction 24 Dec., 1827.

NOLLEKENS, JOSEPH, a sculptor, born in Lon-don 11 Aug., 1737. His father, Joseph Francis Nollekens, a native of Antwerp, and a close imitator of Watteau, died 1748. The son became a pupil of Scheemakers, the sculptor, on leaving whom he went to Italy, and studied there some time under Ciavetti. While at Rome he gained a gold medal from the Academy of Painting, Sculp-ture, and Architecture. On his return to England he soon rose to distinction and executed many works of great beauty. He married a daughter of Mr. Justice Welch, but had no issue by her. She died in 1817; and Mr. Nollekens on 23 April, 1823.

NOLLET, JEAN ANTOINE, a French philosopher, born at Pimpré, in the district of Noyon, 1700. He became lecturer in experimental physics to the duke of Savoy; and, after travelling through Italy, was appointed teacher of philosophy to the royal family of France; as well as professor in the same branch of science in the college of Navarre. Died 24 April, 1770. The abbe Nollet distin-guished himself by a new theory of electricity, which was soon exploded.

NONNIUS PINCIANUS. *See* NUNEZ.

NOODT, GERARD, a Dutch civilian, born 1647 at Nimeguen; died 14 Aug., 1725, at Leyden, where he was professor of law. The best edition of his works is by Barbeyrac, 2 vols., 1735.

NOORTHOUCK, JOHN, an English author, died at Oundle Aug., 1816, aged about 70. His chief productions are, 'A New History of London,' 1773; and 'An Historical and Classical Dictionary,' 1776.

NORDEN, FREDERICK LOUIS, a traveller, born at Gluckstadt, in Holstein, 1708. He was bred in the marine service, and became so skilful in the principles of naval architecture, hydrography, and drawing, that the king of Denmark sent him first to Italy to study the construction of ships, and

afterwards to Egypt to examine the curiosities of that country. In 1739 he entered the English navy; but his health being in a declining state he went to France, where he died 1742. His Travels in Egypt and Nubia were published in French, in 1755, and soon afterwards appeared in an English translation.

NORDEN, JOHN, a topographer and engraver, born in Wiltshire about 1548, and educated at Hart Hall, Oxford (M.A. 1573). He became surveyor to Henry, prince of Wales, and died about 1626. He surveyed Essex, Hertford, and Middlesex; but the last of his county maps is that of Surrey. His printed works are, England, or a Guide for Travellers; a Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall; An Historical and Chorographical Description of Middlesex and Hertfordshire; A Delineation of Northamptonshire; The Surveyor's Dialogue.

NORFOLK, THOMAS HOWARD, DUKE OF, and earl of Surrey, was born 1473. He was bred to arms, and soon after the accession of Henry VIII. was honoured with the order of the Garter. He succeeded his brother, Sir Edward Howard, as high admiral in 1513; and the victory of Flodden Field was chiefly owing to his valour and skill. For this the title of duke of Norfolk was restored to his father, and he was himself created earl of Surrey. In 1521 he went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and while there suppressed a dangerous rebellion. Notwithstanding these services, he was sent to the Tower by Henry, at the close of his reign, and kept there till the accession of Mary; when he was released, and contributed to suppress Wyatt's rebellion. Died 1554.

NORGATE, EDWARD, a native of Cambridge, was sent into Italy by the great collector Thomas Earl of Arundel, to purchase pictures for him, and in 1633 that nobleman, as earl marshal, appointed him Windsor herald. He also held the office of illuminator of the royal patents, and was a clerk of the signet. Died Dec., 1650. Norgate was the best illuminer and limner of his day; his illuminations of royal patents being exquisite specimens of beautiful design and finishing, upon vellum, inferior, in no great degree, to the elaborate bordures which enclose the miniatures of Giulio Clovio. He left in MS. a work entitled 'Miniature, or the Art of Limning.'

NORIS, HENRY, a cardinal, born at Verona 1631. He quitted the Jesuits for the Order of Augustines. In 1673 he published, at Florence, the 'History of Pelagianism,' which, though examined with the greatest rigour, passed without censure at Rome, where the author was appointed qualificator of the holy office. He also taught ecclesiastical history at Pisa; and in 1692 was made under-librarian of the Vatican; which distinction so irritated his adversaries, that they attacked him as a heretic; but he overcame his accusers, and in 1695 was invested with the purple. In 1700 he was appointed chief librarian of the Vatican. He died at Rome in 1704. His works have been published in 4 vols. fol.

NORMANDY, ALPHONSE, an eminent chemist, born in France 1811; died in London 10 May, 1864.

NORRIS, ANTHONY, of Barton Turf, Norfolk, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, but did not graduate. He died 13 Aug., 1785, æt. 75. Mr. Norris was a good antiquary, herald, and historian. His valuable collections relating to Norfolk, in 28 volumes, came, at his death, to Sir John Fenn, who bequeathed them to Lady Fenn's relations, the Freres of Croydon. Mr. Frere of that place now possesses them (1866).

NORRIS, JOHN, was born 1657 at Collingborne-Kingston, Wilts. He had his education at Winchester School and at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to a fellowship at All Souls (M.A., 1684). He was presented to the rectory of Newton St. Loe, Somersetshire, 1689; and in 1691 to that of Bemerton, near Salisbury, where he died 1711. Mr. Norris was much attached to the Platonic system, and he is accounted one of the most eminent of the Idealists. His principal works are, Picture of Love Unveiled; An Idea of Happiness; Poems and Discourses; A Collection of Miscellanies; The Theory and Regulation of Love; Reason and Religion, or the Grounds and Measures of Devotion; Reflections upon the Conduct of Human Life; Discourses on the Beatitudes; Practical Discourses, 4 vols.; Letters concerning the Love of God; An Essay towards a theory of the Ideal or Intelligible World; Discourse concerning the Natural Immortality of the Soul; Treatise on Christian Prudence; Treatise concerning Humility.

NORRIS, JOHN, was born in 1734 in Norfolk, and educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge. After leaving the university he settled on his estate, where he died 1777. Mr. Norris was the patron of Porson, and left to the university of Cambridge an estate of one hundred and ninety pounds a year, for the foundation of a professorship in theology, and to provide a yearly premium for an essay on some subject of divinity.

NORRIS, SYLVESTER, D.D., an English Jesuit, was a native of Somersetshire, and received his education in the English college at Rome. He died in England 16 March, 1630, æt. 59. His works are, 'The Antidote, a Treatise of thirty Controversies against the pestiferous writings of Dr. Whitaker, Dr. Fulk, Dr. Bilson, Dr. Reynolds, &c.,' 4to., 1615–22; 'An Appendix to the Antidote: Of the Succession of the Church,' 1621; 'The Guide of Faith against Sectaries,' 1621; 'The Pseudo-Scripturist,' 1623; and 'A True Account of his Conference with Walker,' 1624.

NORTH, DUDLEY, LORD, was born 1581, and succeeded his grandfather, the second lord, 1600. He lived in the court of Henry, prince of Wales; but in the civil war he joined the Parliament. He died 16 Jan., 1666; having written, 'A Forest of Varieties, Exonerations, and Privadoes or Extravagants.' His son, *Dudley*, the fourth Lord North, was educated at Cambridge, after which he served in the army. He died 24 June, 1677. He published, 'Observations and Advices economical:' 'Passages relating to the Long Parliament;' 'History of the Life of Edward Lord North.'

NORTH, Sir DUDLEY, brother of the lord-keeper, was born 16 May, 1641, and after amassing a fortune as a merchant at Constantinople returned to this country, where he became commissioner of the customs, and afterwards of the Treasury, to King Charles II., who conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. He sat for some time in the House of Commons as member for Banbury; and died 31 Dec., 1691. His 'Discourses upon Trade, principally directed to the cases of Interest, Coinage, Clipping, and Encrease of Money,' originally published in 1691, was reprinted in 1822.

NORTH, FRANCIS, LORD GUILFORD. *See* GUILFORD.

NORTH, FREDERICK, LORD, Prime Minister of England, afterwards earl of Guilford. *See* GUILFORD.

NORTH, GEORGE, was born in London 1710. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He became vicar of Codicote, Hertfordshire; and died 17 June, 1772. Mr. North published, 'An Answer to a Libel, entitled the Impertinence of Modern Antiquaries displayed;' 'Remarks on some Conjectures relative to an Ancient Piece of Money lately found at Eltham in Kent;' 'An Epistolary Dissertation on some supposed Saxon Gold Coins.'

NORTH, JOHN, D.D., brother of Francis, Lord Guilford, was born in London 4 Sept., 1645. He was educated at Bury School, and Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1672 he was elected Greek professor; and in 1677 appointed master of Trinity College, where he died in April, 1683. He published 'Platonis de rebus divinis, Dialogi selecti, Gr. et Lat.,' &c. 1673.

NORTH, ROGER, was bred to the law, and became attorney-general under James II., and also steward of the courts to Archbishop Sheldon. He was an amateur in music, of which science he wrote memoirs. His other works are, the lives of his three brothers, the Lord-Keeper Guilford, Sir Dudley North, and Dr. John North; an 'Examen into the Veracity of Kennett's History of England;' 'A Discourse of Fish and Fish Ponds,' 1713; 'A Discourse on the Study of the Laws,' 1824; and 'Memoirs of Musick,' 1846. Died 1 March, 1733-4.

NORTHALIS, RICHARD, a Carmelite friar, became bishop of Ossory 1386, and in 1396 archbishop of Dublin. He wrote 'Sermones;' 'Ad Ecclesiarum parochos,' &c.

NORTHAMPTON, HENRY HOWARD, EARL OF, was born at Shottisham, Norfolk, about 1539. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1568 was admitted to the degree of M.A. at Oxford. He was neglected through the reign of Elizabeth; but in the next he rose rapidly, being made a privy councillor, warden of the Cinque Ports, earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal, and knight of the Garter. He was a man of considerable talents, but unprincipled, and a party in the intrigue of his niece, the countess of Essex, with Carr, Viscount Rochester. He was also more than suspected of being concerned in the murder of Overbury. He died in 1614. His works are, A Defensative against the Poison of supposed Prophecies; An Apology for the Government of Women, a manuscript in the Bodleian library. Some other manuscripts of his are extant.

NORTHAMPTON, SPENCER COMPTON, second EARL OF, son of William, the first earl, was born 1601. He was made knight of the Bath at the age of fifteen, and accompanied Prince Charles to Spain, as master of the wardrobe. At the commencement of the rebellion he distinguished himself by his loyalty, and fell in a battle fought on Hopton Heath, near Stafford, 19 March, 1642-3, refusing quarter when it was offered to him, saying that he scorned to accept it from such rogues.

NORTHCOTE, JAMES, R.A., was born at Plymouth 1746, being the son of a watchmaker, who intended him to pursue the same calling, but an irresistible inclination for the fine arts, and especially for painting, caused him to abandon that career. He worked assiduously, and made such rapid progress that Dr. John Mudge, a friend of his family, recommended him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who consented to take him as a pupil. Northcote eventually gained great distinction, not only as a painter, but as an author. He died in London 13 July, 1831. His chief publications are several papers in 'The Artist,' a periodical edited by Prince Hoare; 'Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' 1813-15; 'One Hundred Fables, original and selected,' 1828; 2nd Series, 1833. The 'Life of Titian,' 2 vols., 1830, which passes under his name, was in reality compiled by William Hazlitt.

NORTHINGTON, ROBERT HENLEY, EARL OF, was born 1708, of an ancient family in Somersetshire, and educated at Westminster School, where he formed an acquaintance with the great Lord Mansfield. He removed thence to St. John's College, Oxford, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship of All Souls. Having chosen the legal profession, he entered the Inner Temple, and in 1732 was called to the bar. In 1747 he was elected recorder of Bath and M.P. for that city. He was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales 1751; attorney-general to the king 1756; received the great seal as lord-keeper 30 June, 1757; and in 1760 was created Baron Henley, in order that he might preside at the trial of Lord Ferrers. His sentence on that unfortunate nobleman has been praised as one of the best specimens of judicial eloquence on record, being at once grave, simple, dignified, and affecting. On the accession of George III. he was elevated to the dignity of Lord Chancellor, and created earl of Northington; and it was through his instrumentality that the Rockingham administration was overthrown. In 1766 he resigned the great seal, and was at the same time declared president of the council, which office, however, he vacated in the course of the next year. Died 14 Jan., 1772. Lord Northington's commonplace book and his legal note-books are preserved in the British Museum (MSS. Add. 26060-66).

NORTHUMBERLAND, ALGERNON PERCY, fourth DUKE OF, K.G., was born 1792, and succeeded to the title in 1847. In early life he served in the navy, and ultimately attained to the rank of admiral. During Lord Derby's short-lived administration he took office as First Lord of the Admiralty. He died 12 Feb., 1865, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His grace delighted to encourage archæological investigation and to contribute to the advancement of literature and the interests of art. He was also a munificent supporter of many charitable institutions, and built at his own expense the Sailors' Home at North Shields.

NORTHUMBERLAND, JOHN DUDLEY, DUKE OF, son of Edmund Dudley, who has been already noticed, was born about 1502. He was restored in blood 1511, and afterwards became the favourite of Henry VIII., who created him Viscount Lisle and made him one of the executors of his will. On the death of that monarch he was created earl of Warwick, and in 1551 duke of Northumberland. Finding that Edward VI. was in a dying state, the duke contrived a marriage between his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, and the Lady Jane Grey, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, after which he persuaded the king to settle the crown upon that

unfortunate lady, to the exclusion of his sisters. On the death of Edward, Lady Jane was proclaimed queen; but Mary's adherents were too powerful, and the duke of Northumberland perished on the scaffold 22 August, 1553, as his son and daughter-in-law also did some time afterwards.—*Athen. Cantab.*

NORTON, THOMAS, was born in London in or about 1532, and after receiving a liberal education, was called to the bar, being, in 1562, appointed counsel to the Stationers' Company. In 1570 he was admitted to the degree of M.A. in the university of Cambridge, and the same year obtained the post of remembrancer of the City of London, which he also represented in the House of Commons for several years. His atrocious cruelty towards the unfortunate adherents of the Catholic faith obtained for him the appellation of the Rack-master, and even of 'Archicarnifex;' and if it be true, as asserted, that he was instrumental in bringing one hundred of his fellow-creatures to the scaffold, he richly merited the appellation. Norton was sent to the Tower on a charge of treason shortly before his death, which occurred at Sharpenhoe, Bedfordshire, 24 March, 1583-4. In literature he is known as the author of the first three acts of 'The Tragedie of Gorboduc,' 1561, which is entitled, in some editions, 'Ferrex and Porrex.' The other two acts were written by Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset. This is the earliest regular drama in blank verse in the English language.—*Athen. Cantab.*

NOSTRADAMUS, MICHAEL, a physician and astrologer, born 14 Dec., 1503, at St. Remy, in Provence. He took his doctor's degree at Montpelier, after which he practised at various places, particularly Aix and Lyons, where he was successful in the cure of a pestilential disease. He finally settled at Salon, and pretended to the gift of prophecy, the result of which was a volume of predictions, published at Lyons in 1568. Though some persons regarded these with contempt, and the author as an impostor, there were not wanting persons of distinction who had faith in these prognostics, one of which bore so remarkable an allusion to the death of Henry II., that Nostradamus received many presents, and was appointed physician to the court. Died 2 July, 1566. His 'Centuries of Prophecies' have been published in English.

NOTT, JOHN, M.D., was born at Worcester 24 Dec., 1751. He travelled in the East in early life, and eventually settled as a physician at Hotwell, near Bristol, where he died in Nov., 1825. Dr. Nott published a translation from the Persian of some of the poems of Hafiz; 'Alonzo,' a tale in verse; a translation of the 'Basia' of Joannes Secundus; 'Leonora,' an elegy; 'Sonnets and Odes,' translated from Petrarch; some medical works; an edition of Decker's 'Gull's Hornbook;' and a large number of articles in the 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

NOTT, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., a British general, born in Wiltshire, 20 Jan., 1780. He entered the military service of the East India Company 1800, and acquired such distinction that in 1839 he was invested with the command of the whole of the troops in Scinde and Affghanistan, in which command he displayed, at a most critical time, great firmness, decision, and ability. The first important service he performed was the capture of the town and fortress of Khelat. After the breaking-out of the insurrection at Cabool (Affghan) he several times conquered a far superior force of the rebels under Prince Suftur Jung, near Candahar (1842). In Sept. of the same year he captured Ghuznee, and afterwards effected his junction with General Pollock at Cabool, his progress being one scene of uninterrupted successes and victories. For his services he received the thanks of parliament, and an annuity of £1000 from the East India Company. He died at Carmarthen 1 Jan., 1845.

NOTTINGHAM, CHARLES HOWARD, EARL OF, was the son of William, Lord Howard, of Effingham, and grandson of Thomas, the second duke of Norfolk. He was born in 1536. He went in 1559 to congratulate Francis II. on his accession to the throne, and in 1569 was made general of the horse in the army sent against the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. The next year he went with a fleet of men of war to convoy the Princess Anne of Austria to Spain; and in 1573 he succeeded his father in his titles and estate. The same year he was installed knight of the Garter, and made lord-chamberlain of the household, and in 1585 constituted lord high-admiral of England. In 1588 he commanded the fleet which defeated and dispersed the Spanish armada; and in 1596, when another invasion was apprehended, he was appointed commander-in-chief at sea, as the earl of Essex was on land. In this expedition Cadiz was taken and the Spanish fleet burnt, for which he was made earl of Nottingham, and justice itinerant of all the forests south of Trent. In 1601 he suppressed the earl of Essex's insurrection, and was principally concerned in bringing that nobleman to the block. James I. continued him in all his employments; and at the coronation the earl acted as lord high steward. In 1605 he went ambassador to Spain; and in 1613 he convoyed the Princess Elizabeth, on her marriage, to Flushing. Died 14 Dec., 1624.

NOTTINGHAM, DANIEL FINCH, second EARL OF. *See* WINCHELSEA.

NOTTINGHAM, HENEAGE FINCH, first EARL OF, was born in Kent 21 or 23 Dec., 1621, being the son of Sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London. He was educated at Westminster School, whence he went to Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. At the Restoration he was made solicitor-general, and a baronet. In 1661 he was chosen M.P. for the university of Oxford; and in 1665 that learned body created him doctor of laws. In 1670 he was made attorney-general, and about three years after, lord-keeper, with the title of Baron Finch of Daventry. In 1675 he was made lord chancellor. In 1681 he was created earl of Nottingham, and died 18 Dec., 1682.

NOUE, FRANÇOIS DE LA, *Lanovius*, surnamed 'Iron Arm,' was born in Brittany 1531. He was a Calvinist; and in 1567 took Orleans from the Catholics, after which he distinguished himself at the battle of Jarnac, and made himself master of several strong places. Losing his left arm at the siege of Fontenoy, he had an iron one made, whence he obtained the name of Bras de Fer. He fell at the siege of Lamballe 1591. He wrote 'Discours Politiques et Militaires,' 1587.

NOURSE, TIMOTHY, was born at Newent, Gloucestershire, being the son of a clergyman. Entering University College, Oxford, he obtained a fellowship there, but was deprived of it for embracing the Catholic faith (1673). He then settled on an estate he had in the country, and led a studious and retired life. He published 'A Discourse of

the Nature and Faculties of Man: with some considerations of the Occurrences of Human Life,' 8vo., London, 1686; 'A Discourse of Natural and Revealed Religion,' 8vo., London, 1691; and 'Campania Felix; or Discourses on the Benefits and Improvements of Husbandry,' 8vo., London, 1701, 1706.

NOVATIAN, a priest of Rome, who, in 251, was illegally elected bishop of that church, for which he was excommunicated by St. Cyprian. He associated himself with Novatus, another priest of Carthage, who maintained that the church hath no power to restore such persons to communion as have fallen under censure. The works of Novatian were printed by Jackson 1728.

NOVELLO, VINCENZO, a musical composer. Though of Italian parentage he was born in London 1781, and passed the greater part of his life here, holding for many years the post of organist at the Catholic church in Spanish Place. To his exertions is mainly owing the introduction into England of the works of the great Italian and German masters of sacred music. He died at Nice, 9 Aug., 1861. His life has been written by his eldest daughter, Mrs. Cowden Clarke.

NOWELL, ALEXANDER, an English divine, born at Readhall, Lancashire, about 1507. He was educated at Middleton School, whence he removed to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship 1540. Three years after this he became second master of Westminster School, and in 1551 was installed prebendary of Westminster. In the first parliament of Queen Mary he was returned for Looe, in Cornwall; but the election was declared void on account of his being a dignitary of the church. Soon after this he went to Strasburg, where he remained till the accession of Elizabeth, when he returned, and in 1560 was made dean of St. Paul's. He was also rector of Great Hadham, Hertfordshire, and prolocutor of the convocation in which the Articles of Religion were settled. In 1570 he published his 'Larger Catechism,' in Latin, and also an abridgment of it in the same language. He is likewise supposed to have written the greater part of the Church Catechism. In 1572 he founded a free school at Middleton, and also thirteen scholarships in Brasenose College, of which society he was elected principal in 1595. Died 33 Feb., 1601-2. His brother, *Laurence Nowell*, became dean of Lichfield, and died 1576. He was particularly skilled in the Saxon language, of which he compiled a dictionary, still extant in the Bodleian library.

NOY, WILLIAM, was born at St. Burian, Cornwall, 1577. He studied at Exeter College, Oxford, and next in Lincoln's Inn. When he became a member of the House of Commons, he opposed the royal prerogative; but on being made attorney-general, in 1631, he supported the measures which he had before condemned, and among other projects brought forward by him was the tax called ship-money. He died Aug., 1634. He was author of several legal works.

NUCK, ANTHONY, a physician and anatomist of Leyden, born about 1660; died 1692.

NUGENT, GEORGE NUGENT GRENVILLE, LORD, younger son of George, first marquis of Buckingham, by Lady Mary Elizabeth Nugent, only daughter and heir of Robert, Earl Nugent, was born 30 Dec., 1788. His mother was created a baroness of the kingdom of Ireland 1800, with remainder to her second son, who accordingly succeeded to the peerage on her death in 1813. He received his education at Oxford. Before succeeding to the title he sat in the House of Commons, and in 1830 he was appointed one of the lords of the Treasury, from which position he was removed in 1832, when he was sent to the Ionian Islands as lord high commissioner, which office he retained for three years. In politics he was always an advanced liberal. Died 26 Nov., 1850. He published 'Portugal,' a poem, 1812; 'Oxford and Locke,' 1829; 'Memorials of John Hampden,' 2 vols., 1832; 'Lands Classical and Sacred,' 2 vols., 1843; 'Legends of Lilies.'

NUGENT, ROBERT CRAGGS, EARL, was a native of Westmeath in Ireland. He was born and educated in the Catholic religion, which he quitted for that of the established church; and then became a member of the English parliament. He was three times returned for Bristol. In 1767 he was created Viscount Clare, and in 1776 Earl Nugent. Died 13 Oct., 1788. His lordship wrote some pieces of poetry, a volume of which was published in 1739, 8vo. In 1774 he printed a poem called 'Faith,' and in 1775, 'Verses to the Queen, with a new year's gift of Irish manufacture.'

NUGENT, THOMAS, LL.D., F.R.S., was a native of Ireland, and a Roman Catholic. In 1765 he received the degree of doctor of laws at Aberdeen. Died 27 April, 1772. Dr. Nugent published, Burlamaqui's Principles of Political Law; Condillac's Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge; Macquer's Chronological Abridgment of the History of France; Henault's History of France; History of Vandalia; Travels through Germany; Observations on Italy; The Tour of Europe; A translation of Benvenuto Cellini's Life; another of Grosley's Tour to London; and a French Dictionary. He is to be distinguished from Dr. *Christopher Nugent*, a physician and fellow of the Royal Society, who died 12 Nov., 1775. His daughter became the wife of Mr. Burke. This Dr. Nugent wrote 'An Essay on the Hydrophobia.'

NUNEZ, FERDINAND, *Nonnius Pincianus*, a Spanish writer, was born at Valladolid, of the family of Guzman. He studied at Bologna, and on his return home was employed by Cardinal Ximenes on his Polyglott. Afterwards he was appointed professor of Greek at Alcala, whence he removed to Salamanca, where he died 1553, aged 80. His works are, 'Annotationes in Senecæ Philosophi Opera;' 'Observationes in Pomponium Melam;' Observationes in loca obscura et depravata Hist. Nat. C. Plinii; Glosa sobre las obras de Juan de Mena; Refranes, o Proverbios en Romance.

NUZZI, MARIO, an Italian flower painter, born at Penna (Naples) 1603; died 1673.

NYE, PHILIP, a puritan divine, born in Sussex about 1596. He took his degrees in arts at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; after which he became minister of St. Michael's, Cornhill; but in 1633 he went to Holland, and remained there till the rebellion, when he obtained the living of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire. He was also one of the assembly of divines, and rector of St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange, of which he was deprived at the Restoration. His conduct had been so violent, that an act was passed restraining him from holding any office, ecclesiastical or civil. Died 27 Sept., 1672. He published several books which are now obsolete.

NYSTEN, PIERRE HUBERT, a physician and

physiologist, who distinguished himself by his electro-medical researches, was born at Liège 1771; and died at Paris 3 March, 1818.

O.

OATES, Titus, an infamous character, born about 1619. He was the son of a Baptist preacher, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards took orders. In 1677 he pretended to turn Catholic, but on his return to England he declared himself a Protestant, and in conjunction with one Dr. Ezrael Tongue, gave information of a pretended Popish plot; which met with too ready a belief, and many innocent persons were executed. Oates was rewarded with a pension of 1200*l.* a year; but when James II. came to the throne, he was found guilty of perjury, pilloried, whipped, and ordered to be imprisoned for life, In the reign of William III. he obtained his liberty and a pension of 400*l.* a year. Died 23 July, 1705.

OBERLIN, Jeremiah James, was born at Strasburg 1735; became librarian to the university there 1763; professor of Latin eloquence 1770; professor of logic and metaphysics 1782; died 10 Oct., 1806. He left a large number of works on classical and philological subjects; and published editions of Horace, Tacitus, and Cæsar.

OBRECHT, Ulric, a jurist and philologist, born 1646 at Strasburg, where he died 6 Aug., 1701.

O'BRIEN, Henry, an antiquarian enthusiast, was a native of the county of Kerry; received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded B.A. 1831; and died at Hanwell, Middlesex, 28 June, 1835, aged 29. His principal work, published in 1833, is entitled 'The Round Towers of Ireland; or the History of the Tuath-de-Danaans (being the mysteries of Freemasonry, of Sabaïsm, and of Budhism), for the first time unveiled.'

O'BRIEN, William Smith, an Irish rebel, was born 1803, being the second son of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1826 he entered Parliament as the Tory M.P. for Ennis, and opposed O'Connell at the famous Clare election. He represented the county of Limerick from 1835 to 1849, and during that period completely changed his politics, becoming a warm friend of the National, or 'Young Ireland' party, who in 1846 set on foot an Irish Confederation and meditated the establishment of a republic, of which O'Brien was to be the president. They in vain endeavoured to obtain the assistance of France. The plan of insurrection was, however, persisted in, and it actually took place in July, 1848, commencing at a place called Mullinahone, where large numbers of the peasantry assembled in arms and hailed him as their general. On the 29th of July he appeared on Boulagh common, near Balingarry, on the borders of Tipperary and Kilkenny. There a sub-inspector of police, named Trant, with about fifty men, had fortified himself in the house of the widow Cormac. The rebel forces surrounded the house, their chief standing in the cabbage garden, parleying with the constabulary through the window. He quickly retired, however, and mounted a horse which he had taken from a policeman. Trant, apprehending an attack, ordered his men to fire, and a 'battle' ensued. Two shots were aimed at Smith O'Brien, and a man who stood beside him was killed. Another party of police came up at the moment and fired on the rebels, who fled in the greatest confusion. Eighteen were killed and a large number wounded, the constabulary suffering no damage whatever. The insurrection was at once crushed, and Mr. O'Brien concealed himself in the Silvermine mountains; but on the 5th of August he was apprehended at Thurles, and conveyed in custody to Dublin. He was tried with Messrs. Meagher and MacManus on the 1st September, and all three being found guilty of high treason were sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, but the punishment was commuted to transportation for life. In 1856 Mr. O'Brien received a free pardon. The remainder of his life was comparatively uneventful. Died at Bangor 18 June, 1864.—*Gent. Mag.*

O'CAROLAN. *See* Carolan.

OCCAM, or OCKHAM, William de, a scholastic divine of the Franciscan order, was a native of Ockham, in Surrey. He studied at Merton College, Oxford, became a pupil of Duns Scotus, and obtained the archdeaconry of Stow, in the diocese of Lincoln, but resigned it about 1319. Occam was the chief of the 'Nominalists,' and acquired so high a reputation that he was styled the 'Invincible Doctor.' He defended the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, at the solicitation of Michael de Cesena, general of his order, and wrote forcibly against Pope John XXII. and his successors. The Pope excommunicated him, but he is supposed to have been absolved afterwards. He died at Munich 7 April, 1347, leaving several works which discover great genius and subtilty.

OCHINUS, Bernard, was born at Sienna 1487. He was at first a Cordelier, but renounced the habit and became a physician. Afterwards he resumed the monastic profession among the Capuchins, of which order he became vicar-general; but in 1542 he turned Lutheran, married, and settled at Augsburg, whence he came to England 1547, and was made prebendary of Canterbury. On the death of Edward VI. he went to Strasburg, and afterwards to Zurich, but was banished the canton on account of his dialogues in favour of polygamy and divorce. In this distress he travelled to Moravia, where he joined the Socinians, and died 1564. His dialogues and sermons have been translated into English.

O'CLERY, Michael, the chief of the 'Four Masters,' was born about 1575 in the parish of Kilbarron, near Ballyshannon, co. Donegall, and entered the Franciscan order as a lay brother. For some time he was in the Irish convent at Louvain, whence he was sent to Ireland to collect materials for Hugh Ward, who was then engaged in compiling his Lives of the Irish Saints. O'Clery was engaged in this pursuit for fifteen years, during which time he gathered together a vast quantity of valuable documents elucidating the ancient history of his native land. He was well skilled in the Irish language, and with the assistance of three other antiquaries, Conary O'Clery, Cucogry O'Clery, and Forfeasa O'Mulconry, drew up the 'Annala Rioghachta Eireann,' or Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland, a most popular work, commonly called 'The Annals of the Four Masters.' The best edition is by Dr. John O'Donovan, 7 vols. 4to., Dublin, 1848–51; it contains the original Irish text, with an English translation and copious

notes. Dr. O'Donovan also edited for the Irish Archæological Society another work by O'Clery, entitled 'The Martyrology of Donegal. A Calendar of the Saints of Ireland.' 8vo., Dublin, 1864. O'Clery left several works, which still remain in MS. The only works he himself saw through the press were, 'Speculum Vitæ,' printed at Louvain in the Irish character 1616; and 'Lexicon Hibernicum præsertim pro Vocabulis antiquioribus et obscuris,' 8vo., Louvain, 1643. He died 1643.

OCKLEY, SIMON, B.D., was born at Exeter 1678, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. He was elected professor of Arabic in that university, with which he held the vicarage of Swavesey, but died poor 9 Aug., 1720. His works are, 'Introductio ad Linguas Orientales;' 'The History of the present Jews throughout the World,' a translation from the Italian of Leo Modena; 'The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yok'dhan,' translated from the Arabic; An Account of Barbary; A translation of the Second Book of Esdras; and 'The History of the Saracens,' 2 vols., 1708–18.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL, the celebrated Irish orator, politician, and agitator, was born at Carhen, near Cahirciveen, co. Kerry, 6 Aug., 1775, being the son of Mr. Morgan O'Connell, a Catholic gentleman of good family. After being instructed in the rudiments of learning by a priest in Ireland he was sent to St. Omer, and the English College at Douay. In 1798 he was called to the bar, and soon became distinguished as a brilliant and successful advocate. He delivered his maiden political speech at a meeting of the Catholics of Dublin assembled in the Royal Exchange 13 Jan., 1800, to petition against the Union. The meeting was interrupted by a visit from the then redoubted Major Sirr with his red-coats. The calamitous occurrences in 1803 connected with Emmett's rebellion found Mr. O'Connell already in good practice as a lawyer. He was called upon to serve in the 'Lawyer's Infantry,' when a deep impression was made on his mind by the wanton cruelty which an exasperated citizen soldiery are often too ready to commit. From this time the great question of Catholic Emancipation daily rose in importance and engrossed all the hours he could spare from his legal avocations. In 1804 the Catholic Board was dissolved by a Government proclamation, but it was revived under the name of the Catholic Committee. In 1815 occurred one of the most painful events of Mr. O'Connell's life—his fatal duel with Mr. D'Esterre, a member of the Dublin Corporation, which O'Connell had termed 'beggarly.' This was the offence for which he was challenged. In the duel that ensued, Mr. D'Esterre received a wound which resulted in his death. Shortly after this period Mr. O'Connell resolved, notwithstanding the existing disabilities precluded all hopes of legal success, to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament, and a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the County of Clare, he was nominated in opposition to Mr. (afterwards Lord) Fitzgerald, who had represented that county for many years. A most violent contest ensued; at that period, and perhaps since, unparalleled in the history of electioneering, the result being that O'Connell was returned by a large majority. He lost no time in presenting himself at the table of the House of Commons, and expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance, but as he declined to take the other

oath denying the spiritual authority of the Pope, he was ordered to withdraw. Discussions in the House of Commons and arguments at the bar ensued, but the speedy close of the session precluded any practical result. The agitation throughout every part of Ireland now assumed so formidable a character that ministers said they apprehended a civil war, and early in the next session the Catholic Relief Bill was introduced and carried. Mr. O'Connell was therefore in the month of April, 1829, enabled to sit for Clare, without taking the objectionable oaths, but it was necessary that a new writ should issue, under which he was immediately re-elected. On the death of George IV. Mr. O'Connell withdrew from the representation of Clare, and was returned to the new Parliament for the county of Waterford. In the House of Commons elected in 1831 he sat for his native county of Kerry. Dublin, the city in which the greater part of his life was spent, enjoyed his services as its representative from 1832–36, when he was petitioned against and unseated after a long contest before a committee of the House of Commons. He then for some time represented Kilkenny, but at the general election in 1837 he was once more returned for the city of Dublin, and in 1841 for the county of Cork. Mr. O'Connell had thus a seat in the House of Commons for eighteen years, in seven several Parliaments, and for six different constituencies. The return of the Conservatives to power in the autumn of 1841 was the signal for renewed agitation in Ireland. In the following year the repeal of the Union was demanded by every parish and hamlet in Ireland, and in 1843 'monster meetings' were held on the royal hill of Tara, on the Curragh of Kildare, the rath of Mullaghmast, and in other renowned localities. A meeting at Clontarf was fixed for the 8th of October, when the Government interfered, and the celebrated prosecutions commenced which terminated in Mr. O'Connell's conviction. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000*l.* and to be imprisoned for a year. This judgment was afterwards reversed by the House of Lords, but the prosecution had answered its purpose. Mr. O'Connell's credit as a politician had been impaired, and the costs of his defence had nearly exhausted the funds of the Repeal Association. The return of the Whigs to power in 1846, and Mr. O'Connell's avowed adherence to them, introduced dissension among those with whom for fifty years he had possessed 'a voice potential.' He retired in disgust from the arena of strife, and commenced a pilgrimage more for devotion than for health, towards Rome, but had proceeded no further than Genoa when he expired 15 May, 1847. His heart was embalmed and carried forward to Rome; and his body was brought to Ireland for interment.

O'CONOR, CHARLES, D.D., an Irish ecclesiastic, brother of the O'Conor Don, became domestic chaplain to the marchioness of Buckingham, and after her death remained at Stowe as librarian. He died at Belanagare, county Roscommon, 29 July, 1828, aged about 67. He published 'Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres,' 4 vols., 1814-26, and other works illustrative of Irish history.

O'CURRY, EUGENE, an Irish scholar, born in the county of Clare about 1795. He was employed by the Brehon Law Commissioners to transcribe and translate the ancient Irish laws in

conjunction with Dr. John O'Donovan; became professor of Irish History and Archæology in the Catholic University at Dublin, and died 30 July, 1862. He published a translation of an old Irish story of the Battle of Moylena, and 'Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History,' 1861.

ODEVAERE, JOSEPHUS DIONYSIUS, a Flemish painter, born at Bruges 2 Oct., 1778; died at Brussels 8 Feb., 1830.

ODO (ST.), abbat of Cluny, in France, was born at Tours 879, and died about 943.

ODONE, WILLIAM DE. *See* HOTHUM.

O'DONOVAN, JOHN, LL.D., the greatest of Irish scholars, was born at Atateemore, county Kilkenny, 9 July, 1809, being the son of a small farmer. About 1830 he obtained an engagement in the historical department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, where he was employed to examine Irish manuscripts and to collect local information with the object of settling the orthography of places on the Ordnance maps. He was also engaged with Professor O'Curry in the transcription and translation of the Brehon laws. In the course of these investigations he acquired a knowledge of the language and historic topography of Ireland more extensive than was ever previously possessed by any individual scholar. As professor of the Irish Language in the Queen's College at Belfast, he received a salary of 100*l.* a-year, and the Government allowed him an annual pension of 50*l.* He closed a laborious life 9 Dec., 1861, leaving a wife and family unprovided for. Dr. O'Donovan edited a number of curious works for the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society; published an admirable 'Grammar of the Irish Language,' 1845; and brought out a superb edition of 'The Annals of the Four Masters.' (*See* O'CLERY.)

OECOLAMPADIUS, JOHN, one of the reformers, was born in Franconia 1482. In 1520 he entered a monastery, but on reading the books of Luther, he quitted his cell, and went to Basle, where he was made professor of divinity. He embraced the doctrine of Zuinglius on the sacrament; married the widow of Cellarius 1522; and died of the plague 1 Dec., 1531. His works have fallen into oblivion.

OEDER, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, a physician and botanist, was born at Anspach 3 Feb., 1728; became professor of botany at Copenhagen; and died at Oldenburg 10 Feb., 1791.

OEHLENSCHLÄGER, ADAM GOTTLOB, a Danish poet and dramatist, born 14 Nov., 1779, at Copenhagen, where he died 20 Jan., 1850.

OERSTED, HANS CHRISTIAN, a Danish naturalist, born at Rudkjöping 14 Aug., 1777; died at Copenhagen 9 March, 1851.

OFFOR, GEORGE, an English antiquary, died at South Hackney 7 Aug., 1864, aged 77. He was at one time a bookseller upon Tower-hill, where he amassed a considerable fortune. He published a life of John Bunyan, and an edition of the works of that famous allegorist. Mr. Offor made a most extensive collection of early printed English Bibles, but these were destroyed by fire shortly after his death.

O'FLAHERTY, RODERICK, an Irish antiquary, was born about 1630 at Park, near Galway, part of the ancient inheritance of his family. He applied himself with astonishing perseverance to the study of the history and antiquities of his native country, and in 1684 published his great work 'Ogygia; seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia; ex vetustis membranis fideliter inter se collatis eruta, atque e sacris et prophanis literis primarum orbis gentium tam genealogicis, sufflaminata præsidiis,' London, 4to., 1685, which he dedicated to the duke of York, afterwards James II. Died 8 April, 1718. He lies buried in a field near the house in which he was born. In 1775 Charles O'Conor published, with notes, 'Ogygia vindicated against the objections of Sir George Mackenzie, a posthumous work, by Roderick O'Flaherty.' This tract was published from the original in the author's handwriting. Besides his published pieces O'Flaherty left several works in MS., one of which is entitled 'Ogygia Christiana, or Annals of the Christian Ages to the Dissolution of the Irish Monarchy.'

OGDEN, SAMUEL, D.D., was born in Manchester 1716, and educated at Cambridge. He became master of the school at Halifax 1744-53; vicar of Damerham, Wilts; Woodwardian professor at Cambridge 1764; rector of Lawford, Essex, and of Stansfield, Suffolk, 1766; died 23 March, 1778. His reputation as a divine rests on 2 vols. of Sermons, published by Dr. Hallifax 1780.

OGILBY, JOHN, was born at Edinburgh in Nov., 1600. He became a teacher of dancing, and on going to Ireland with the earl of Strafford, he was made deputy master of the revels in that kingdom. He also built a theatre at Dublin, but in the rebellion he lost all his property. He then returned to England, and settled at Cambridge, where he published a translation of Virgil. At the age of 54 he learnt Greek, and gave a specimen of his proficiency in a translation of the Iliad (1660), which was followed by the Odyssey (1665). While at Cambridge, he edited a superb impression of the Bible, and in 1661 he was appointed to conduct the poetical part of the coronation pageantry. He was also restored to his place of master of the revels in Ireland, where he again built a theatre. In London, after the Great Fire, he erected a printing-house, and was appointed king's cosmographer; in which capacity he published several large volumes, mostly translated from the Dutch, and illustrated with plates. Died 4 Sept., 1676.

OGILVIE, JOHN, a divine of the church of Scotland, was born 1733; became minister of Midmar, Aberdeenshire; and died 1814. He wrote several poems; a volume of Sermons; The Theology of Plato, compared with the Principles of Oriental and Grecian Philosophers; and an Examination of the Evidence of Prophecy, in behalf of the Christian Religion.

OGLETHORPE, JAMES EDWARD, an English general, was the son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, and was born 1698. After receiving a liberal education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he obtained a commission in the Guards. He next served under Prince Eugene, and on his return to England became a member of Parliament. In 1733 he settled the colony of Georgia, for which he obtained the royal charter, and to which province he was accompanied by the two Wesleys. While in that government he had to contend with the Spaniards, whose attempts he repelled, though he was unsuccessful in an expedition against St. Augustine. In 1745 he was advanced to the rank of major-general, and the same year marched against the rebels; but his conduct was made the subject of an inquiry, although he was acquitted. Died 30 June, 1785.

A memoir of him by Robert Wright was published in London in 1807. A critic has recently remarked: Many men have done less and been longer celebrated than Oglethorpe. Celebrated by Pope and Thomson, lauded by Johnson, Hannah More, and Horace Walpole, he is comparatively unknown to the present age. Yet he consummated and completed the great work of American colonization which Raleigh had begun; he united, as the heroes of olden days united, the functions of a military commander and a civil administrator; he anticipated Howard and the modern philanthropists in the removal of abuses which were a flagrant scandal at once to the humanity, the justice, and the civilization of England; and his rare intervals of leisure were cheered by the familiar intercourse of scholars, poets, and wits.

O'HALLORAN, SYLVESTER, an Irish surgeon, who died at Limerick 1807, aged 79, wrote 'An Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland; in which the assertions of Hume and other writers are occasionally considered,' 1772; and 'A General History of Ireland,' 2 vols., 1778.

O'HARA, KANE, an Irish dramatist, who died 17 June, 1782, wrote the popular burlesques, 'Midas,' 'The Golden Pippin,' 'April Day,' 'Tom Thumb,' and a musical farce entitled 'The Two Misers.'

O'KEEFFE, JOHN, an Irish dramatist, born in Dublin 24 June, 1747. His parents intended to bring him up as an artist, but, becoming stage-struck, he turned actor and dramatic author. About 1779 he left Dublin for London, where, failing to procure an engagement on the stage, he devoted himself entirely to dramatic composition, and produced nearly fifty comedies, comic operas, and farces, which were extremely popular. We may particularly mention 'The Castle of Andalusia,' 'Wild Oats,' 'The Poor Soldier,' 'The Young Quaker,' and 'Peeping Tom.' He died at Southampton 4 Feb., 1833.

OKEN, LAURENCE, a Swiss physiologist and naturalist, born 1779; died at Zurich 11 August, 1851.

OLBERS, HENRY WILLIAM MATTHIAS, a German physician and astronomer, born at Arbergen, near Bremen, 11 Oct., 1758; died at Bremen 2 March, 1840. He owes his celebrity to the discovery of two new planets—Pallas, which he perceived in 1802, and Vesta, which he first saw in 1807.

OLDCASTLE, Sir JOHN. *See* COBHAM, LORD.

OLDFIELD, ANNE, an actress, born in London 1683. Her father was an officer of the Guards, who left a widow and family in destitute circumstances. This daughter was brought up to the business of a sempstress; but having a fine voice, and good figure, she was brought upon the stage in comic characters, and attained the highest reputation. She was successively mistress to Arthur Maynwaring and General Churchill. She died 23 Oct., 1730, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

OLDHAM, JOHN, a poet, born 9 Aug., 1653, at Shipton, Gloucestershire. He was educated at the school of Tedbury, and next at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he took one degree, and then became usher in the free school at Croydon. From thence he was taken into the family of Sir Edwards Thurland, as tutor to his grandson, and afterward into that of Sir William Hickes. His last patron was the earl of Kingston, in whose house he died 9 Dec., 1683. His works, of which the principal are his Satires on the Jesuits, have been published in 3 vols. 12mo.

OLDISWORTH, RICHARD. *See* HOLDSWORTH.

OLDISWORTH, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer, who died 15 Sept., 1734. He had a concern in the Examiner, and published besides, 'State and Miscellany Poems;' a translation of part of Horace; 'Life of Edmund Smith;' 'Timothy and Philatheus,' against Tindal's Rights of the Church.

OLDMIXON, JOHN, a political writer, was born at Bridgewater, Somersetshire, 1673. He became a virulent partizan, and distinguished himself by his abuse of the Stuart family. He also accused the editors of Lord Clarendon's History with having interpolated that work; a charge which was effectually refuted by Bishop Atterbury. It is remarkable that Oldmixon was guilty of the same crime which he falsely charged upon others; for, when employed on the first edition of Kennett's Complete History, he made many alterations in Daniel's Chronicle. He was appointed collector of the customs of Bridgewater, and died 9 July, 1742. His principal works, A History of the Stuarts; Critical History of England, 2 vols.; Life of Arthur Maynwaring; Life of Queen Anne.

OLDYS, WILLIAM, a biographer and antiquary, was the natural son of Dr. Oldys, a civilian, and born 14 July, 1696. In 1737 he succeeded Wanley in the care of Lord Oxford's library, the catalogue of which was partly drawn up by him; and he was also employed in the selection of the 'Harleian Miscellany.' He became Norroy king at arms in 1755; but his principal dependence was on the booksellers, for whom he compiled several works; the principal of which are, 'A Life of Sir Walter Raleigh;' the 'British Librarian;' The Universal Spectator; and twenty-two Lives in the Biographia Britannica. His most valuable and curious work, however, is an annotated copy, now in the British Museum, of Langbaine's 'Account of the Early Dramatick Poets.' Died 15 April, 1761. Mr. James Yeowell published in 1862 a 'Memoir of Oldys, together with his Diary, choice Notes from his Adversaria, and an Account of the London Libraries.'

O'LEARY, ARTHUR, a Catholic divine, was born in the county of Cork 1729, and educated at St. Malo, where he became a Franciscan friar. On his return to his native place he distinguished himself by persuading his brethren to take the oath of allegiance, for which, and his other exertions in the cause of loyalty, he obtained a pension. Afterwards he settled in London, and officiated at the chapel in Soho Square. Died 8 Jan., 1802. His tracts against Wesley, and others, were collected into one volume, 8vo.; besides which he published 'A Defence of his Conduct and Writings, in Answer to Dr. Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne.' His 'Life,' by the Rev. Thomas R. England (1822), contains many documents illustrative of the condition of the Irish Catholics during the eighteenth century.

OLIVA, JOHN, an antiquary and bibliographer, born at Rovigo (Venice) 11 July, 1689; died 1722 at Paris, where he was librarian to Cardinal de Rohan.

OLIVAREZ, GASPAR GUZMAN, Count-Duke DE, a Spanish statesman, born 1587 at Rome where

his father had been sent on an embassy. He became the favourite and prime minister of Philip IV., and exercised almost unbounded authority. He introduced some useful measures for developing the internal resources of Spain, but his designs for re-establishing her grandeur in Europe were thwarted by the genius of Richelieu. In 1640 the Catalans, whom Olivarez had robbed of their privileges, rushed to arms, massacred the viceroy, and proclaimed their independence. The Portuguese, humiliated by the favourite, and oppressed by his son-in-law, Vasconcellos, followed this example, and placed John of Braganza on the throne. Eventually Philip was obliged to dismiss Olivarez, who died soon afterwards, at Toro, 1643.

OLIVER, GEORGE, D.D., a Catholic divine and antiquary, born at Newington Butts, Surrey, 9 Feb., 1781. He received his education at Sedgley Park, and at Stonyhurst, where he taught humanities for five years. In 1806 he was admitted to holy orders, and the next year he was appointed to the mission at Exeter, where he continued to discharge the duties of his office for forty-five years, enjoying, during that long period, the warm regard of those of his own faith, and the high esteem of his fellow-citizens of every other denomination. In 1844 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Pope Gregory XVI. Died 23 March, 1861. Dr. Oliver, who occupies a foremost place among English antiquaries, published 'Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon,' 1820; 'The History of Exeter,' 1821, new edition, with memoir and appendix, 1861; 'Cliffordiana,' 1828; 'Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon and Cornwall;' 'Collections towards illustrating the Biography of the English, Irish, and Scottish Members of the Society of Jesus,' 1838, 2nd edition, 1845; 'Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis,' 1846, with supplement, 1854; 'Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester; with notices of the Dominican, Benedictine, and Franciscan Orders in England,' 1857; and 'Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, and History of the Cathedral,' 1861.

OLIVER, GEORGE, D.D., a writer on freemasonry, was born about 1783, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1813. The following year he took orders, and in 1831 was presented to the vicarage of Scopwick, Lincolnshire. In 1834 he was presented by the dean and canons of Windsor to the incumbency of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton, which at that time was a royal peculiar; and in 1847 he was appointed by Lord Cottenham, then lord chancellor, to the rectory of South Hyckham, Lincolnshire. He resigned Wolverhampton 1846, but retained Scopwick and Hyckham till his death, which took place at Lincoln 3 March, 1867. His masonic works are, 'The Historical Landmarks of Freemasonry;' 'The History of Initiation;' 'The Antiquities of Freemasonry;' 'A History of the Order from 1829 to 1841;' 'The Spirit of Masonry;' 'Institutes of Masonic Jurisprudence;' 'The Book of the Lodge.'

OLIVER, ISAAC, an English painter, born in 1556. He studied under Hilliard and Zucchero; after which he applied to portraits in miniature, though he also executed some historical pictures of great beauty. He died in 1617. His son, *Peter Oliver*, who was born 1601, and died about 1654, was also an admirable artist in miniature, and much employed by Charles I.

OLIVET, JOSEPH THOULIER D', a learned critic, born at Salins, in France, 1682. He entered into the Society of Jesus, but left it to lead a retired life at Paris, where he was admitted a member of the Academy, whose history he continued, in 2 vols. His greatest work, however, is his edition of Cicero. The Abbé Olivet also published translations from Cicero and Demosthenes, executed in a spirited and elegant manner. Died 8 Oct., 1768.

OLIVETAN, PIERRE ROBERT, a relation of Calvin, and one of the first persons who propagated the reformed doctrines, at Geneva, where he was a schoolmaster. On being compelled to quit that city, he retired to Neufchâtel, where he published, in 1535, a French translation of the Bible. This was in fact a slight alteration of the version of Lefèvre d'Estaples, although Olivetan had the impudence to boast that it was a translation made by himself from the original texts. His edition, the first in use among Protestants, is very scarce, but it possesses scarcely any other merit. Olivetan died at Ferrara 1538.

OLIVIER, GUILLAUME ANTOINE, a French traveller and entomologist, born near Fréjus 19 Jan., 1756; died at Lyons 1 Oct., 1814.

O'MEARA, BARRY EDWARD, a native of Ireland, received his education at Trinity College, and at the College of Surgeons, Dublin, after which he became a surgeon in the army, and next in the navy. On the surrender of Napoleon I. to the British government he was directed to accompany the emperor to St. Helena in the capacity of medical attendant. In this difficult situation he acted to the entire satisfaction of Sir George Cockburn, who then had charge of Bonaparte, and of his successor, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and he likewise received the thanks of Lord Melville; but not harmonizing so well with the measures of Sir Hudson Lowe, which he deemed arbitrary and cruel, and 'finding that more was required from him than he could reconcile with his feelings and honour,' a rupture took place, O'Meara resigned, and after a long correspondence, returned to England. Having accused Sir Hudson Lowe of tyrannical and oppressive conduct towards his prisoner, his name was erased from the list of naval surgeons. He afterwards produced various publications relative to his late employment, the principal being 'A Voice from St. Helena, or Napoleon in Exile,' 2 vols., 1822. Died 3 June, 1836.

OMER PASHA, MICHAEL LATTAS, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, was born 1806 at Plaski, a village in the district of Ogulin, about 60 miles from Fiume, on the Adriatic. He entered the Austrian army, but not liking the service to which he was appointed, that of surveyor of roads and bridges, he deserted and went to Turkey, where he adopted the Mahometan religion, and after a time obtained an appointment in the army. He first distinguished himself in quelling an insurrection in Syria and Albania, and in 1848 he was made a pasha. When the Russian troops invaded the Danubian Principalities in 1853, Omer Pasha was appointed generalissimo of the Turkish army, and his services in that capacity during the Crimean war are well known. His most important public service after that time was the subjugation of the insurrection in Crete 1867. Died 18 April, 1871.

ONKELOS, surnamed the *Proselyte*, a celebrated rabbi of the first century, who preceded Jonathan Ben Uzziel, as a commentator, or paraphrast on the Scriptures. His Targum on the Pentateuch, in Chaldee, is remarkable for the purity of its style. It is inserted in Walton's Polyglot.

OORT, ADAM VAN, a painter of Antwerp, born 1557; died 1641.

OPIE, AMELIA, an English writer, was born at Norwich 12 Nov., 1769, being the daughter of Dr. James Alderson, a well-known physician of that city. In 1798 she became the second wife of John Opie the painter, on whose decease in 1807 she returned to Norwich, never thenceforth to quit it as a home. Among her numerous tales, which were once highly popular, we may mention 'The Father and Daughter,' 'Murder will Out,' 'The Ruffian Boy,' 'The Odd-tempered Man,' 'Temper,' 'St. Valentine's Day,' and 'Illustrations of Lying.' In 1825 she joined the Society of Friends, and after this published only 'Detraction Displayed,' and 'Lays for the Dead.' She died at her residence in the Castle Meadow, Norwich, 2 Dec., 1853.

OPIE, JOHN, a painter, born May, 1761, at St. Agnes, Cornwall. He was put apprentice to a house carpenter, in which situation he was noticed by Dr. Wolcot, who gave him instructions, and afterwards recommended him as a portrait painter. In 1781 he visited London, where he acquired celebrity by some pictures in the exhibition of the Royal Academy; and those which he painted for the Boydell and Macklin galleries. He was admitted an associate of the Academy in 1786, and an academician the year following. In 1804 he delivered four lectures, which have been published. He died 9 April, 1807, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

OPITZ, MARTIN, *Opitius*, a German poet, born at Bunzlau, in Silesia, 1597. He became schoolmaster at Weissenberg, and afterwards secretary to a nobleman, at whose expense he travelled to Paris, where he contracted an acquaintance with Grotius. Opitz, who is called the 'father' and 'restorer' of German poetry, died at Danzig 1639. He exercised a great influence over the German tongue, both by his precepts and his own writings. According to German critics, he is the representative of an isolated epoch between the 'meistersengers' and the schools of Lohenstein and Gottsched.

OPORINUS, JOHN, a printer and classical scholar of Basle, born 1507; died 6 July, 1568.

OPPIAN, a Greek poet, who flourished about the year 200.

OPTATUS (ST.), bishop of Melevia, in Africa, in the 4th century. He wrote an able and eloquent treatise against the Donatists; and two dissertations, one a History of that Schism, and the other a Sacred Geography of Africa. The best edition of Optatus is that of Dupin, 1700.

ORANGE, PRINCES OF. *See* WILLIAM.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, a chronicler, born at Atcham, Shropshire, 17 Feb., 1075; was educated in Normandy, where he entered the monastic state and the priesthood; and died about 1143. His 'Historia Ecclesiastica' has been several times printed, and a translation of it, by T. Forester, forms four volumes of 'Bohn's Antiquarian Library.'

ORELLANA, FRANCISCO, a Spaniard, who deserted from Pizarro and discovered the river Amazon. On his return to Spain he gave a marvellous account of the countries he had passed through, and asserted that he had seen a nation of women, whence the name of Amazon was given to that river. He afterwards perished near the mouth of the same river about 1549.

ORFILA, MATEO JOSÉ BONAVENTURA, a French physician, the founder of the science of toxicology, was born at Port Mahon, Minorca, 24 April, 1787. The scientific reputation of M. Orfila may be said to have commenced with his 'Treatise on Poisons, or General Toxicology.' The next works published by him which acquired European reputation were the 'Elements of Legal Medicine,' and 'Lessons on Legal Medicine,' which went through several editions; but he was also the author of many other works of almost equal celebrity. In the celebrated Laffarge case, M. Raspail, who was opposed to him, disputed with great energy most of his statements, but without effect, and subsequently the opinion expressed by M. Orfila, in opposition to that of M. Raspail, as to the absorption of poisons by the human body after interment by contact with the earth to such an extent as to reveal the presence of a quantity which would lead to a supposition that it had been administered during life, has been confirmed by many eminent men who have been examined on such subjects before courts of law. During the whole reign of Louis Philippe M. Orfila remained at the head of the faculty of medicine at Paris, but after the revolution of February the provisional government revoked his functions. Died at Paris 12 March, 1853.

ORIBASIUS, physician to Julian the apostate. He was a native of Pergamus, and studied under Zeno the Cyprian; after which he settled at Alexandria, where he taught with reputation. The best of his works is the Anatomica, printed in Greek and Latin, at Leyden, 1745.

ORIGEN, an ecclesiastical writer, born at Alexandria, in Egypt, about 185. He received the elements of his education under his father, Leonides, after which he became a pupil of Ammonius the philosopher, while Clemens Alexandrinus was his preceptor in theology. At the age of seventeen he lost his father, who was beheaded for his profession of Christianity. Origen had now recourse to the teaching of grammar for the support of himself, his mother, and brethren; but this occupation he relinquished, on being appointed professor of sacred learning in the church of Alexandria. In this situation he distinguished himself by the austerity of his life, which he carried so far as to put in practice the passage of the gospel, 'There be some who have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven.' About this time he began his great work, called 'The Tetrapla;' or the Hebrew Bible, with four Greek versions; to which he afterwards added two more, and thus gave the name of 'Hexapla' to the whole. Origen, by taking the order of priest, in Palestine, so offended his diocesan, Demetrius, that he interdicted him from teaching, and caused him to be banished the city. Upon this he went to Cæsarea, where he was protected by the bishops of Palestine. In the persecution raised against the church by Maximinus, Origen fled to Athens, where he wrote his Commentaries on the Scriptures. He afterwards convinced Beryllus, bishop of Bostra, of his error in regard to the pre-existence of Christ; and he next assisted at a council called against some Arabians, who maintained the death

of the soul as well as of the body. In the persecution of Decius he was thrown into prison, and so cruelly tortured, that, though his life was spared, his health was destroyed by the sufferings which he underwent. He died at Tyre, in 253 or 254. The most complete edition of Origen's works is by Father De la Rue, a French Benedictine, 4 vols. (1733–59). In his 'Treatise against Celsus,' which has been translated into English, he forcibly vindicates the truth of the Christian religion, and, indeed, according to the opinions of Eusebius and St. Jerome, 'all the objections which have been made, and all which ever will be made, against Christianity, are fully refuted beforehand in this excellent book.' If in some of his works he put forth erroneous doctrine it was unintentionally, and only to reply more forcibly as he thought to the difficulties raised by the Manichæans and philosophers.

ORKNEY, George Hamilton, earl of, was the fifth son of the earl of Selkirk. He entered the army, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne, as well as in several other actions and sieges, for which William III. made him a peer in 1696. In 1704 he was at the battle of Blenheim, where his division captured thirteen hundred French officers and twelve thousand soldiers. After various services in Marlborough's campaigns, particularly at the battle of Malplaquet, he was sworn of the privy council, and made field-marshal. Died 29 Jan., 1736-7.

ORKNEY, James Hepburn, duke of. *See* Bothwell.

ORLEANS, Charles, duc d', the son of Louis of France, was born 1391, and bore the title of duke of Angoulême during his father's lifetime. He was made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt 1415, remained in England twenty-five years, and on his return to France undertook the conquest of the duchy of Milan, to which he conceived himself entitled in right of his mother. He was not, however, successful in this enterprise. He was an encourager of letters, and wrote several poems which have been printed. Died 4 Jan., 1465.

ORLEANS, Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri Joseph, duc d', the eldest son of King Louis Philippe, was born 3 Sept., 1810, being first known as the duke de Chartres, and afterwards as the duke of Orleans and prince royal (1830). He assisted as lieutenant-general at the sieges of Antwerp and Constantine, and in several expeditions in Algiers, in one of which he was wounded. He was killed near Paris, by being thrown out of his carriage, 13 July, 1842.

ORLEANS, Gaston Jean Baptiste, duc d', a younger son of Henry IV. and brother of Louis XIII., was born 1608, and pased his life in intrigues, being always the object of his brother's distrust. He conspired several times against Richelieu, and abandoned to the vengeance of the minister his accomplices, Montmorency (1632) and Cinq-Mars (1642). After the death of the king he was appointed lieutenant-general, and he acquired some glory in the campaigns from 1644 to 1646; but during the wars of the Fronde he gained little credit. Died 2 Feb., 1660.

ORLEANS, Louis, duke of, son of Philip, the regent of France, was born at Versailles 4 Aug., 1703. He married, in 1724, Augusta Maria, of Baden, who died in 1726, on which the prince was so much affected that he took an apartment in the abbey of St. Geneviève, where he devoted himself to study, devotion, and works of charity. His alms were boundless, and in 1733 he saved numbers from perishing by famine in the Orleannois, as he again did throughout France, in the dearth of 1740. He also extended his benevolence to distant countries, while in his own he founded schools, professorships, hospitals and colleges. But his charitable occupations did not draw him aside from his studies, which he pursued with such diligence as to become master of the oriental languages and most of the sciences. He died 4 Feb., 1752, leaving many works in manuscript, among which were Commentaries on the Scriptures, and a Translation of the Psalms.

ORLEANS, Louis Philippe Joseph, duc d', known also by his republican name of *Philippe Égalité*, the fifth duke of his house, was born at St. Cloud 13 April, 1747, and was known as the duke de Montpensier till 1752, when he took the title of duke de Chartres. He married, in 1769, Louise Marie Adelaide de Bourbon, daughter of the duke de Penthièvre. In 1771 he was banished from the capital in consequence of his refusal to sit in the Maupeon parliament; but he was recalled on the accession of Louis XVI., and commanded a naval squadron in the fight off Ushant, where, it is said, he manifested courage and presence of mind. However this may be, the party which, aided by the queen, controlled the king, did not hesitate to accuse him of cowardice, and to deprive him of his command. Irritated at this insult, he thenceforth bore a mortal hatred of the monarchy, and became the leader of the malcontents and innovators. He occupied a seat in the first assembly of notables, and raised a strong opposition to the existing authorities. The queen procured an order for his banishment; but this only increased his popularity, and the parliament addressed to the king solemn remonstrances and demands for his recall. They were unsuccessful, however, and the exile of the duke lasted till 1788. He presided over the third bureau in the second assembly of notables, where he vehemently opposed the ministerial projects; and some time afterwards he was elected by the constituencies of Villers-Coterets and of Crespy a deputy of the nobility to the states-general. He was among the first nobles who joined the deputies of the commons on the 25th of June, and he aided in transforming the states-general into a national assembly. After the events of the 5th and 6th of October he was accused of having caused the insurrection; and Le Chatelet asked the assembly for permission to prosecute him, but it was refused. At this period he took refuge in London, where he remained eight months. During the sitting of the legislative assembly he endeavoured to obtain a command in the army; but all his overtures were obstinately repulsed by the court. At last came the 10th of August, which was soon followed by the meeting of the national assembly. It was then that he assumed the name of Égalité. Being nominated one of the deputies for Paris to this assembly, he sat among the members of the democratic party, and on the trial of Louis XVI. he had the baseness to vote for the death of his near relative. He now became very unpopular with the revolutionists, and was charged in turn by the Girondists and the Montagnards with aspiring to the throne. A decree was passed for his arrest 7 April, 1793, and he was removed for trial to Marseilles. A verdict of acquittal was the result; but

he was afterwards arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal at Paris, condemned to death 6 Nov., 1793, and guillotined the same day. He was the father of Louis Philippe, king of the French.

ORLEANS, PHILIPPE, DUKE OF, son of Philip, the first duke, was born at St. Cloud 2 Aug., 1674. He earned considerable distinction as a military commander; and on the death of Louis XIV. the parliament declared him regent of France, according to the right of birth, during the minority of Louis XV. His regency passed very peaceably, two events excepted—the conspiracy of Celamare, and the confusion in which Law's famous scheme involved both the finances and private property. The affairs of the church, and the bull 'Unigenitus' employed him also during his whole regency. When Louis XV. came of age the duke of Orleans was entreated by him to accept the office of prime minister, and took the oaths accordingly 11 Aug., 1723; but he died suddenly at Versailles on the 2nd of Dec. in the same year.

ORLEANS, PIERRE JOSEPH D', a French Jesuit and historian, born at Bourges 1644; died 31 March, 1698. His chief work, a 'History of the Revolutions of England,' has been translated into English.

ORLEY, BERNARD VAN. *See* BERNARD OF BRUSSELS.

ORLOFF, GRIGORI GRIGORIEVITCH, a Russian, born 1734, early entered the military service, and became an aide-de-camp of General Shuvaloff, with whose mistress, the Princess Kurakin, he had an intrigue, which brought him under the notice of Catharine II., then grand duchess, who took him under her protection. Rising rapidly in favour with her, he was instrumental in the deposition of her husband, Peter III., and in establishing her upon the throne, a service which gained him the first honours of the empire, including the title of count, conferred also on his four brothers, who had assisted him. His conduct, however, gradually alienated from him the affection of the empress, and the mortification attending his fall finally produced mental alienation, in which condition he died at Moscow 1783. His brother, *Alexei Orloff*, born 1735, was remarkable for his gigantic stature and Herculean strength. He powerfully aided Gregory in elevating his mistress to the throne, and is said to have strangled the emperor in prison with his own hand. He continued to serve the empress with great zeal and fidelity, and was employed by her in the army and navy. On the accession of Paul I. he was disgraced and banished from Russia. He then went to Germany, and resided for several years at Leipsic, but after the death of Paul he returned to Moscow, and died in that city 1808.

ORME, ROBERT, an historian, was born at Anagco, in India, 1728, and educated at Harrow. He afterwards obtained a civil appointment at Calcutta, and was created a member of the council at Fort St. George. After being elected commissary and accomptant-general in 1753, he embarked for England, for the recovery of his health; but the ship in which he sailed being captured by the French, he did not reach his destination till the spring of 1760. He died at Ealing, Middlesex, 16 Jan., 1801. Mr. Orme's works are, 'The History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan, from the year 1745,' the first volume of which appeared in 1763, and the second in 1778; and 'Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire of the Mahrattas, and of the English Concerns in Indostan.'

ORMOND, JAMES BUTLER, DUKE OF, was the son of Thomas Butler, of London, and born at Newcastle House, Clerkenwell, 1610. He succeeded to the earldom of Ormond on the death of his grandfather, Walter Butler, 1632. At the commencement of the Irish rebellion, 1641, he was appointed lieutenant-general of an army of three thousand men, with which force he succeeded in impeding the progress of the insurgents, for which the king created him marquis of Ormond. In 1643 he defeated the rebels commanded by General Preston; but for want of support he was obliged to conclude a cessation of hostilities, after which he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. On the ruin of the royal cause he went to France; but after the murder of his sovereign, thinking a favourable opportunity offered to rouse the people, he returned to Ireland for that purpose. His endeavours, however, failed, and when Cromwell landed, the marquis embarked again for France. He returned with Charles II. at the Restoration, and was raised to the dukedom; but on account of his attachment to Lord Clarendon, he fell under displeasure at court, and was deprived of his situation of lord-lieutenant. In 1670 a desperate design was formed by Colonel Blood, whom he had imprisoned in Ireland, to seize his person, and hang him at Tyburn; but the duke, by his personal exertions, saved himself from the villain, and at the desire of the king, consented to forgive him, saying, 'that if his majesty could pardon him for attempting to steal the crown, he might easily do so for an attempt upon his life.' At length he was again appointed to the vice-royalty, and in 1682 advanced to an English dukedom. He died at Kingston Hall, Dorsetshire, 21 July, 1688.

OROBIO, BALTHASAR OR ISAAC, a Spaniard or Portuguese, who, after being professor of metaphysics at Salamanca, went to Amsterdam and turned Jew. He died about 1687, leaving three works in Latin, published and refuted by Limborch in his treatise 'De Veritate Religionis Christi;' and 'Certamen Philosophicum propugnatæ veritatis divinæ ac naturalis,' against the system of Spinosa.

OROSIUS, PAUL, a Spanish ecclesiastic of the fifth century, was born at Tarragona, in Catalonia. He was a disciple of St. Augustin, at whose request he compiled a work entitled 'Miseria Humana;' or an account of Calamities. Of this there have been several editions; and an Anglo-Saxon version, by King Alfred, has been published, with a translation by Daines Barrington. Orosius also wrote a Treatise on Free Will, against Pelagius.

ORRERY, CHARLES BOYLE, EARL OF, was second son of Roger, earl of Orrery, and was born at Chelsea 1676. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, under Dr. Atterbury, and while at the university engaged in a dispute with Dr. Bentley, respecting the Epistles of Phalaris, a new edition of which was published by Mr. Boyle in 1695. In preparing this edition, however, as well as the defence of it, he was materially assisted by his tutor. On leaving the university he was chosen member of parliament for Huntingdon, and on the death of his brother succeeded to the earldom of Orrery. In 1709 he obtained the rank of major-general and was sworn of the privy council. During the treaty of Utrecht he was envoy-extraordinary to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and on his return was created a British peer by the title of Lord Boyle, Baron of Marston, in Somersetshire. At the acces-

sion of George I. he retired from court, and in 1723 was sent to the Tower on suspicion of treason; but after six months' confinement he was discharged. Died 28 Aug., 1731. Besides the works already mentioned he wrote a comedy called 'As you find it;' a copy of verses to Dr. Garth on his Dispensary; and a prologue to Southerne's 'Siege of Capua'. The instrument called the 'Orrery' is said by some to have been invented by this earl; but others, with more justice, ascribe its invention to Mr. Rowley of Lichfield, or Mr. George Graham, both of whom were patronised by his lordship. A memoir of his only son is given under *Cork and Orrery*.

ORRERY, ROGER BOYLE, EARL OF, fifth son of Richard, earl of Cork, was born in Ireland 25 April, 1621, and at the age of seven was created Lord Broghill. Having finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he went abroad, and on his return married the daughter of the earl of Suffolk. During the Irish rebellion he commanded a troop of horse in the forces raised by his father; but when the royal cause was ruined and the king murdered, his lordship retired to his seat in Somersetshire, where he lived privately till 1649. Being, however, much affected by the state of affairs, he resolved to go abroad, and accordingly applied for leave to visit Spa, on the plea that this measure was necessary to his health. The committee of state soon penetrated into his real design, which was that of joining the exiled monarch, and therefore resolved to shut him up in the Tower. Cromwell, being at this time nominated to the command in Ireland, diverted his colleagues from this resolution; and by his persuasion Lord Broghill was induced to accept of a commission under him, to act against the Irish rebels only. His conduct gave Cromwell such satisfaction that, when he became protector, he made him one of his privy council. After the Restoration, which he zealously promoted, he was created earl of Orrery, and constituted one of the lords justices of Ireland. He died 16 Oct., 1679, leaving two sons and five daughters. He wrote some controversial treatises against the Irish Catholics; Parthenissa, a romance; a Treatise on the Art of War; several Poems and Plays; and long after his death his State Letters were published in one volume folio.

ORSINI, FELICE, an Italian revolutionist, born at Meldola, in the States of the Church, 1819. His name is associated with a diabolical attempt to assassinate Napoleon III., emperor of the French, on 14 Jan., 1858, when, as the emperor and empress were approaching the Grand Opera at Paris, three bombs were thrown under their carriage. A large number of persons were killed or wounded, but the intended victims escaped unhurt. Orsini was guillotined 13 March, 1858. His associates were Pierio and Rubio, who were also executed; and Gomez, who was condemned to hard labour for life.

ORTELIUS, ABRAHAM, a geographer, was born at Antwerp April, 1527. In his travels he visited England and became acquainted with Camden. On his return home he was appointed geographer to Philip II. of Spain. Died 28 June, 1598. His great work, an atlas, entitled 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,' appeared in 1570.

ORTON, JOB, a dissenting minister, born at Shrewsbury, 4 Sept., 1717. He was educated at the free school of his native place, and next under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton. In 1741 he became minister of the united congregations at Shrewsbury, to whom he officiated till 1765, when he resigned the charge on account of ill health, and in 1766 retired to Kidderminster, where he died 19 July, 1783. His principal works are, Discourses on Eternity; Memoirs of Dr. Doddridge; Religious Exercises; Discourses to the Aged; Christian Zeal, three Discourses; Christian Worship, three Discourses; Discourses on practical Subjects; Sacramental Meditations; Summary of doctrinal and practical Religion; Exposition of the Old Testament, 6 vols.; Letters to a young Clergyman.

OSBORNE, FRANCIS, an English writer, was born about 1589, of an ancient family in Bedfordshire, but was neither educated at a public school nor university. In the civil war he joined the parliament. Died 11 Feb., 1659. His principal works, which were prohibited by authority, are, 'Advice to a Son;' Plea for a Free State compared with Monarchy; Turkish Policy, a Discourse on Machiavel; Historical Memoires on the Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James. These, with other tracts, have been frequently printed in a collected form.

OSBORNE, SIR THOMAS, afterwards earl of Danby and duke of Leeds. *See* LEEDS.

OSIANDER, ANDREW, a Protestant divine, born in Bavaria 1498, became minister and professor at Konigsberg, where he died 1552. His works are, Harmonia Evangelica; Dissertationes de Lege et Evangelio, et Justificatione; and Liber de Imagine Dei. There were several other Protestant divines of the same name.

OSMUND (ST.), a celebrated bishop of Salisbury, died 1099, and was canonized 350 years later by Pope Calixtus III. He corrected the liturgy, which, thus reformed, came into very general use throughout England.

OSSOLI. *See* FULLER.

OSSORY, THOMAS BUTLER, EARL OF, son of James, duke of Ormond, was born at Kilkenny 1634. He fought gallantly in the Rebellion, and in 1666 was summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Lord Butler, of Moore Park. The same year he bore a distinguished part in the great engagement with the Dutch fleet, and in 1673 was made full admiral. In 1677 he commanded the English troops in the service of the prince of Orange, and was at the battle of Mons. Died 30 July, 1680.

OSTADE, ADRIAN VAN, a painter, born at Lubeck 1610. He was a disciple of Frank Hals, after which he became a close imitator of Teniers, and chose the same low subjects, which he represented in an admirable manner. He was also a good engraver, and his etchings, as well as his pictures, fetch high prices. He died 1685. His younger brother, *Isaac van Ostade* (born 1617; died 1671), was also an artist in the same style.

OSTERVALD, JOHN FREDERICK, a Protestant divine, of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, born there 1683; died 1747. His principal writings are, 'Arguments of the Books and Chapters of the Bible;' 'Treatise concerning the causes of the present Corruption of Christians;' 'Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion;' 'The Nature of Uncleanness;' and 'Lectures on the Exercise of the Sacred Ministry.' All these have been translated into English.

O'TOOLE, ST. LAURENCE. *See* LAURENCE.

OTTLEY, WILLIAM YOUNG, F.R.S., F.S.A., an artist, picture collector, and writer on the fine arts, was appointed keeper of the prints in the British Museum 1833, and died 26 May, 1836, æt. 65. His

principal publications are, 'The Italian School of Design,' 1808-23, being a collection of facsimiles of drawings by the best Italian masters; 'The Florentine School of Design,' 1826; and 'An Inquiry into the Origin and early History of Engraving upon Copper and in Wood, with an account of Engravers and their Works, from the invention of chalcography by Maso Finiguerra to the time of Mark Antonio Raimondi,' 2 vols., 1816.

OTWAY, THOMAS, a dramatic writer, born 3 March, 1651-2, at Trottin, in Sussex, being the son of Humphrey Otway, rector of Woolbeding. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and in 1672 made an attempt on the stage without success. But though he failed as an actor he had better fortune as a writer. His first tragedy was 'Alcibiades,' which appeared in 1675, and was followed by 'Don Carlos' in 1676. The year following came out 'Titus and Berenice,' a translation from Racine, and the 'Cheats of Scapin,' a farce, from Molière. In 1678 he produced a comedy called 'Friendship in Fashion.' About this time he obtained a commission as cornet in the troops sent to Flanders; but he soon quitted the military life, and resumed his dramatic pursuits. In 1680 appeared his 'Caius Marius,' which was followed by 'The Orphan.' In 1682 he produced the tragedy of 'Venice Preserved;' which, like 'The Orphan,' exhibits a powerful command of the human heart. Otway died, in the extremity of indigence, at a public-house on Tower Hill, 14 April, 1685.

OUDENAERDE. *See* AUDENAERDE.

OUDINOT, NICOLAS CHARLES, a marshal of France, born at Bar-le-Duc 25 April, 1767. In 1791 he was major in the brave regiment of Volunteers of the Meuse, with which he defended the fortress of Bitche against the Prussians in 1792, and made 700 prisoners. He was immediately afterwards apointed to command the regiment of Picardy, and in 1794 he was made a general of brigade for his bravery in the battle of Moorlautern. He captured Treves 7 Aug., 1794, and remained in command of the town. Oudinot was nearly cut to pieces by sabre-wounds on the 18th of October, 1795, in a night attack, and was made prisoner, but was exchanged after a period of five months. At the blockade of Ingoldstadt he received a gun-shot wound in the thigh and several sabre-cuts on the arm and neck. He was appointed general of division on 12 April, 1799. He commanded a division at Ulm and at Zurich, and subsequently acted as Massena's principal aide-de-camp, and brought the account of the armistice of Treviso to Paris. In 1805 he commanded the grenadiers at the camp of Boulogne. He entered Vienna forty-five days afterwards, whence he marched to force the bridges of the Danube. Oudinot afterwards took part in the battles of Wertingen, Armstetten, and Juntersdorff, where he was again wounded, and eminently distinguished himself at Austerlitz. He was at the battle of Jena, and he entered Berlin 28 Oct., 1806, whence he passed into Poland. He gained the victory of Ostrolenka 6 Feb., 1807. Napoleon raised him to the dignity of a count of the empire, with a dotation of 1,000,000 francs. Oudinot figured subsequently at the siege of Dantzig, at Friedland, and at Tilsit. He was governor of Erfurt 1808, defeated the Austrians 13 May, 1809, and won fresh laurels at Wagram. He entered Vienna, and the emperor created him a marshal of France. In 1810 he took possession of Holland in the absence of King Louis, who had quitted the throne. He afterwards made the campaign of Russia, and that of 1814. After the restoration of the Bourbons Louis XVIII. appointed him colonel-general of grenadiers, and governor of Metz. During the Hundred Days he lived in retirement. Under the second restoration Louis XVIII. appointed him commander-in-chief of the national guard of Paris, and decorated him with his orders. Marshal Oudinot made the campaign of Spain in 1823, when he captured and governed Madrid. Louis Philippe made him chancellor of the Legion of Honour 1839, and governor of the Hôtel des Invalides 1842. Died at Paris 13 Sept., 1847.

OUDRY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter and engraver, born at Paris 1686; died 1755.

OUGHTRED, WILLIAM, a mathematician, born at Eton 1573 or 1574. He received his education at Eton School, and was elected from thence to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. While at the university he invented a new method of geometrical dialling. On entering into orders, he was presented to the living of Shalford, Surrey, which he resigned for that of Albury, in the same county. About the time that Lord Napier invented logarithms our author wrote his Treatise on Trigonometry, on the same plan as his lordship's canon. In prosecuting his subject, he also invented an instrument, called 'The Circles of Proportion.' In 1631 he published a treatise, entitled 'Arithmeticæ in numeris et speciebus institutio, quæ tum logisticæ tum analyticæ, atque totius mathematicæ clavis est.' This 'Clavis,' though small, contains the essence of the science, and the plan of it was followed by Newton, in his Universal Arithmetic. Oughtred suffered some trouble from the zealots in the civil war, but he lived to see the Restoration, and is said to have died of joy, occasioned by that event, 30 June, 1660. In 1676 his Miscellaneous Tracts were printed at Oxford, under the title of 'Opuscula Mathematica.'

OUTRAM, Sir JAMES, a British general, born in Scotland 1805, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. In early life he received a nomination to a cadetship in the Bombay Native Infantry, and proceeded thither in 1819. In 1838, when the Affghan war broke out, Lord Keane, the commander-in-chief, appointed him his aide-de-camp, in which capacity he served at the siege and capture of Ghuznee. As a recognition of his services, he was soon afterwards appointed political resident at the court of the Ameers of Scinde. While holding this position, he had a violent quarrel with Sir Charles Napier, then commander-in-chief of Bombay. Outram believed the Ameers would observe the treaties into which they had entered, but Sir Charles, on the other hand, distrusted them, and proposed to them a more stringent treaty. The Ameers, who not unnaturally resisted this proposal, were dispossessed and Scinde was annexed to the British crown. Outram afterwards held a succession of political offices in Sattara and at Baroda, as well as at Bombay. He was appointed political commissioner at Oude 1856, and on the outbreak of the Persian war he was nominated commander of the expedition that was sent to operate from the Persian Gulf, having Sir Henry Havelock as his second in command. The restoration of peace and the return of the expeditionary force was singularly opportune, as it was able to take part in crushing the great mutiny

which just then broke out. The brilliant march of the 17th Highlanders and other regiments under the command of Brigadier Havelock, their victories at Bithoor and Cawnpore, their arrival at the latter town too late to save the English captives, though prompt to avenge their fate, must always occupy a conspicuous place in our military annals. Outram, when at last able to rejoin the force, finding his old subordinate in the full career of success, generously declined to deprive him of his command, and accompanied him as a friend and adviser only, till the army had forced its way into the residency of Lucknow and relieved the beleaguered garrison. He now resumed the position with which he had been entrusted by Lord Canning of political commissioner of Oude and military commander. For his services in inducing the natives to submit to the new *régime* he was created a baronet and gazetted to the rank of a lieutenant-general. He died at Paris 11 March, 1863.

OUTRAM, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in Derbyshire 1625. He became fellow of Trinity College, and afterwards of Christ's College, Cambridge. After holding the living of St. Mary Woolnoth, he obtained the archdeaconry of Leicester, and a prebend of Westminster, which he held with the rectory of St. Margaret. Died 23 Aug., 1679. Dr. Outram was the author of a work, entitled 'De Sacrificiis,' 8vo.; and after his death was published a volume of his sermons.

OVERALL, JOHN, an English prelate, born 1559, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to a fellowship in Trinity College. In 1596 he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and elected master of Catherine Hall. In 1601 he became dean of St. Paul's, and in 1614 bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence, in 1618, he was translated to Norwich, where he died 12 May, 1619. He compiled 'The Convocation Book,' in which he maintained the divine origin of government. He had also some concern in the 'authorised' translation of the Bible, and wrote the sacramental part of the church catechism.

OVERBECK, FRIEDRICH, founder of the modern German religious school of painting, born at Lübeck 3 July, 1789, commenced his artistic education at Vienna 1806, and as a student gave evidence of the peculiar bent of his genius. In 1810 he went to Rome, with Schadow, Veit, and Cornelius, embraced the Catholic faith, and made that city his residence. A Madonna, exhibited in 1811, attracted much attention, but the first considerable work executed by the artists of the new school were the frescoes from the 'History of Joseph,' at the villa of the Prussian consul-general Bartholdy. Of these, Overbeck painted the 'Selling of Joseph,' and the 'Seven Lean Years,' in 1816, and the school won a still higher reputation by the frescoes at the villa of the Marchese Massini, in 1817, of which Overbeck furnished five large compositions from Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered.' His best fresco is the 'Miracle of Roses of St. Francis,' in the church at Assisi. His oil-paintings are not numerous: the best known out of Italy are 'The Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem,' and 'The Descent from the Cross,' at Lübeck; the former picture was finished and exhibited at Rome in 1824. In addition to these he painted 'Christ on the Mount of Olives,' at Hamburg; the 'Nuptials of the Blessed Virgin;' several 'Holy Families;' the 'Death of St. Joseph;' and the great painting in the Stadel Institute at Frankfort, representing the

'Influence of Religion upon Art.' His drawings, 'Christ Blessing Little Children,' 'John, the Preacher in the Wilderness,' 'The Raising of the Young Man at Nain,' and the 'Gathering of the Manna,' afford proof of his artistic powers. The school to which Overbeck belonged is characterized by much of the simplicity of the early painters. His fundamental belief was that art does not exist for its own sake, but only to subserve the cause of religion. Many of his productions have been engraved. He was made foreign associate of the French Institute, and published at Paris, in 1842–3, a splendid edition of the 'Passion de N. S. Jésus-Christ.' Died at Rome Nov., 1869.

OVERBEECK, BONAVENTURE VAN, a Dutch painter, whose memory is kept alive by his work entitled 'Reliquiæ antiquæ urbis Romæ,' published in 1709. Born at Amsterdam 1660; died 1706.

OVERBURY, Sir THOMAS, was born at Ilmington, Warwickshire, about 1581, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple. The intimacy which he formed with Robert Carr, afterwards earl of Somerset, proved his ruin. In 1608 he was knighted, and his father was made one of the judges for Wales; but at length Overbury, by venturing to dissuade his friend from marrying the divorced countess of Essex, provoked the anger of both, and, through their contrivance, he was sent to the Tower, where he was poisoned 15 Sept., 1613. This iniquitous deed was not discovered till two years afterwards, when Sir Gervase Elways, lieutenant of the Tower, and some others, were tried and executed; but the principals were pardoned. Sir Thomas Overbury wrote a poem, entitled 'The Wife;' which, with his piece called 'Characters,' went through many editions.

OVID (PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO), a poet of the Augustan age, was of the equestrian order, and born at Sulmo, now called Abruzzo, in the year of Rome 710. He studied the law, and pleaded with eloquence in the court of the centumviri. He was also constituted one of the triumviri, whose authority extended to the trial of capital causes. On succeeding to the paternal estate, he quitted the bar for poetry and pleasure. His writings and his morals, however, appear to have coincided, for he indulged in a prurient fancy, and repudiated two of his wives soon after marriage. Yet he lived happily with his third consort, and derived consolation from her attachment when he fell under the displeasure of Augustus, who, for some cause, never explained, banished him to Tomos, in Scythia, where he died A.D. 17. The best editions of Ovid are that of Heinsius, Amsterdam, 1661, 3 vols.; and of Burman, at the same place, 4 vols., 1727.

OVIEDO, MATTHEW DE, a Franciscan, native of Segovia. He accompanied the Spanish forces to Ireland 1601, having been in the preceding year appointed archbishop of Dublin. When he died is unknown.

OWEN, EDWARD PRYCE, only son of Archdeacon Hugh Owen, was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810; M.A. 1816. After officiating for some time at Park Street Chapel, Grosvenor Square, he became vicar of Wellington, and rector of Eyton, Salop (1823–40). Mr. Owen was an accomplished artist, and published the 'Book of Etchings,' 2 vols. folio, 1842–55. He died at Cheltenham 15 July, 1863, aged 76.

OWEN GLENDOWER. *See* GLENDOWER.

OWEN, HENRY, M.D., a divine, born near Dolgelly, Merionethshire, 1716. He received his education at Ruthin School, Denbighshire, and next at Jesus College, Oxford, where he studied physic, and took his doctor's degree 1753. After practising a few years, he entered into orders, and obtained the living of Terling, Essex, which he resigned 1760, on being presented to the rectory of St. Olave, Hart Street; to which was added, in 1775, the living of Edmonton. Died 14 Oct., 1795. He wrote, among other things, The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles; Observations on the four Gospels; Enquiry into the State of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament; The Intent and Propriety of the Scripture Miracles, in a Series of Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture, 2 vols.; Critica Sacra, or a short Introduction to Hebrew Criticism; Collatio Codicis Cottoniani Geneseos cum editione Romana à viro clarissimo Joanne Ernesto Grabe, jam olim facta, nunc demum summa cura edita; Critical Disquisitions.

OWEN, HUGH, F.S.A., son of a physician at Shrewsbury, received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1783; M.A. 1807), and after taking orders obtained several valuable preferments, including the living of St. Mary's, in his native town, and the archdeaconry of Salop. In conjunction with J. B. Blakeway he compiled 'The History of Shrewsbury,' 2 vols., 1825. Died 23 Dec., 1827, aged 66.

OWEN, JOHN, *Audoënus*, the epigrammatist, was born at Armon, Caernarvonshire, and educated at Winchester School, whence he was elected to New College, Oxford, where he proceeded to his bachelor's degree in civil law, and obtained a fellowship. He afterwards taught school at Trylegh, Monmouthshire, and in 1594 became master of that at Warwick. He died in London 1622. His epigrams came out in portions, and were at last published in one volume; and in 1794 Renouard printed an edition of them at Paris.

OWEN, JOHN, D.D., an Independent minister, born at Stadham, Oxfordshire, where his father was vicar, 1616. He studied at Queen's College, Oxford; but after taking his degrees in arts he turned nonconformist, and in the Rebellion distinguished himself so zealously that the committee for purging the church appointed him to the living of Fordham, in Essex, from whence he removed to Coggeshall, in the same county. The very day after the murder of Charles I. he preached a sermon before the House of Commons; and he made himself so acceptable to the men in power, that Cromwell took him to Ireland, where, however, he did not remain long. He next accompanied Oliver to Scotland, and in 1651 was made dean of Christ Church, Oxford, on which appointment he received his doctor's degree. He served the office of vice-chancellor with great credit; but on the death of Oliver he was deprived of that situation, as he afterwards was of the deanery. In 1673 he took the charge of a congregation in Leadenhall Street. He died at Ealing 24 Aug., 1683. His works are numerous, and of the high Calvinistic character. The principal are, A Display of Arminianism; Treatise on the Perseverance of the Saints; 'Vindiciæ Evangelicæ,' against the Socinians; 'De natura, ortu, progressu, et studio veræ Theologiæ;' Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 4 vols.; Exposition of the 130th Psalm; A Discourse concerning the Holy Spirit; The Glorious Mystery of the Person of Christ; Tracts and Sermons.

OWEN, JOHN HUGH, a Jesuit, was a native of Anglesea, and died at Holywell, Flintshire, 28 Dec., 1686, æt. 71. He published anonymously a treatise 'On the grievousness of Mortal Sin, especially of Heresy,' London, 1668; a Catechism in Welsh; and the prayer-book called 'The Key of Heaven,' London, 1670.—*Oliver*.

OWEN, LEWIS, D.D., LL.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Maltraeth, co. Anglesea, 1533, and educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In Queen Mary's reign he was chosen professor of canon law at Oxford; but shortly after the accession of Elizabeth, being attached to the old religion, he retired to Flanders, and was appointed regius professor of canon law at Douay. He was also made a canon of Cambrai, official of the chapter, and archdeacon of Hainault. Going subsequently to Rome, he was employed by the papal court in several ecclesiastical affairs of the highest importance. St. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan, chose him to be one of the vicar-generals of his diocese 1580, at the same time taking him into his family, where he was an eye-witness of the edifying life of the great saint, who, not long after, died in Dr. Owen's arms. He was made bishop of Cassano, in the kingdom of Naples, 1588, and died at Rome 14 Oct., 1594. The English colleges at Douay and Rome were founded by the joint endeavours of Dr. Owen and his intimate friend Dr., afterwards Cardinal Allen.

OWEN, ROBERT, a social reformer, born at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, 1771. At the age of eighteen he became partner in a cotton mill, and subsequently removed to Chorlton Mills, near Manchester. Prospering in this undertaking, he married, in 1801, the daughter of David Dale, a Glasgow manufacturer, and afterwards assumed the charge of a large cotton factory at New Lanark, Scotland, belonging to his father-in-law. Here he introduced a patriarchal system of social reform, which proved, for a time, highly successful. He then turned his attention to more extensive social evils, and published 'New Views of Society, or Essays upon the Formation of Human Character,' 1812; and subsequently a 'Book of the New Moral World,' in which he maintained a theory of modified communism, insisting on an absolute equality in all rights and duties, and the abolition of all superiority, even that of capital and intelligence. In 1823 he went to the United States, and founded a communist society at New Harmony, in Indiana. The scheme, of course, proved an utter failure, and in 1827 he returned to this country, where experiments of a similar nature, attended by a similar result, were made at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire, and at Tytherley, in Hampshire. Owen succeeded no better in establishing a 'Labour Exchange' in London, in connection with a bazaar and bank. In 1828 he went to Mexico, on the invitation of the government, to carry out his experiment there, but effected nothing. He and his followers, called Owenites, became, in 1827, the soul of the labour leagues out of which sprang the Chartist movement. During his latter years Owen was a believer in spiritualism, and published several conversations held with Benjamin Franklin and other persons. He died at Newtown 19 Nov., 1858.

OWEN, THOMAS, a native of Hampshire, who,

having entered the Society of Jesus, succeeded Father Persons in the rectorship of the English College at Rome 1610, and died 6 Dec., 1618, aged 62. He translated from the French 'A Defence of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus,' 1610; 'An Answer to Anti-Cotton,' 1611; 'A Letter of Cardinal Perron to Isaac Casaubon,' 1612. All these works were printed at St. Omer.

OWEN, WILLIAM, a painter, born in Shropshire 1769. He went to school at Ludlow, and by the advice of Mr. Payne Knight, who resided in the neighbourhood, he was afterwards sent to London, where he became a pupil of Charles Catton, and was favourably noticed by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1806 he became a member of the Royal Academy, and in 1813 principal portrait painter to the prince regent, afterwards George IV. He executed many admirable portraits, and occasionally painted historical subjects. Died 11 Feb., 1825.

OWENSON, Miss SYDNEY. *See* MORGAN, LADY.

OXENEDES, JOHN DE, an English chronicler, was probably a native of Oxnead, Norfolk. He became a monk of the abbey of St. Benet Holme. His Chronicle was edited by Sir Henry Ellis, under the direction of the master of the Rolls, London, 8vo., 1859.

OXENSTIERN, AXEL, a Swedish statesman, born 1583. He was the favourite of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he conducted the affairs of the kingdom with equal ability and integrity. There is a history of Sweden which bears his name; but its authenticity is doubtful. Died 28 Aug., 1654.

OXFORD, EDWARD VERE, EARL OF, was the only son of John, the sixteenth earl, and was born about 1540. He had a rencontre with Sir Philip Sidney, which did not redound to his honour; and in 1586 he sat as lord high chamberlain at the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, as he did afterwards on the earls of Arundel, Essex, and Southampton. He married a daughter of the great Lord Burghley, but treated her inhumanly, out of spite for his father's refusal to save the life of the duke of Norfolk. Died July, 1604. Some of his poems are in the Paradise of Dainty Devices. His lady also wrote sonnets and odes.

OXFORD, ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF, was the son of Sir Edward Harley, and born in London 5 Dec., 1661. At the Revolution he was returned to the House of Commons for Tregony, Cornwall; in 1690 he was chosen one of the commissioners for stating the public accounts, and, in 1694, was ordered to bring in a bill for the frequent meeting of parliaments. In 1702 he was chosen speaker, which office he held while secretary of state, but resigned the latter place in 1708. In 1710 he was constituted one of the commissioners of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer. On the 8th of March, that year, he was stabbed by the marquis of Guiscard, a Frenchman, when under examination at the council-board. The assassin died in prison; and Mr. Harley, on his recovery, received the congratulations of the House of Commons. The year following he was advanced to the peerage, and made lord high treasurer; which office he resigned a few days before the death of Queen Anne, in 1714. The next year he was impeached by the House of Commons of high treason, and committed to the Tower, where he was kept two years, and then, after a public trial, was acquitted. He died 21 May, 1724. Lord Oxford was a liberal encourager of literature, and a great collector of books. These were sold to Osborn, and the printed catalogue of them makes four volumes 8vo. The manuscripts are in the British Museum. His lordship wrote, A Letter to Swift for correcting and improving the English Tongue; An Essay on Public Credit; An Essay upon Loans; A Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of England.

OZANAM, JACQUES, a French mathematician, born at Bouligneux (Dombes) 1640; died 3 April, 1717.

OZELL, JOHN, was born in England, of a French family, and received a liberal education, with a view to the church, which profession he declined for business. He became auditor-general of the City and Bridge accounts, and also of the accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Thomas's Hospital. Died 15 Oct., 1743. His principal works are translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish, among which are Rabelais, Don Quixote, and Molière. The only book of any merit, however, which he published is entitled 'Common Prayer and Common Sense in several places of the Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French, Latin, and Greek Translations of the English liturgy,' 1722. Ozell was a man of consummate vanity, and, as such, is recorded by Pope, in the Dunciad.

OZEROFF, VLADISLAS, a Russian tragic poet, born 29 Sept., 1770; died, 1816.

P.

PAAS, CORNELIUS, an engraver, was a native of Germany, but settled at an early age in this country, where he was appointed engraver to the king. He died at his residence in Holborn, London, 8 Jan., 1806, aged 65.

PAAS, or PASSE, CRISPIN, an engraver of Utrecht, who resided some time in England, where he executed a number of portraits. Afterwards he appears to have settled at Amsterdam, his drawing-book being published in that city 1643. He also illustrated several works with fine plates. He had three sons and a daughter, who were all eminent artists in the same line.

PAAW, PETER, *Pavius*, a physician, born at Amsterdam 1564; became in 1589 professor of medicine at Leyden, where he founded the botanic garden, and died Aug., 1617. His writings are on medical and botanical subjects.

PACCHIAROTTO, JAMES, a painter of Sienna, who flourished between 1497 and 1535.

PACE, RICHARD, a divine and statesman, was born in Hampshire, about 1482. He studied at Padua, and on his return became a member of Queen's College, Oxford, but soon afterwards accompanied Cardinal Bambridge to Rome. In 1515 he was sent to the court of Vienna, and in 1522 was made dean of Exeter. He was also dean of St. Paul's; but falling under the displeasure of Wolsey, he lost his preferments, became deranged, and died at Stepney 1532. He wrote a book on the lawfulness of Henry's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, and some other works. He was the correspondent of Erasmus.

PACHECO, FRANCESCO, a Spanish painter, and writer on his art, born at Seville 1571; died 1654.

PACIAUDI, PAOLO MARIA, an Italian monk of the Theatine order, one of the most learned and laborious antiquaries of the eighteenth century,

was born at Turin 1710, obtained the highest dignities in his order; became librarian to the duke of Parma 1761; and died at Parma 2 Feb., 1785. His principal works are, A Series of Medals, representing the chief events of the government of Malta; De Sacris Christianorum Balneis; De Athletarum Cubistesi; Monumenta Peloponnesia; Memoirs of the Grand Masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; De Libris Eroticis Antiquorum.

PACIUS, JULIUS, a celebrated civilian, born at Vicenza 1550; died 1635.

PACK, RICHARDSON, a poetical and miscellaneous writer, was born in Suffolk about 1680, received his education at Oxford, attained the rank of major in the army, and died at Aberdeen Sept., 1728. His 'Whole Works' were published in an 8vo. vol. 1729.

PACUVIUS, MARCUS, a nephew of Ennius, was born at Brundusium about 220 B.C., and became celebrated at Rome, both as a painter and a tragic poet. Of his tragedies only a few unimportant fragments are extant.

PAER, FERDINANDO, a musical composer, born at Parma 12 July, 1774. Precocious like Mozart, he went to Venice at the age of fifteen, and brought out 'Circe,' an opera of his own composition, which met with considerable success. Here he remained several years to finish his musical education, and then he visited in succession Padua, Milan, Florence, Bologna, Rome, and Naples, everywhere increasing his reputation. On his return to Parma the grand-duke, his godfather, granted him a pension. In 1795 he repaired to Vienna, and in 1801 he was appointed chapel-master to the Elector of Saxony. During his sojourn at Dresden he composed 'Leonoro,' 'I Fuorusciti,' and several other operas. In 1806 he was taken into the service of the Emperor Napoleon, and appointed composer and conductor of the chamber music of the Empress Marie-Louise. From this time forward he resided principally in Paris, where he was for several years director of the Italian Opera. Died 3 May, 1839. The best of his operas are 'Griselda,' 'Camilla,' 'Agnese,' 'Achille,' and 'Sargino.'

PAGAN, BLAISE FRANÇOIS, Comte DE, a French nobleman, born 1604; died 18 Nov., 1665. He acquired great distinction in the army, was one of the principal military engineers of his time, and wrote some esteemed works on fortification, geometry, and astronomy.

PAGANINI, NICOLO, the most wonderful of violinists, was born at Genoa 18 Feb., 1784, and received his earliest instruction from his father. In his ninth year he performed with great applause in the theatre of his native city. He afterwards became a pupil of Costa at Genoa, and next of Paer and Ghiretti at Parma. After performing at Lucca, Leghorn, Milan, Turin, Florence, Naples, and Rome, he visited Palermo, whence he went to Vienna and Berlin. In Feb., 1831, he arrived at Paris, and in May following in London. At both these capitals his reception was enthusiastic, and his profits enormous. He died at Nice 27 May, 1840. By a Jewess named Antonia Bianchi he had one son, Achillino, to whom he left the bulk of his vast fortune.

PAGE, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Harrow, Middlesex, 1590, and educated at Oxford. In 1629 he became master of Reading School; but he was deprived of this post during the Rebellion, though he continued to hold the living of East Locking, Berkshire, till his death on 14 Feb., 1663. He wrote 'A Treatise in Justification of Bowing at the name of Jesus;' 'Animadversions on Hales's Tract concerning Schism;' and a translation of the 'Imitation of Christ.'

PAGET, EUSEBIUS, a Puritan divine, born at Cranford, in Northamptonshire, about 1542, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He became successively vicar of Oundle, and rector of Langton, in his native county. Afterwards he removed to the living of Kilkhampton, Cornwall, and lastly to St. Anne's, Aldersgate Street, where he died in May, 1617. He wrote 'A History of the Bible,' and some other works. His son, *Ephraim Paget*, was born 1575, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He obtained the living of St. Edmund the King, in Lombard Street, of which he was deprived in the Rebellion. He then retired to Deptford, where he died in April, 1647. His works are, Christianographia, or a Description of the different Sorts of Christians in the World; and Hæresiographia, or a Description of the Heresies of later Times.

PAGET, HENRY WILLIAM, Marquis of Anglesey. *See* ANGLESEY.

PAGI, ANTOINE, a learned Cordelier, born at Rognes, in Provence, 1624; died at Aix 5 June, 1699. His chief literary performance is a Critique upon Baronius's Annals, in which he was assisted by his nephew, *François Pagi* (b. 1654; d. 1721), who was also a Cordelier, and who wrote a history of the Popes, entitled 'Breviarium Historico-chronologico-criticum.'

PAGNINO, SANTE, in Latin *Sanctes Pagninus*, a Dominican, born at Lucca 1466, devoted twenty-five years to a translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew text, which he followed with admirable precision. He afterwards translated the New Testament, and compiled a Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar. He died at Lyons 1536.

PAINE, THOMAS, a political and infidel writer, born 1737, at Thetford, Norfolk, where he was brought up to the business of a stay-maker. He afterwards became an exciseman at Lewes; but being dismissed for some malpractices, he went to America, where he contributed much to the Revolution by a pamphlet entitled 'Common Sense;' for which he was rewarded with five hundred pounds by the legislature of Pennsylvania. He also obtained a grant of land in the province of New York. In 1790 he came to London, and excited considerable notice by his 'Rights of Man,' in answer to Burke. A prosecution, however, being instituted against Paine, he went to France, where he was chosen into the national assembly; but in the time of Robespierre he was thrown into prison, and narrowly escaped the guillotine. During this confinement he wrote his infamous work called 'The Age of Reason,' in which he endeavoured to bring religion into contempt. After his liberation he published some political tracts of little moment; but one of them was a scandalous attack upon the character of Washington. In 1802 he went to America, where he ended a debauched life 8 June, 1809.

PAISIELLO, GIOVANNI, a musical composer, born at Tarentum 9 May, 1741, was one of Durante's pupils. He made his début in dramatic composition 1763, when he produced two comic operas, 'La Pupilla' and 'Il Mondo al Roveseio,' which spread his reputation throughout his native

county; and he gained a European renown by 'La Madama Umorista,' 'Demetrio,' 'Artaserce,' 'Le Virtuose Ridicole,' 'Il Negligente,' 'Il Marchese Tulipano,' 'L'Idole Cinese,' 'Le due Contesse,' and 'La Disfatta di Dario.' After residing nine years in Russia, on the invitation of the Empress Catharine, he proceeded to Warsaw, where he set to music for the king of Poland Metastasio's oratorio of the 'Passion,' and to Vienna, where he composed for the Emperor Joseph II. the opera of 'Il Re Teodoro.' Returning to Italy, he brought out at Rome, in 1785, 'L'Amore Ingegnoso,' and then settled for ten years at Naples, where he produced a large number of masterpieces, among which 'La Molinara' and 'La Nina' deserve special mention. Subsequently, on the invitation of Napoleon, he spent two years and a half in France. His death occurred at Naples, 5 June, 1816. Besides the operas above mentioned, he composed 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia' (since superseded by Rossini's opera with the same title), 'Il Tamburro Notturno,' 'La Serva Padrona,' 'Antigono,' 'Elfrida,' 'Andromacha,' Catone in Utica,' &c., and a great deal of church music.

PAJOU, Augustin, a French sculptor, born at Paris 1730; died there 1809.

PALAFOX Y MELZI, José, a Spanish patriot, born at Torre del Alfranca, Aragon, 1780. His family was one of the oldest in Aragon. At an early age he entered the royal body-guard, and became part of the military household of the king of Spain. As an officer in the body-guard he accompanied the royal family to Bayonne, 1808. There the king was retained a prisoner; but Palafox escaped in a peasant's dress, and repaired to his estate near Saragossa. In the same year the revolted city was menaced by the French army under Lefebvre-Desnouelles, and the populace proclaimed him captain-general of Aragon (May 23). He is represented by Sir W. F. P. Napier and some Spanish historians as totally unfitted for the position, and indebted to others for the temporary success of his defence. Soldiers from the adjacent country were called into the city; barricades were erected in every street, and nearly every house was made a point of resistance. After a siege of sixty-one days the French retired; but they returned in greater force successively under Moncey, Mortier, Junot, and Lannes, and the city capitulated in Feb., 1809. Palafox was not in active command at the time, being ill of a prevalent epidemic. The capitulation provided that Palafox should depart free, and that no one should be molested; but the city was pillaged, blood profusely shed, and Palafox, still prostrate with the malady, sent a prisoner to Vincennes. He was only released upon the restoration of Ferdinand VII. in 1813, when he returned to Madrid with the king, and was confirmed in his position of captain-general of Aragon. Nevertheless he pronounced in 1820 for the constitution, and in 1823 signed a protest against the royal power. In 1833 he joined the party of Queen Isabella, and was soon afterwards imprisoned upon suspicion of some correspondence with the queen's enemies, but was liberated upon proof of his innocence. Palafox was made duke of Saragossa 1836, and died at Paris 16 Feb., 1847.

PALESTRINA, Giovanni Pierluigi da, a musical composer, born at the ancient Prænestе, now called Palestrina, about 1524. He was master of the chapel of St. Peter's at Rome, where he died 2 Feb., 1594. His church music stands in the highest estimation, and he was styled by his contemporaries the 'Prince of Music.' The most remarkable of his compositions are the famous 'Mass of Pope Marcellus,' a 'Stabat Mater,' and the celebrated motett 'Populeus.'

PALEY, William, D.D., the son of a clergyman, was born at Peterborough July, 1743. He became a sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge, where, in 1763, he took his first degree. After this he was employed as an assistant in the academy at Greenwich, and curate of the parish. In 1766 he was elected fellow of his college, and took his master's degree. He now resided at the university till 1776, when he was inducted to the vicarage of Dalston, Cumberland, to which was added that of Appleby, in the adjoining county. In 1780 he was collated to a prebend in the cathedral of Carlisle, of which diocese he became archdeacon in 1782; and in 1785 he was appointed chancellor. In that year he published his great work 'The Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy.' His next publication was entitled 'Horæ Paulinæ, or the truth of the History of St. Paul evinced by a comparison of the Epistles which bear his name with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another.' In 1793 he vacated Dalston, on being presented to the vicarage of Stanwix, near Carlisle; and the year following he printed 'A View of the Evidences of Christianity.' The same year he was instituted to the prebend of St. Pancras, in the diocese of London, and soon afterwards was promoted to the subdeanery of Lincoln. In 1795 he took his doctor's degree on being presented to the living of Bishop Wearmouth, where he wrote his last work, entitled 'Natural Theology, or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature.' He died 25 May, 1805. His sermons have been published in one volume. Dr. Paley was also the author of a life of Bishop Law; The Clergyman's Companion in visiting the Sick; and a small piece entitled 'The Young Christian instructed.'

PALGRAVE, Sir Francis, an antiquary, was born in London, July, 1788, being the son of a Jewish gentleman, Mr. Meyer Cohen, of the Stock Exchange. After being carefully educated at home under Dr. Montucci, he was articled to a firm of solicitors in Basinghall Street, of which he afterwards became managing clerk, retaining that position till 1822, when he was employed under the Record Commission, for from an early period he had devoted himself with great ardour to antiquarian pursuits, and in 1818 he had edited a collection of Anglo-Norman Chansons. In 1823 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Dawson Turner, on which occasion he obtained a royal license to assume the name of Palgrave, that being the maiden name of his wife's mother. He was called to the bar in 1827; received the honour of knighthood 1832, in acknowledgment of his contributions to constitutional and parliamentary history; and on the reconstruction of the Record Office in 1838 he was appointed deputy-keeper of the Records, which office he retained till his death. Among his works are, 'Calendars of the Treasury of the Exchequer:' 'Parliamentary Writs;' 'Curia Regis Records;' 'Documents illustrative of the History of Scotland;' 'The Merchant and the Friar,' an imaginative history of Marco Polo and Friar Bacon; 'Handbook for Travellers in Northern Italy;' 'History of England and Normandy;' and nu-

merous articles in the 'Quarterly' and 'Edinburgh Reviews,' a list of which is printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for Oct., 1861. Sir Francis died at Hampstead 6 July, 1861. A number of his MS. note-books are preserved in the British Museum (Addit. 26083 et seq.).

PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, AMBROISE MARIE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, baron DE, a French naturalist, born at Arras 27 July, 1752. In 1786 he undertook a journey to Africa to explore the kingdoms of Oware and Benin, where he collected a number of flowers and insects which he forwarded to Europe. Being attacked twice with yellow fever, he sailed for St. Domingo, where he was much persecuted by the negroes. He contrived, however, to escape to the United States, and ultimately returned to France. He became a member of the Institute 1806; and died at Paris 21 Jan., 1820. His principal works are, 'Flore d'Oware et de Benin, en Afrique;' 'Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amérique;' and 'Essai d'une nouvelle Agrostographie.'

PALISSY, BERNARD DE, an artist, was born at Agen, in France, about 1524. He discovered the method of applying enamel to stone-ware, and his manufacture soon excelled the finest of the Italian. He next pursued the study of chemistry, his knowledge of which enabled him to make improvements in agriculture. He also formed the first cabinet of natural history in France, on which science he delivered lectures. He was a Protestant, and died about 1589. His works and life were published at Paris, in 1777, by St. Fond. J. Salles has written an 'Étude sur la Vie et les Travaux de B. Palissy,' 8vo., Nimes, 1855; and an interesting Life of Palissy, the Potter,' by Henry Morley, appeared at London 1852.

PALLADIO, ANDREA, an architect, was born 1518, at Vicenza, in Lombardy. He learnt the principles of his art from Trissino, after which he studied at Rome, and on his return to Lombardy constructed a number of noble edifices. He was also employed in various parts of Italy, particularly at Venice, where he built the Palace Foscari. He died at his native place 6 Aug., 1580. His Treatise on Architecture was printed at Venice in 1570, folio; and again at London in 1715, in 3 vols. folio. In 1730 Lord Burlington published some of Palladio's designs in 1 vol. folio. This artist was likewise the author of a work, entitled 'L'Antichità di Roma.'

PALLAS, PETER SIMON, a naturalist, was born at Berlin 22 Sept., 1741. He studied at Halle and Göttingen, at which last university he wrote a treatise, 'De infestis viventibus intra viventia,' or inquiry concerning worms in the human body. In 1760 he went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, and the year following visited London, to improve himself in surgery and medicine. After residing in England about a year, he returned to Berlin, from whence he removed to the Hague, where he published his 'Elenchus Zoophytorum,' and his 'Miscellanea Zoologica.' In 1767 he went to St. Petersburg, and the next year accompanied an expedition sent to explore the distant provinces of the Russian empire, which tour took up six years, and the account of it was published by Pallas in 5 vols. 4to. Soon after this he printed his collections relative to the Monguls. In 1794 Pallas made a journey into the Crimea, of which he published an account entitled 'A Physical and Topographical Picture of Taurida.' Soon after this he took up his residence in that country, where the Empress Catharine gave him an estate. He died at Berlin 7 Sept., 1811. His other works on natural history are numerous and valuable.

PALLAVICINO, SFORZA, a cardinal, born at Rome 1607. He was made a bishop when very young; and he was also chosen president of the Academy of Humoristi. In 1638 he entered the order of Jesuits, and in 1657 was made a cardinal. He died 5 June, 1667. Pallavicino wrote 'The History of the Council of Trent,' printed in Italian, 2 vols. folio, Rome, 1656-57; and in Latin, 3 vols. 4to., Antwerp, 1672. In this work Cardinal Pallavicino ably defends the Holy See from the charges and insinuations brought against it by Father Paul Sarpi in his history of the same Council.

PALLISER, Sir HUGH, an English admiral, born 1721. He entered the navy early in life, and distinguished himself on many occasions, particularly at the taking of Quebec. In 1773 he was made a baronet; but being second in command to Admiral Keppel, in the memorable battle off Ushant, 27 July, 1778, some misunderstanding took place, and these two officers preferred charges against each other. Keppel was acquitted, and Palliser censured. This sentence was considered as more the effect of party feeling than of justice; and he was made governor of Greenwich Hospital, where he died 1796.

PALMA, GIACOMO, a painter, was born at Serinalta, in the territory of Bergamo, about 1510, and became the disciple of Titian, to whose style he also added that of Giorgione. His pictures are very fine and rare. He died at the age of 48. His great-nephew, *Giacomo Palma*, called *the Young*, was born 1544, and died 1628. He resided at Venice, and his paintings are excellent.

PALMBLAD, VILHELM FREDRIK, a Swedish author, professor of Greek literature in the university of Upsal, was born at Liljested 16 Dec., 1788, and died 2 Sept., 1852.

PALMELLA, Dom PEDRO DE SOUZA-HOLSTEIN, duke OF, a Portuguese statesman, born at Turin 1786; died at Lisbon 12 Oct., 1850.

PALMER, JOHN, an actor of very considerable talents, belonging to Drury Lane Theatre, was born in London about 1742, and came on the stage at the age of twenty. No performer ever had a wider range of characters, showed more industry, or exercised great talents with more success. His final exit was singularly awful. On 2 Aug., 1798, while performing in Kotzebue's play of 'The Stranger,' at the Liverpool theatre, after uttering the line, 'There is another and a better world,' he fell on his back, heaved a convulsive sigh, and immediately expired.

PALMER, JOHN, the first projector of mail-coaches, was born about 1750 at Bath, where he was brought up as a brewer; but he subsequently solicited and obtained a patent for a theatre in his native city. As a reward for his new plan of mail-coaches he was made comptroller of the Post Office, with a salary of 1500*l.* per annum. Some disputes, however, occurring, a party grew up against him which he was not powerful enough to encounter, and he was suspended in 1702; but on subsequent petition he was reimbursed by parliament, though very inadequately to his promised reward. Died at Brighton 16 Aug., 1818.

PALMER, ROGER, earl of Castlemain. *See* CASTLEMAIN.

PALMER, SAMUEL, an eminent printer of Bar-

tholomew Close, London, died 9 May, 1732. He wrote a 'History of Printing,' in which he was assisted by that singular character, George Psalmanazar.

PALMERSTON, Henry John Temple, Viscount, K.G., was born 20 Oct., 1784, in Park Street, Westminster, and not, as is usually stated, at Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, the family seat. He was the eldest son of the second viscount, and succeeded to the title 1802. His education commenced at Harrow, was continued at the university of Edinburgh, and was completed at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1806. In the same year, when the formation of the Grenville administration obliged Lord Henry Petty, on his accession to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appeal to his constituents, Lord Palmerston, then little more than of age, contested with him the representation of Cambridge university. He was unsuccessful, and though his name appeared in a double return from Horsham, he failed to obtain a seat in Parliament. In the following year he again contested the university, but failed, when he was returned for Newport, I.W., which he continued to represent till elected member for Cambridge. On the formation of the duke of Portland's administration Lord Palmerston, who had displayed considerable ability in Parliament, was appointed a junior Lord of the Admiralty, and a speech made by him 3 Feb., 1808, in opposition to Mr. Ponsonby's motion for the production of papers explanatory of the grounds on which the administration had advised the expedition against Copenhagen, may be regarded as an indication of the principle of much of his subsequent practice as a diplomatist. In 1809, on the resignation of the secretaryship of war by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Palmerston was appointed to that office, which he continued to fill until 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the duke of Wellington. He exhibited remarkable ability in his conduct as secretary at war. During the whole of this period he confined himself, in his speeches in Parliament, chiefly to the business of his department, interfering occasionally only in discussions on other topics. Among these exceptions, however, was the question of Catholic Emancipation, to which he always gave a steady support. A difference of opinion on the East Retford disfranchisement question occasioned his withdrawal from office, and he remained in opposition until the accession of Earl Grey to power in Nov., 1830, when he received the post of foreign secretary in the Whig ministry which was then formed, and he was ever afterwards a prominent leader of the Liberal party. He resigned when Sir Robert Peel came into office 1834, but resumed his functions under Lord Melbourne 1835. The following six years were perhaps the period during which he attained that reputation for brilliancy, alertness, and omniscience as a foreign minister, which made his name a word of exultation to his admirers and of execration and fear to some foreign governments. In 1841 Sir Robert Peel again came into power, and Lord Palmerston went out of office with his party. While in opposition he denounced the Ashburton Treaty with the United States; and on the question of the Corn Laws he publicly announced in 1845 his conversion to the principle of absolute repeal, having before that time been in favour of a fixed duty for the purposes of revenue. When Sir Robert Peel came to the same determination his cabinet, being of opinion that the work ought to be left to the Liberal party, resigned office, and Lord John Russell was sent for by the queen, and entrusted with the task of forming a new government. He solicited the assistance of his old colleagues, including Earl Grey and Lord Palmerston. The former nobleman, disapproving of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, refused to lend any assistance to Lord John unless Lord Palmerston were excluded from office. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, expressed his willingness to refrain from taking office, but promised to give the new government all the support he could. The quarrel, however, disconcerted the measures of the Whig leader, and Sir Robert Peel was therefore called to the helm, and under his auspices the law abolishing the protective duty on corn was passed. Soon afterwards Sir Robert's cabinet broke up through the dissensions of the party of which he was the head, and Lord Palmerston again came into office as minister of foreign affairs, in the summer of 1846, as a member of the new Whig ministry of Lord John Russell. He continued to direct the diplomacy of the country in this capacity through the many difficult and intricate foreign questions which arose. Among these were the troubles in Portugal, the Swiss question, the revolutionary movements of 1848, the Greek question, which had its origin in 1847, and was brought to an issue by the reprisals of 1850, and finally the Hungarian war and the protection of the fugitive Hungarian chiefs. In 1851 differences with Lord John Russell and with his other colleagues induced him to resign. He was not, however, long out of office. In 1852 he became home secretary in the coalition government of Lord Aberdeen, and premier in Feb., 1855, when that ministry broke up through the events of the Crimean war. In 1857 a vote of censure was passed in the House of Commons on his policy in China, the effect of which was a dissolution. The election went in his favour; but he was obliged to retire in 1858, in consequence of a defeat on the Conspiracy Bill. In June, 1859, the short career of Lord Derby's government came to an end, and Lord Palmerston returned once more to the post of premier, and held it till his death, which occurred 18 Oct., 1865, at Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Lord Palmerston married (1839) Lady Emily Mary, sister of Viscount Melbourne, and widow of Earl Cowper; but as he had no issue, his title became extinct.

PALOMINO Y VELASCO, Don Acislo Antonio, a Spanish painter, born at Bujalance, near Cordova, 1653 or 1658; died at Madrid, 13 April, 1726.

PALSGRAVE, John, a native of London, studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and subsequently at Paris, where he proceeded M.A. He was chosen to instruct the Princess Mary in the French language previously to her marriage with Louis XII. of France, and he accompanied her to that country. On his return to England he was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and obtained several benefices. He died before 12 Sept., 1554. His works are, 'Lesclarcissement de la langue Francoyse,' 1530, one of the earliest attempts to explain in English the rules of French grammar; and a translation of Fullonius's 'Comedye of Acolastus,' 1540.—*Athen. Cantab.*

PANARD, Charles François, a French poet and dramatist, born at Nogent-le-Roi, near Chartres, about 1694; died at Paris 13 Jan., 1765.

PANCIROLI, Guido, an Italian civilian, born at Reggio 1523. He became professor of the Institutes at Padua, and after filling that chair seven years, was appointed to that of the Roman law, but resigned it in 1571, to go to Turin, where he obtained the professorship of civil law. In 1582 he returned to Padua, where he died 1599. He wrote lives of eminent Italian jurists, and a curious work, translated into English under the title of 'The History of many Memorable Things lost which were in use among the Ancients,' 2 vols. 12mo., London, 1715; 1727.

PANCKOUCKE, André Joseph, a French bookseller and author, born at Lille 1700; died 17 July, 1753. His son, *Charles Joseph Panckoucke*, born at Lille 26 Nov., 1736, settled in Paris, where he acquired great celebrity as a publisher and writer. He died 19 Dec., 1798.

PANZANI, Gregorio, an Italian ecclesiastic, who was sent to England by Pope Urban VIII. to settle the differences which had arisen between the regular and secular clergy. He resided here from 1634 to 1636, and wrote very interesting Memoirs of his mission, which have never been published in Italian. Dodd, however, has given some extracts from them in his 'Church History;' and the Rev. Joseph Berington published an English translation, entitled 'Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani,' 8vo., Birmingham, 1793, on which work a volume of 'Remarks,' by the Rev. Charles Plowden, S.J., was published at Liege in the following year. On his return to Italy, Panzani was appointed a canon of St. Laurence's in Damaso, and bishop of Mileto, with the addition of a civil judicature in the city of Rome.

PANZER, George Wolfgang Francis, a bibliographer, born at Sulzbach, in the Upper Palatinate, 16 March, 1729, become pastor of the cathedral church of St. Sebaldus at Nuremberg, where he died 9 July, 1805. His famous 'Annales Typographici, ab artis inventæ origine ad annum MD.,' appeared at Nuremberg, in 11 vols. 4to., 1793-1803.

PAOLI, Pasquale de, was born at Rostino, in the island of Corsica, 1726. His father, *Giacinto de Paoli*, after labouring in vain to establish the freedom of his country, went to Naples, where Pasquale was educated in the college of Jesuits. In his twenty-ninth year he was chosen generalissimo of Corsica, where he exerted himself in promoting such objects as were best calculated to secure the independence of the republic. The Genoese, however, having made a transfer of the island to France, that power sent such an overwhelming force into it as compelled Paoli to seek an asylum in England, where he obtained a pension. On the breaking-out of the French Revolution he returned to Corsica, and prevailed upon his countrymen to submit to the English government, after which he returned to London, and died in Feb., 1807.

PAOLO SARPI. *See* Sarpi.

PAOLO VERONESE. *See* Cagliari.

PAPEBROCH, Daniel, a learned Jesuit, one of the most industrious editors of the 'Acta Sanctorum,' was born 1628 at Antwerp, where he died 28 June, 1714.

PAPIN, Denis, a physician, was a native of Blois. After taking his doctor's degree he visited England, and, in 1680, became a fellow of the Royal Society. While here he published an account of an invention which still bears his name. His work is entitled 'The New Digester, or Engine for the softening of Bones.' Papin assisted Mr. Boyle in his experiments, and, on leaving England, went to Marburg, where he taught mathematics. His other works are, 'Fasciculus Dissertationum de quibusdam Machinis Physicis;' 'Ars nova ad aquam ignis adminiculo efficacissime elevandum.' Died 1710.

PAPIN, Isaac, a French divine, born at Blois 1657. He was educated for the ministry, among the Protestants at Geneva; but being refused a testimonial on account of his opinions on the doctrine of grace, he came to England, and was ordained by the bishop of Ely. Soon after this he published a book against Jurieu, who avenged himself by preventing Papin from obtaining a settlement in Germany. He then turned Catholic, and died at Paris 1709. His theological works were published in 3 vols., 1723.

PAPINIANUS, Æmilius, a Roman lawyer, born in the year 175. He became advocate of the treasury, and afterwards prætorian prefect under the Emperor Severus, who recommended his sons, Caracalla and Geta, to his care. When the former murdered his brother, he ordered Papinianus to justify the deed. Refusing to do this, he was beheaded A.D. 212. He wrote several valuable works.

PARACELSUS, Philippus Aureolus Theophrastus, a noted empiric, whose family name was Bombastus, which he changed to Paracelsus. He was born near Zurich 1493; and though his father was a physician, he neglected the education of his son, who, however, gathered considerable practical knowledge in his various travels. He had considerable success by the boldness of his practice, and he possessed no small skill in chemistry and metallurgy. He died in an hospital at Salzburg 24 Sept., 1541. His works were printed at Geneva in 1658, 3 vols., folio.

PARDOE, Miss Julia, an English authoress, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1812; died in London 26 Nov., 1862. She was the daughter of an officer in the army, travelled much abroad, and in 1859 received a pension of £100 from the civil list. Her principal works are, 'Traits and Traditions of Portugal;' 'The City of the Sultan;' 'Romance of the Harem;' 'Beauties of the Bosphorus;' 'The City of the Magyar;' 'Louis XIV. and the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century;' 'Court and Reign of Francis I.;' 'Life of Mary de Medicis.'

Paré, Ambroise, a celebrated surgeon, born at Laval, in the province of Maine, 1509. He was appointed surgeon to Henry II., and he held the same office under the three succeeding kings. Though a Protestant, he was esteemed by Charles IX., who saved him in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was prevailed upon by Paré to put a stop to the effusion of blood. He died 20 Dec., 1590. His works have been published in one volume folio. Paré is justly regarded as the father of modern surgery.

Pareja, Juan de, a painter, was born in the West Indies, and became the slave of Diego Velasquez. In the absence of his master, Pareja amused himself by drawing, but, fearful of giving offence, kept his works concealed. Philip IV. coming one day into the painting-room, Pareja was tempted to place before him one of his own pictures, with which the monarch was highly

pleased, and more so on being informed by whom it was executed. He desired Velasquez to give him his liberty and instructions; but the faithful Pareja remained with his master till his death. His portraits are very fine. Died 1670.

PARENT-DUCHATELET, Alexandre Jean Baptiste, a French physician, noted for his researches in connection with the public health, was born at Paris about 1790, and died 6 March, 1836. His principal work is entitled 'De la Prostitution dans la Ville de Paris, considerée sous le rapport de la morale, de l'hygiène publique, et de l'administration,' 2 vols.

PARINI, Giuseppe, an Italian poet, born at Bosisio, near Milan, 22 May, 1729; died 15 Aug., 1799. His fame rests on a didactic and dramatic satire entitled 'Il Giorno.'

PARIS, John Ayrton, M.D., was born at Cambridge 7 Aug., 1785, received his education at Caius College in that university, and afterwards practised medicine at Penzance, Cornwall. In 1817 he came to London, and in 1844 became president of the College of Physicians, which post he retained till his death on 24 Dec., 1856. He wrote, 'Pharmacologia,' containing the substance of his lectures on Materia Medica; A Treatise on Diet, 1827; a Memoir of Sir Humphry Davy; Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest; and Medical Jurisprudence, 3 vols., 1823, in collaboration with Mr. Fonblanque.

PARIS, Matthew, a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's. He was a mathematician, poet, divine, and historian, in which latter capacity he wrote 'A History of the World, from the Creation to the Conquest,' and afterwards continued it to 1259, in which year he died. The work, with Rishanger's continuation, was printed in 1571, and several times since. This author also wrote 'Vitæ duorum Offarum, Merciæ regum;' and other pieces, which remain in manuscript.

PARISIS, Pierre Louis, a distinguished French prelate, born 1795; died 1866. He was a native of Orleans, and in 1834 was consecrated bishop of Langres, whence he was translated to Arras 1851. Among his works are, 'Demonstration of the Divinity of Jesus Christ,' and 'Freethinkers disavowed by Common Sense.'

PARISOT, or NORBERT, Pierre, a Capuchin, born at Bar-le-Duc 1697. In 1736 he went as a missionary to the East Indies, but having quarrelled with the Jesuits, they got him removed to America. He returned to Europe in 1744, and soon after published a work, entitled 'Historical Memoirs relative to the Missions in the Indies,' which, giving offence to his own order as well as the Jesuits, he removed into England, where he established two manufactories of tapestry. From hence he went to Prussia, and afterwards to Portugal. Having finished his History of the Jesuits, he returned to France, and published it in six volumes. He now re-entered the order, which he had left, but quitted it again, and died in Lorraine 1770.

PARK, Sir James Allan, a learned judge, was born at Newington, Surrey, 1766; received his education in the free-school of Northampton; was nominated a justice of the Court of Common Pleas 1816; and died 8 Dec., 1838. His 'System of the Law of Marine Insurances,' 1787, became a standard work, and passed through several editions.

PARK, Mungo, an enterprising traveller, born at Fowlshiels, co. Selkirk, 10 Sept., 1771, his father being a respectable yeoman, who held a farm under the duke of Buccleuch. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Thomas Anderson, a surgeon of Selkirk, with whom he spent three years. In 1789 he removed to Edinburgh, and attended lectures there for three successive sessions, devoting much of his attention to the study of botany. Coming to London, he was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks, through whose influence he obtained the appointment of assistant surgeon to the 'Worcester' East Indiaman, and made a voyage to Bencoolen, in Sumatra, during which he collected a number of specimens in botany and natural history. On his return the Association for Promoting Discoveries in Africa, of which Sir Joseph Banks was president, sent him on an expedition to ascertain the course of the Niger, and the state of the great central emporium, Timbuctoo. On 22 May, 1795, he set sail from Portsmouth on board the 'Endeavour,' and arrived in the Gambia on the 24th of the following month. He advanced into the kingdom of Walli, reached Medina, the capital, and after many hair-breadth escapes arrived at Sego, where he saw the long-sought Niger, as broad as the Thames at Westminster. He next pushed forward to Moorzan, after which he crossed the Niger to Silla, nearly 1100 miles east of Cape Verd, whence he returned by the same route, and after passing through innumerable difficulties and privations arrived at Pisania. During this journey he fixed the boundaries of the Negroes and Moors, traced the sources of the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger, confirmed the ancient accounts relative to the course of the last river, illustrated the history of the ancient Lotophagi and the mode of propagating the Mahommedan religion by proselytism, and established a number of geographical positions in a direct line of 1100 miles from Cape Verd. After an absence from England of two years and seven months Park arrived at Falmouth 22 Dec., 1797. Retiring now for a while to his native place, he drew up an account of his wanderings, which appeared under the title of 'Travels in the interior Districts of Africa, 1795-7, by Mungo Park, with an Appendix containing geographical illustrations of Africa, by Major Rennell,' 4to., London, 1799. In 1804 he was placed at the head of another expedition, which left Portsmouth on the 30th of January. On the 8th March he arrived at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, and on the 28th at Goree, where he engaged upwards of forty soldiers belonging to the garrison to attend him in his expedition. Half his journey towards the Niger was not completed when the rainy season commenced, and out of forty-four men who left Goree only nine arrived at the Niger, all sick, and several in a state of mental derangement. Nothing, however, could shake Park's resolution. Having constructed a boat, he set sail down the Niger; but Mr. Maxwell, the governor of Goree, in vain awaited intelligence of his progress. At length one Amadi Fatouma, one of his attendants, was found, and he stated that in sailing down the Niger, Park and his companions had a skirmish with the natives, when the boat was sucked into a rapid, and the white men drowned. Thus perished Mungo Park, towards the close of the year 1805. His Journal and Correspondence were published 1815, with his Life prefixed by Mr. Wishaw.

PARK, Thomas, F.S.A., an engraver and anti-

quarian writer, died at Hampstead 26 Nov., 1834, aged 75. He wrote some volumes of original poetry, but is best known as the editor of antiquarian works, such as the 'Nugæ Antiquæ' of Sir John Harington; Walpole's 'Royal and Noble Authors;' the 'Harleian Miscellany,' &c.

PARKE, JAMES, Lord Wensleydale. *See* WENSLEYDALE.

PARKER, JOHN, D.D., bishop of Elphin; archbishop of Tuam 1667; archbishop of Dublin 1678–9; died 28 Dec., 1681.

PARKER, MATTHEW, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Norwich 6 Aug., 1504. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1533 the king granted him a licence to preach throughout the nation; and as he was much afflicted with a disorder in the head, he obtained leave to preach covered. He was also made chaplain to Anne Bolevn. In 1535 he was preferred to the deanery of Stoke Clare in Suffolk; and in 1544 he became master of Corpus Christi College. He took a wife in 1547. When Ket's insurrection broke out, 1549, he had the boldness to oppose the rebels in their camp, and exhorted them to submission. In 1552 he became dean of Lincoln. His marriage rendered it necessary for him to live in retirement during the reign of Mary, but when Elizabeth came to the throne he was appointed archbishop of Canterbury. There were, however, great difficulties in connection with his consecration. All the old Catholic prelates refused point-blank to have anything to do with the affair, and consequently a royal commission was issued to William Barlow, John Scorey, Miles Coverdale, and John Hodgkins, all reformed bishops, empowering them to consecrate Parker archbishop of Canterbury. A ceremony was accordingly performed, as Protestant writers allege, on the 17th of December, 1559, although some Catholic writers of great learning stoutly maintain that the whole transaction was an empty fiction, and that even assuming the ceremony to have been gone through, Barlow, the chief acting consecrator, had never himself received episcopal consecration. Numberless volumes have been written on this very mysterious transaction, on which the whole theory of the validity of Anglican orders depends. It is only necessary here to state that the Church of Rome has uniformly refused to recognise the orders of the Church of England. He died 17 May, 1575, and was buried in the chapel at Lambeth; but in the Rebellion his tomb was demolished, and his bones lay scattered about, till Dugdale deposited them in the chapel. The archbishop published a sermon preached at the funeral of Bucer; and besides his share in the reformed Liturgy, he was principally concerned in the Bishops' Bible. He was also an eminent antiquary, as appears in his editions of the old English historians, and his work 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ,' fol., 1572.

PARKER, RICHARD, was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Gonville and Caius College, and B.D. In 1611 he retired to Littlebury, in Essex, and died in or about 1624. He is author of a brief history of the university of Cambridge, entitled 'Σκελετος Cantabrigiensis.'

PARKER, SAMUEL, an English bishop, born at Northampton Sept., 1640, and educated at Oxford. In 1665 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and published 'Tentamina Physico-Theologica de Deo;' for which Archbishop Sheldon made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the archdeaconry of Canterbury. He also obtained a prebend in that church, and other preferments, in return for which he displayed his zeal by writing against the nonconformists, in a 'Discourse of Ecclesiastical Polity.' But he hereby raised up a host of enemies, the chief of whom was Andrew Marvell, who reduced him to silence by the force of ridicule. At the commencement of the next reign he was made bishop of Oxford, and constituted by mandamus president of Magdalen College. He became extremely unpopular, in consequence of supporting in his writings some of the distinctive doctrines of the Roman Church. The most noteworthy of his works are a 'Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Law of Nature, and of the Christian Religion,' and his 'History of his own Times.' Died 20 May, 1687.

PARKER, THEODORE, an American clergyman, politician, and lecturer, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, 24 Aug., 1810, the son of a farmer, and grandson of a revolutionary soldier. He studied theology among the Unitarians at Cambridge, became a graduate of its Unitarian school 1836, and was afterwards settled as minister of the Second church in Roxbury. From 1840 to 1842 he was a contributor to the 'Dial' and to the 'Christian Examiner' of papers, chiefly on theological topics, which he collected in a volume of 'Critical and Miscellaneous Writings,' 1843. In 1842 he published 'A Discourse of Matters relating to Religion,' containing the substance of a series of lectures delivered during the previous season in Boston, and constituting a manifesto of the growing changes of the author in his doctrinal opinions, which had widely departed from points of Church authority, the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divinity of our Saviour. He had previously, in May, 1841, startled his associates by his 'Discourse on the Transient and Permanent in Christianity.' Proscribed by the Unitarian Societies of Boston on account of the promulgation of his new views, Mr. Parker organised, with the aid of his friends, a congregation which met in the old Melodeon in that city, but which afterwards transferred itself to the new music hall. He also became a popular lecturer, and discussed the questions of slavery, war, and social and moral reforms, with much acute analysis and occasional effective satire; but as a practical teacher he was in the unfortunate position of a priest without a church and a politician without a state. In 1859 he made a voyage to Mexico for the benefit of his health, and there wrote his 'Experience as a Minister.' He then visited Italy, and died at Florence 10 May, 1860. Collected editions of his works, consisting chiefly of miscellanies, sermons and lectures, have appeared both in England and the United States.

PARKER, THOMAS, Earl of Macclesfield. *See* MACCLESFIELD.

PARKES, SAMUEL, an ingenious professor of chemistry, born at Stourbridge, Worcestershire, 1759, and educated under Dr. Addington, at Market Harborough. In 1806 he first published his 'Chemical Catechism,' of which many editions subsequently appeared; and he was long eminent as a practical chemist. This work was followed in 1808 by an 'Essay on the Utility of Chemistry in the Arts and Manufactures;' and in 1809 by 'Rudiments of Chemistry,' an abridgment of his first work. His last production was 'Chemical Essays, principally relating to the Arts and Manu-

factures of the British Dominions,' 8 vols., 1815. Died in London 23 Dec., 1825.

PARKHURST, JOHN, a prelate, born at Guildford, Surrey, in 1511, and educated in the school of Magdalen College, Oxford; after which he became fellow of Merton College, where he was tutor to Jewell. After the death of Edward VI., Dr. Parkhurst retired to Zurich, where he remained till the accession of Elizabeth, when he was made bishop of Norwich. Died 2 Feb., 1574. His share in the translation of the Bishops' Bible was the Apocrypha, from the book of Wisdom to the end. He also published 'Ludicra, sive Epigrammata Juvenilia,' and other Latin poems.

PARKHURST, JOHN, was born at Catesby, Northamptonshire, in June, 1728. He was educated at Rugby School, and next at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He entered into orders; but inheriting a handsome fortune he declined preferment, and settled on his estate at Epsom, Surrey, where he died 21 March, 1797. He published a Hebrew and English Lexicon; a Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, and other works.

PARKINSON, ANTHONY, an English Franciscan friar, author of an interesting historical work entitled, 'Collectanea Anglo-Minoritica, or a Collection of the Antiquities of the English Franciscans or Friars Minors, commonly called Gray Friars; with an Appendix concerning the English Nuns of the Order of St. Clare,' 4to., Lond., 1726. Born about 1668; died 30 Jan., 1728.

PARKINSON, JOHN, a botanist, born 1567, became apothecary to James I., and in the next reign obtained the title of Botanicus Regius Primarius. He is believed to have been living 1640, in which year appeared his 'Theatrum Botanicum, or Theatre of Plants,' a ponderous folio, with innumerable woodcuts.

PARKINSON, THOMAS, a mathematician, born at Kirkham-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire, 1745, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. He became rector of Kegworth, Leicestershire, and died 1830. He was employed by the Board of Longitude in calculating tables of the series of parallax and refraction; and published 'A System of Mechanics and Hydrostatics,' &c.

PARLEY, PETER. *See* MARTIN, WILLIAM.

PARMEGIANO. *Francesco Mazzuoli*, a painter, commonly called *Il Parmegiano*, was born at Parma 1503. He was a close imitator of Correggio, from whose works, compared with those of Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, and Giulio Romano, he formed a style of his own. Died 24 Aug. 1540.

PARMENIDES, a philosopher of the Eleatic sect, who flourished B.C. 504.

PARNELL, Sir HENRY BROOKE. *See* CONGLETON, LORD.

PARNELL, THOMAS, a poet, born at Dublin 1679. He received his education at Trinity College (M.A. 1700). In 1705 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Clogher; in 1713 to a prebend in the cathedral of Dublin; and in 1716 presented to the vicarage of Finglass. He died at Chester July, 1717. His poems, the principal of which is the 'Hermit,' were published by Pope in 1721; and in 1758 was printed another volume, entitled the 'Posthumous Works of Dr. Thomas Parnell.' The authenticity of these latter works has, however, been questioned.

PARR, CATHARINE. *See* CATHARINE.

PARR, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Fermoy, co. Cork, 1617. He became a servitor of Exeter College, Oxford; and on entering into orders was made chaplain to Archbishop Usher, who gave him a canonry in the cathedral of Armagh, and procured for him the vicarage of Reigate, in Surrey. He was also presented to the rectory of Camberwell, where he died 2 Nov., 1691. Dr. Parr published some sermons, and a collection of Archbishop Usher's letters, to which he prefixed a life and defence of that great prelate, fol., 1686.

PARR, SAMUEL, LL.D., a learned clergyman and schoolmaster, born 1747 at Harrow, where his father was a surgeon and apothecary. He received his first instruction at Harrow School, and afterwards at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he laid in a large stock of classical learning. For five years he was an assistant-master at Harrow, and subsequently he opened a school of his own at Stanmore, which he removed successively to Colchester and Norwich. After taking orders he became rector of Asterby, Lincolnshire, 1780; perpetual curate of Hatton, Warwickshire, 1783; rector of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, 1790; and rector of Graffham, Huntingdonshire, 1802. Died 6 March, 1825. His published works are not of much importance, but he had a high reputation as a conversationalist, though he was too apt to browbeat those who ventured to oppose his opinions. In politics he was a decided liberal. His 'Works, with memoirs of his life and writings, and a selection from his correspondence,' were published by Dr. Johnstone, in 8 vols., 1828.

PARR, THOMAS, an extraordinary instance of longevity, born in Shropshire 1483. He was bred to husbandry, in which he laboured after he was one hundred and thirty years old. Ten years before this he married a widow; and he exhibited every sign of health when, in 1635, the earl of Arundel took him to the court of Charles I., where he died, through the change of air and mode of living, at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months. His body was opened by Dr. Harvey, who discovered no internal marks of decay. A grandson of Parr died in Shropshire at the age of one hundred and twenty.

PARRHASIUS, a painter of antiquity, who was a native of Ephesus (though others say he was an Athenian), where he flourished in the time of Socrates. He excelled all the artists of his time in the just proportions of his figures. He was so excessively vain as to wear a crown of gold and to carry a staff studded with gold nails, to indicate that he was the prince of painters.

PARRY, RICHARD, D.D., was born in London 1722, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford. He became rector of Wichampton, and lecturer of Market Harborough, Leicestershire. He published 'A Dissertation on Daniel's Prophecy of the seventy Weeks;' a 'Harmony of the four Gospels;' 'The Genealogy of Jesus Christ explained,' &c. Died 9 April, 1780.

PARRY, Sir WILLIAM EDWARD, an English admiral, well known as the first explorer of the Polar Sea. He was son of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., and was born at Bath 19 Dec., 1790. He entered the navy at an early age, and saw much service. In 1818 he accompanied Captain Ross in his expedition to the Arctic regions, and in the following year he took the command of the 'Hecla' and the 'Griper,' for the purpose of discovering the North-west Passage. He subsequently undertook

a second expedition (1834), but returned the following year without success. He was knighted in 1829 for his services in the Polar Ocean. From 1823 to 1829 he was hydrographer to the Admiralty, and he was for some time commissioner for the management of the Australian Agricultural Company's affairs in New South Wales. In 1853 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, and died at Ems, in Germany, 7 July, 1855. Admiral Parry, besides his several Arctic Voyages, published a small book entitled 'Thoughts on the Parental Character of God.'

PARSONS, James, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent London physician, born at Barnstaple, Devonshire, 1705; died 4 April, 1770. He wrote some able works in connection with his profession, and, as an antiquary, distinguished himself by his 'Remains of Japhet; being historical inquiries into the affinity and origin of the European languages,' 1767.

PARSONS, Philip, was born at Dedham, Essex, 1739, and educated at Sidney College, Cambridge (M.A. 1776). In 1761 he was presented to the living of Wye, Kent; where also he became master of the free school. In 1767 he obtained the rectory of Eastwell, and in 1776 that of Snave, in the same county. His works are, 'The Inefficacy of Satire,' a poem; 'Newmarket, or an Essay on the Turf;' 'Astronomic Doubts;' a volume of Essays; 'Dialogues of the Dead with the Living;' 'Simplicity,' a poem; and a description of 'Monuments and Painted Glass in upwards of 100 churches, chiefly in the eastern part of Kent,' 1794. Died 12 June, 1812.

PARSONS, Robert. *See* Persons.

PARSONS, William, earl of Rosse. *See* Rosse.

PARUTA, Paolo, called the Cato of Venice, was born there 1540. He was employed in several embassies; made governor of Brescia; and, lastly, procurator of St. Mark. His works are, 'Della perfezione della vita Politica;' 'Discorsi Politici;' a History of Venice; and an Account of the War of Cyprus. Died 6 Dec., 1598.

PASCAL, Blaise, a celebrated writer, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 19 June, 1623. His father, Stephen Pascal, president of the Court of Aids in his province, was an excellent mathematician, and the friend of Descartes. Having a great affection for his son, he went to Paris, that he might be at liberty to superintend his education, from which, however, mathematics was excluded, till the child, by his own unaided efforts, discovered his genius for that science, and at sixteen, wrote a treatise on Conic Sections. He next turned his attention to philosophy, and published some experiments on the pressure of the atmosphere at different heights. He also discovered a solution of the problem proposed by Mersenne, respecting the curve produced by a wheel in motion, called the cycloid. This was his last mathematical publication; for in his twenty-fourth year he devoted himself to religious studies, and took part with the Jansenists against the Jesuits, in his celebrated 'Lettres Provinciales,' published under the name of Louis de Montalte. The remainder of the life of Pascal was spent in a rigid austerity of devotion, and he died in the spirit of piety 19 Aug., 1662. After his death appeared his 'Thoughts upon Religion;' and all his works were collected in 5 vols. 8vo., 1779.

PASCHAL I., a Roman, succeeded Pope Stephen IV. 817; died 12 May, 824.

PASCHAL II., a Tuscan, who succeeded Pope Urban II. 12 Aug., 1099, and died 22 Jan., 1118.

PASKIEWITCH, Ivan Fedorowitch, Prince of Warsaw, a distinguished Russian general, born at Pultawa 12 May, 1782; died at Warsaw 29 Jan., 1856.

PASQUIER, Étienne, a noted jurist and writer, born 1529 at Paris, where he became a counsellor in parliament, and advocate-general in the chamber of accounts. Died 31 August, 1615. He wrote with great asperity against the Jesuits; and his works were printed together at Trevoux in 1665; but his 'Catechism of the Jesuits,' and a licentious work 'Les Ordonnances d'Amour,' are omitted. Among his poetical pieces, that entitled 'La Puce' obtained most popularity.

PASSAVANT, Johann David, a German painter and art critic, born at Frankfort 1787; died 12 Aug., 1861.

PASSEMANT, Claude Siméon, an optician, born at Paris 1702; died 1769.

PASSERI, Giovanni Battista, a painter, born about 1610; died at Rome 1679, leaving a curious work, entitled 'Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects of Rome,' published in 1772. His nephew, *Giuseppe Passeri*, born at Rome 1654, studied painting under Carlo Maratti, and acquired a fine style of historical composition. He died 1714.

PASSERI, Giovanni Battista, an Italian ecclesiastic and antiquary, born 1694; died 1780.

PASSIONEI, Domenico, a cardinal, born at Fossombrone, in the duchy of Urbino, 2 Dec., 1682. He studied in the Clementine College at Rome, where he formed subsequently an immense library. In 1706 he accompanied his relative, Gualterio, the nuncio, to Paris; and, in 1708, became a secret agent for the Pope in Holland. He was also employed on several other missions, particularly in Switzerland, of which he published an account, entitled 'Acta Legationis Helveticæ.' Innocent XIII. made him archbishop of Ephesus; and Clement XII. raised him to the purple, and made him secretary of the briefs. Benedict XIV. appointed him librarian of the Vatican, in which situation he promoted Dr. Kennicott's great undertaking, by causing the Hebrew manuscripts to be collated for his use. Died at Frascati, 5 July, 1761.

PASTA, Judith, a celebrated vocalist, born about 1801. Though a Jewess by birth, she received her first musical education from the *maître de chapelle* of Como Cathedral. At the age of 15 she became a Pupil at the Milan Conservatory of Music, and five or six years later came out at the Milan and Venice operas. In 1821 she sang at Paris, where she soon became a public favourite. Managers fought and masters composed for her. Bellini composed 'Norma' and the 'Sonnambula' that she might sing in them, and for her Pacini wrote his 'Niobe.' She died at her villa, on the lake of Como, 1 April, 1865, having retired from the stage about thirty years previously.

PASTORINI. *See* Walmesley.

PATERCULUS, Caius Velleius, a Roman historian, born about 19 B.C.; died about A.D. 31. His abridgment of the Roman history was first published at Bâle in 1520.

PATERSON, Alexander, a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Pathhead, in the Enzie, March, 1766. He was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Cameron 14 May, 1816; consecrated bishop of Cybistra, in Cappadocia, 15 Aug., 1816; succeeded

as sixth Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District, on Bishop Cameron's resignation, 20 Aug., 1825. On the new ecclesiastical division of Scotland into three vicariates, by Papal rescript of 13 Feb., 1827, which was put in execution in Sept., 1828, he became first Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland. His death occurred at Dundee, 30 Oct., 1831.

PATERSON, SAMUEL, a bibliographer and miscellaneous writer, born 17 March, 1728, in London, where he died 29 Oct., 1802. He was by trade an auctioneer, and was much employed in the formation of catalogues, and the sale of libraries. His principal performance in this line is the 'Bibliotheca Universalis Selecta.'

PATERSON, WILLIAM, the founder of the Bank of England and projector of the Darien expedition, was born in Dumfriesshire in 1655, and in early life travelled extensively. He communicated to the merchants of London his scheme for a great bank, and it became the basis of the constitution of the Bank of England, which was established in 1694. In the same year he circulated his proposal for a settlement in Darien, which he anticipated might be made the great emporium of the world. His countrymen entered enthusiastically into the scheme; immense funds were raised, and a company was incorporated in 1695 by Act of the Scottish Parliament to carry out the undertaking. Jealously watched and opposed by English and Dutch merchants, and also by the English Government, the plan grievously failed; quarrels, fever, and famine ruined the colonists, and the few survivors of the several expeditions were forcibly expelled by the Spaniards in 1700. Paterson was one of those who got back to Scotland, and in 1713 some compensation was proposed to be granted to him by the government for his immense losses and sufferings, but the bill was not passed. Died 22 Jan., 1719.—*Anderson.*

PATON, MISS, an English vocalist, acquired great popularity at Drury Lane and Covent Garden theatres. In the zenith of her reputation as a vocalist she married Lord William Lennox, from whom she obtained a divorce. Subsequently she became the wife of a vocalist named Wood. Died 1864.

PATRICK (ST.), the patron saint of Ireland, born, according to most authorities, near the site of Kilpatrick, at the mouth of the Clyde, in Scotland, in 372. At the age of 16 he was carried captive to Ireland by a band of marauders, but made his escape after six months and returned to his native country. Carried away a second time, and again escaping he resolved to become a missionary to the Irish: was ordained in Scotland, and after a long preparation was consecrated bishop. He went to Ireland about 432, and preached the Gospel with such extraordinary effect that he has always received the credit of the general conversion of that country to Christianity. In his old age he wrote his 'Confession,' the authenticity of which has, however, been questioned. St. Patrick died at Down, Ulster, probably in 464. Festival, March 17.

PATRICK, SIMON, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 8 Sept., 1626. He became a fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge 1648; rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden 1662; prebendary of Westminster 1672; dean of Peterborough 1679; bishop of Chichester 1689; bishop of Ely 1691; died 31 May, 1707. His principal works are—Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, as far as the Prophets; Discourse on the Lord's Supper; The Heart's Ease, or a Remedy against Troubles; Parable of the Pilgrim; A friendly Debate betwixt a Conformist and a Non-conformist; The Christian Sacrifice; Jesus and the Resurrection justified. He also completed Gunton's 'History of the Church of Peterborough.

PATRIN, EUGÈNE LOUIS MELCHIOR, a mineralogist, born at Lyons 1742; became librarian of the School of Mines at Paris; died at St. Vallier, near Lyons, 15 Aug., 1815. He wrote 'Histoire Naturelle des Minéraux,' 5 vols., 1801.

PATTEN, GEORGE, an English painter, born 1801; died 11 March, 1805. He studied first as a miniature painter, and afterwards, on aiming at historical painting, in a larger style, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy 1834. His most interesting work is a portrait of Paganini.

PATTENSON, MATTHEW, M.D., a Catholic writer, was physician in ordinary to Charles I. His only work, which was formerly much esteemed, is entitled 'The Image of bothe Churches, Hierusalem and Babel, Unitie and Confusion, Obedenc and Sedition. By P. D. M.' 8vo., Tournai, 1623; again Lond. 1653.

PATTISON, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Peasmarsh, Sussex, 1706. He had his education at Appleby School, in Westmoreland, and next in Sidney College, Cambridge, which he left abruptly, and repaired to London, where he led an irregular life, and died in the extremity of indigence in 1727. His poems were published in 1728.

PAUL I. was elected Pope 22 May, 757, in succession to his brother, Stephen II; and died 29 June, 767.

PAUL II., *Peter Barbo*, born 1418, was elected Pope 31 Aug., 1464, and died 26 July, 1471.

PAUL III., *Alexander Farnese*, born 1468, was elected Pope in succession to Clement VII., 13 Oct., 1534, and died 20 Nov., 1549.

PAUL IV., *John Peter Caraffa*, born 1476, was elected Pope, in succession to Marcellus II., 23 May, 1555, and died 19 Aug., 1559.

PAUL V., *Camillus Borghese*, born 1552, was elected Pope 16 May, 1605, in succession to Leo XI., and died 16 Jan., 1621.

PAUL OF THE CROSS (ST.), the founder of the order of Passionists, or 'Barefooted Clerks of the Cross and Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ,' was born at Ovada, in Piedmont, 3 Jan., 1694; passed his life in the exercise of the Christian virtues; and died 8 Oct., 1775. He was canonized by Pius IX. in 1867.

PAUL THE DEACON, *Paulus Diaconus*, was born at Friuli about 740; became deacon of the church at Aquileia; died about 799. His most valuable work is a History of the Lombards.

PAUL, FATHER. *See* SARPI.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA, was chosen bishop of Antioch in 260; but having preached against the divinity of Christ, he was deposed in 270. The Queen Zenobia took his part, but the Emperor Aurelian expelled him from Antioch in 273, and what became of him afterwards is unknown.

PAUL, ST. VINCENT DE. *See* VINCENT.

PAUL VERONESE. *See* CAGLIARI.

PAULET, WILLIAM, Marquis of Winchester. *See* WINCHESTER.

PAULIN DE SAINT-BARTHÉLEMI, a Carmelite friar, whose name was originally John Philip Werdin, was born near Mannersdorf, in Lower

Austria, 25 April, 1748. He went to the Malabar coast 1774, and passed fourteen years as a missionary in India. On his return to Europe he settled in Rome, where he died 7 Jan., 1806. His works throw much light on the manners, the philosophical and religious opinions, the literature, and the languages of the natives of India.

PAULINUS, was born at Bordeaux 353. After filling some of the highest offices in the empire, he embraced Christianity in Spain, and in 409 was chosen bishop of Nola, where he died 431. His works consist of Letters and Poems.

PAULINUS, patriarch of Aquileia, was born near Friuli 726. He was a zealous defender of the doctrine of the Trinity, and died 804. His works were printed at Venice 1737.

PAULMY, Marc Antoine René de Voyer, Marquis De, minister of state, and a member of the French Academy, was born at Valenciennes 1722, being the son of the Marquis d'Argenson. He collected one of the most magnificent libraries in Europe, which was sold to the Count d'Artois, brother of Louis XVI. M. de Paulmy published 'Mélanges d'une grande Bibliothèque,' 69 vols. 8vo. Died 1787.

PAULUS ÆGINETA. *See* ÆGINETA.

PAULUS ÆMILIUS, Lucius, a Roman general, born about 228 B.C., died B.C. 160. At the age of sixty he accepted the command of the armies sent against Perses, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him in triumph through Italy, with the king of Illyria, his ally. *See* also ÆMILIUS.

PAUSANIAS, a Greek writer, who flourished in the second century. His valuable 'Itinerary of Greece' (Ἑλλάδος Περιήγησις) is extant.

PAUW. *See* Paaw.

PAXTON, Sir Joseph, was born of humble parents, at Milton-Bryant, near Woburn, Beds, in 1803, and educated at the Woburn Free School. He obtained employment as a gardener at Chiswick, the seat of the duke of Devonshire, who, appreciating his remarkable talents, removed him to Chatsworth, where the gardens and grounds were entirely remodelled from his designs, one great feature of the work—the grand conservatory—being entirely his production. Mr. Paxton first became known to the general public as the architect of the glass and iron building in which the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851 was held. As a recognition of his services in designing this wonderful structure he received the honour of knighthood. Subsequently he designed, and superintended the erection of, the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. He was elected M.P. for Coventry in 1854, and continued to represent that borough till his death, which happened at Sydenham 8 June, 1865. Sir Joseph contributed somewhat extensively to the literature of horticulture.

PAYEN, Anselme, a distinguished French chemist, professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, member of the Academy of Sciences, and general secretary of the Société Centrale d'Agriculture, was born at Paris 6 Jan., 1795, and died there 13 May, 1871. He published a large number of works relating to the application of chemistry to the arts and agriculture.

PAYNE, John Howard, an American actor and dramatist, born 1792, at New York; died 1852, at Tunis, where, during the latter years of his life, he had been United States consul.

PAYNE, Roger, a bookbinder, celebrated for the elegance and strength of his binding, was born at Windsor, 1739, and died in London 20 Nov., 1797.

PEACHAM, Henry, M.A., was born at North Mims, Hertfordshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards went to Italy, and while in that country studied painting and music, besides which, he was skilled in surveying and engraving. He died about 1640. His principal work, 'The Compleat Gentleman,' was once extremely popular.

PEACOCK, George, D.D., was born at Thornton Hall, Denton, co. Durham, 9 April, 1791, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. He became Laudian professor of mathematics in that university 1837; dean of Ely 1839; and died 8 Nov., 1858. During twenty-five years passed at Cambridge, in the offices of tutor and professor, his efforts were strenuously devoted to the care of his pupils, the promotion of mathematical learning, and the advancement of university reform. Dean Peacock published a 'Treatise on Algebra;' 'Observations on the Constitution and Studies of the University of Cambridge,' 1840-1; and a Life of Dr. Young, whose works he edited in conjunction with Mr. Leitch.

PEACOCK. Reginald. *See* Pecock.

PEARCE, Zachary, D.D., a learned prelate, born in London 8 Sept., 1690, was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. After holding in succession the rectories of Stapleford Abbots, Essex, and of St. Bartholomew Exchange, London, and the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, he was appointed dean of Winchester 1739; bishop of Bangor, 1748; was translated to Rochester, 1756; and died 29 June, 1774. He edited several classical works, and was the author of 'A Review of the Text of Milton's Paradise Lost,' 1733; 'A Commentary on the four Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles,' 2 vols., 1777; and 'Sermons on various Subjects,' 4 vols., 1778.

PEARSON, George, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and chemist, born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1751, practised first at Doncaster, and afterwards in London, where he was chosen one of the physicians to St. George's Hospital. He published 'Observations and Experiments on the Buxton Waters,' and made a successful analysis of Dr. James's fever powders. Died 9 Nov., 1828.

PEARSON, John, a learned bishop, born at Snoring, Norfolk, 12 Feb., 1612, received his education first at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. In 1639 he was collated to a prebend in the church of Salisbury, of which he was deprived in the Rebellion. In 1650 he became minister of St. Clement's, Eastcheap, where he preached a course of sermons which he afterwards published under the title of 'An Exposition of the Creed.' In 1659 he published the Remains of John Hales of Eton; and about the same time, engaged with his brother in that great work the 'Critici Sacri,' 9 vols. folio. At the Restoration, he was presented to the rectory of St. Christopher, London, installed prebendary of Ely, archdeacon of Surrey, and made master of Jesus College, Cambridge. In 1661 he was appointed professor of divinity. In 1662 he was one of the commissioners for reviewing the Liturgy, and the same year was admitted master of Trinity College. In 1673 he was consecrated bishop of Chester, where

he died 16 July, 1686. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, are 'Vindiciæ Epistolarum S. Ignatii;' and 'Annales Cyprianici.'

PECK, FRANCIS, was born at Stamford 4 May, 1692; took his degrees in arts at Trinity College, Cambridge; became rector of Godeby, Lincolnshire; obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln 1736; and died 13 Aug., 1743. His principal publications are 'The Antiquarian Annals of Stamford;' 'Desiderata Curiosa; or a collection of scarce pieces, relating chiefly to English History,' 2 vols. folio, and reprinted in 1779 in one volume quarto; 'Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell;' and 'Memoirs of John Milton.'

PECOCK, REGINALD, bishop successively of St. Asaph and Chichester, was born in Wales about the end of the fourteenth century, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow 30 Oct., 1417. In 1421 he was ordained priest, and soon afterwards took the degree of B.D. In 1431 he was appointed master of Whittington College, London, to which the rectory of St. Michael in Riola was attached. During the time he held this preferment he wrote many works against the Lollards. On 14 June, 1444, he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph, being at the same time admitted to the degree of D.D. He was translated to the see of Chichester 1450. Subsequently, however, he fell into disgrace on account of his having promulgated certain heretical opinions, and was accordingly expelled from a council held at Westminster in 1457, and cited to appear before the archbishop of Canterbury, by whom, after repeated examinations, he was condemned 28 Nov., 1457. Pecock read a recantation of his errors from Paul's Cross, in the presence of 20,000 persons. He was deprived of his see, and sent to the abbey of Thorney, Cambridgeshire, where he probably died about 1460. His theological writings are numerous. One of the best known is the 'Repressor of over much blaming of the Clergy,' which was printed at London, 2 vols. 8vo., 1860. The design of this work, which was composed about 1449, was to defend the clergy from what he conceived to be the unjust aspersions of the Lollards. Its learned editor, Mr. Churchill Babington, remarks, 'It is no exaggeration to affirm that Pecock's 'Repressor' is the earliest piece of good philosophical disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast.

PECQUET, JEAN, an anatomist, born at Dieppe 1622; died at Paris 1674. He discovered the thoracic duct, and the receptacle of the chyle.

PEDLEY, ROBERT. *See* DEVERELL.

PEDRO I. (*Antonio Jose d'Alcantara*, Dom), emperor of Brazil and king of Portugal, was born at Lisbon 12 Oct., 1798, being the second son of John VI. of Portugal, and of Charlotte Joachima, sister of Ferdinand VII. of Spain. By the death of his elder brother Antonio, he became heir presumptive to the crown of Portugal. On the irruption of the French troops into Portugal (1807) under the command of Junot, Dom Pedro, then duke of Beira, was taken, along with the rest of the royal family, under the protection of an English squadron, to Brazil. In 1817 he married Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, daughter o the Emperor Francis I., by whom he had five children. On account of the events which led to Pedro's abdication of the crown of Brazil, in favour of his son, Pedro II., he embarked on board an English ship of war for Europe (1831), and arrived in London as a private gentleman, bearing the title of duke of Braganza. Operations immediately commenced for displacing his brother, Dom Miguel, from the throne of Portugal, and many severe conflicts occurred. At length, in July 1832, the fleet of Pedro, under the command of Admiral Napier, signally defeated that of Miguel, which event, with other successes of the Pedroite party, especially the capture of Evora (26 May, 1834), led to his brother's abandonment of the throne, and the accession of his daughter Donna Maria, who was crowned on the 22nd of September following, and who married soon after the duke of Leuchtenberg, brother of the duchess of Braganza. Pedro died 24 Sept., 1834, two days after the coronation of his daughter.

PEEL, Sir ROBERT, Bart., the father of the great statesman, was born at Peel's Cross, near Lancaster, 25 April, 1750. He inherited a moderate property, and in conjunction with Mr. Yates, whose daughter he afterwards married, established at Bury, Lancashire, in 1773, a cotton factory, which attained extraordinary prosperity. He became a landowner on a large scale; represented Tamworth in the House of Commons; was created a baronet 1800; and died at Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, 3 May, 1830, leaving property estimated at £2,000,000. He wrote a pamphlet entitled 'The National Debt productive of National Prosperity.'

PEEL, Sir ROBERT, Bart., prime minister of England, eldest son of the preceding, was born 5 Feb., 1788, in a small cottage in the neighbourhood of Chamber Hall, his father's residence near Bury, Lancashire, being under repair at the time. His early education was received under his father's eye, and then he was sent to Harrow. He had scarcely completed his sixteenth year when he became a gentleman-commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. 1808, with unprecedented distinction. The present system of examination being then new, he was the first man who ever took the honours of a double first class—first in classics, and first in mathematics In 1809 he attained his majority, and took his seat in the House of Commons as member for the city of Cashel. He entered upon his parliamentary career as a supporter of Mr. Perceval, and one of his first efforts was a vindication of the unfortunate Walcheren expedition. At the commencement of the session in 1810 he seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne, and before the close of that session, so great was his parliamentary and official aptitude, that he was promoted to office as under-secretary of state for the Home Department. In May 1812 Mr. Perceval fell by the hands of an assassin, and on the formation of the Liverpool ministry Mr. Peel was chief secretary in Ireland, where the duke of Richmond was then viceroy. On this appointment he was sworn a privy councillor, 13 Aug., 1812. At the general election in the same year he had been elected member for Chippenham, Wilts. Pledged by all the ties of party to maintain the Protestant supremacy in Ireland, Mr. Peel found his bitterest opponent in O'Connell, who abused him heartily on every opportunity. At length, in 1815, Mr. Peel felt so highly provoked that he sent Col. Brown to arrange the preliminaries of a hostile meeting. Fortunately this became known, and the meeting was prevented. During the six years that he held the Irish secretaryship Mr. Peel introduced and defended many Irish measures, includ-

ing some Peace-Preservation Bills. The establishment of a constabulary force in that country is amongst the most permanent results of his administration. In June, 1817, when the elevation of Mr. Speaker Abbot to the peerage caused a vacancy in the representation of the university of Oxford, Mr. Peel was unanimously elected one of its members. On 4 Feb., 1819, he was chosen chairman of the famous Committee on Currency, the result of which was one of the measures whereon his political celebrity mainly rests—the return to cash payments; the Act for which passed in the same session. On 17 July, 1822, Mr. Peel was appointed home-secretary on the retirement of Lord Sidmouth, and he filled that office during the remainder of the Liverpool administration. In 1826 he carried his measures for the reform of the Criminal Code. On the accession of Mr. Canning as premier in April, 1827, Mr. Peel determined to retire, because he considered that minister pledged to yield to the demands of the Catholics, to which Mr. Peel had always offered an uncompromising resistance. On 25 Jan., 1828, he was reinstated in office as one of the ministers of the duke of Wellington. The agitation of the Catholics had now become irresistible; the Relief Bill had been passed by the Commons and thrown out by the Lords. After the discussions in the two Houses of Parliament on the question in the session of 1828, frequent communications took place between the duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel respecting the position of that question; and each of them came to the conclusion that it could not be safely left in the position in which it had stood for so many years, the members of the government having no opinion in common upon it, and the two Houses of Parliament coming to opposite decisions. In Aug. 1828, Mr. Peel wrote a letter to the duke, in which he gave a deliberate opinion that there was, upon the whole, less of evil in making a decided effort to settle the Catholic question, than by leaving it, as it had been left, an open question. He expressed his readiness to commit himself to the support of a measure of ample concession and relief, but desired to give it out of office. In Jan. 1829, however, the duke of Wellington convinced him that his assistance in office was indispensable. Mr. Peel moved the Relief Bill in the House of Commons 5 March, 1829. The contest was long and arduous, and the position of the minister open to great obloquy, but Mr. Peel met the opposition with unshaken firmness, and the measure was carried; although Mr. Peel's connections, private and political, were greatly estranged by so sudden and unlooked for a change of policy. Having announced, in a letter to the chancellor of the university of Oxford, the reasons of his change of opinion and consequent resignation of his seat, Mr. Peel's re-election was opposed, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis was returned in his place by a considerable majority. Mr. Peel re-entered the House of Commons as member for Westbury, and it was in that capacity that he opposed the Catholic Relief Bill, which received the royal assent 18 April, 1829. On 3 May, 1830, Mr. Peel succeeded his father in the dignity of baronet, and also as member for Tamworth, which he continued to represent in parliament until his decease. On 15 Nov., 1830, the administration were in a minority of 29 in the House of Commons, on the Civil List, and on the following day the House was informed by Sir Robert Peel that he and his colleagues had resigned office. The real motive of this resignation was, however, not so much the division on the Civil List question, as the anticipation of the probable result of Mr. Brougham's motion for Parliamentary Reform, which stood for the evening on which they announced their resignation. Parliamentary Reform was one of the great changes of his time in which Peel had no share. It was carried by his rivals, the Whigs, in spite of all the efforts he could make to oppose it. Nevertheless the courage and the genius which he manifested in the struggle won for him the support and restored to him the confidence of many of those who had abandoned his leadership because they thought they had been betrayed by him in the passing of the Relief Bill, as well as in the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. The first elections under Reform reduced the Tory party to a small minority; the largest number they were able to collect on any one occasion being 174, in opposition to the second reading of a bill for the admission of dissenters to degrees at Oxford and Cambridge. But it was wonderful in how brief a time Peel rallied his broken forces. The unobjectionable party name of Conservative was dexterously assumed, and it soon appeared that the period of reaction was at hand. Every engine of party organization was put into vigorous activity, and before the summer of 1834 reached its close, Sir Robert Peel was at the head of a compact, powerful, and well-disciplined opposition. Such a high impression of their vigour and efficiency had King William IV. received, that when Lord Althorp became a peer, and the Whigs therefore lost their leader in the Commons, his majesty, having taken the advice of the duke of Wellington, sent to Italy to summon Sir Robert Peel to his counsels, with a view to the immediate formation of a Conservative ministry. Sir Robert accepted this heavy responsibility, though he mistrusted the condition of the country and the chances of success. A new House of Commons was instantly called, and for nearly three months Sir Robert Peel maintained a gallant struggle against a most formidable opposition. At no time did his command of temper, his almost exhaustless stores of information, his vigorous and comprehensive intellect appear to create such astonishment, or draw forth expressions of such unbounded admiration as in the early part of the year 1835. After a well-fought contest, however, he resigned office on the 8th of April, and retired once more into opposition; but though restored to office, the vigour of the Whig party appeared to be exhausted, and from various causes their power perceptibly declined. Amongst these causes was the existence of the compact and well-drilled party which Sir Robert led with consummate prudence and skill—an opposition frequently strong enough to modify the views of the ministry in accordance with their own, yet not sufficiently numerous to accept office with prospect of permanence. The accession of the Queen to the throne had also given to the Melbourne administration additional strength from the personal friendship of the sovereign for its leaders. Sir Robert Peel, therefore, with characteristic caution, bided his time, conducting the business of opposition throughout the whole of this period with rare ability and success. He had accepted the Reform Act as the established constitution of the legislature, and as the system upon which the country was thenceforward to be

governed. He was willing to carry it out in its true spirit, but he would proceed no further. He marshalled his opposition upon the principle of resistance to any further organic changes, and he enlisted the majority of the peers, and nearly the whole of the country gentlemen of England in support of the principle of protection to British industry. In 1839 the Whig ministry was reduced to a majority of five, and it resigned on the 7th of May, but was restored on the 11th. Meanwhile Sir Robert Peel had been 'sent for,' had submitted to her majesty the names of his principal coadjutors, and had been accepted. He required, however, that certain ladies of the bedchamber who were near relatives of eminent Whig politicians, should be removed from the personal services of the sovereign. This being refused he abandoned for the time any attempt to form a government, and his opponents remained in office till 1841. On the 27th May in that year he submitted to the House of Commons a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, which, after eight nights' debate, was carried by a majority of one. Still they did not resign; but on the 30th of August Sir Robert Peel became first lord of the Treasury while the duke of Wellington, without office, accepted a seat in the cabinet, taking the management of the House of Lords. Sir Robert Peel's ministry was formed emphatically on Protectionist principles, but before the close of its career his sense of public duty impelled him once more to incur the odium which attends a fundamental change of policy. The repeal of the Corn Laws and relaxation of the commercial code, the Bank Charter Act, and the general financial policy of the country (including the Income Tax), were the marked features of his last administration, and will render it ever memorable in our annals. These great measures were, however, again accompanied by the total alienation of political friends and supporters. Abandoned by a great portion of the party he had organised and led to victory, and receiving a precarious support from the Whigs, and open opposition from the radical reformers, he was defeated, and finally driven from office in June, 1846, on the Irish Arms Bill. For three years subsequently to this the Whig administration received an efficient support from Sir Robert Peel. This support was more than a mere parliamentary assistance—the advice of the great statesman was constantly asked and freely given on the details of ministerial measures. In particular his efforts tended to repeal the Navigation Laws, and to advance the cause of Jewish Emancipation. He spoke for the last time in parliament (28 June 1850) in opposition to Lord Palmerston's foreign policy as exemplified in the Greek question. On the succeeding day, while riding on Constitution Hill, he was thrown from his horse, and after great physical suffering in consequence of the injuries received, he expired 2 July, 1850. His death excited a universal feeling of regret. It was admitted by those who differed from him on the great political measures he successfully advocated, that no man ever undertook public affairs with a more thorough determination to leave the institutions of his country in an orderly, honest, and efficient condition; and his friend the duke of Wellington once said of him, 'Of all the men I ever knew, he had the greatest regard for truth.' In private life he was honoured by all classes. Of his simplicity and independence of character it is sufficient to cord

that he declined a peerage and the order of the Garter, and left in his will a solemn injunction to his children against the acceptance of such honours. By his wife Julia, daughter of General Sir John Floyd, he had five sons and two daughters.

PEELE, GEORGE, a dramatic poet, was born, it is believed in Devonshire about 1552, and educated at Broadgates Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, graduating B.A. 1577; M.A. 1579. On leaving the university he became an actor in London, where he died of debauchery about 1598. In 1828 Mr. Dyce published an excellent edition of Peele's Works, in 2 vols. 8vo., to which a third volume was added in 1839.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, D.C.L., an antiquary, was born at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, 5 Nov., 1704, and became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1731 he was presented to the living of Godmersham, Kent, and in 1751 to Whittington, Staffordshire, to which was added the rectory of Brinhill, or Brindle, Lancashire; but this last he exchanged for Heath, near Whittington. He obtained also two prebends, one in Lichfield Cathedral, and the other in Lincoln. His principal works are 'Dissertations on Anglo-Saxon Remains,' and a 'Life of Robert Grossetete, bishop of Lincoln. Died 14 Feb., 1796.

PEGGE, SAMUEL, son of the above, born 1731, became a barrister, groom of the king's bedchamber, and one of the esquires of the royal household. He published 'Curialia; or an historical account of some branches of the royal household.' After his death, which occurred 22 May, 1800, appeared his 'Anecdotes of the English Language.'

PEIRESC, NICOLAS CLAUDE-FABRI DE, a learned antiquary, born at Beaugensier, in Provence, 1 Dec., 1580. He was educated in the Jesuits' College at Avignon, and next at Aix, where he studied the law; but applied himself chiefly to antiquities, to indulge his taste for which he went to Italy, and, during his residence at Padua, made himself master of the mathematics, and of the Hebrew, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic languages. In 1605 he visited England, and became acquainted with Camden and other learned men. In 1607 he was admitted a senator at Aix, and in 1618 he obtained the abbey of Guistres, in Guienne. Died 24 June, 1637. His letters have been often printed.

PELAGIUS, a British monk, whose real name was *Morgan*, which he changed for the corresponding Greek term, signifying 'born of the sea.' He is said by some to have been abbat of Bangor; and about the year 400 he went to Rome, where he opposed the doctrines of St. Augustine respecting Original Sin, Irresistible Grace, and Eternal Election. Accompanied by his countryman Celestius he went to Palestine, and met with a kind reception from John, bishop of Jerusalem. In the mean time Augustine and Jerome wrote bitterly against Pelagius, and the council of Carthage condemned his opinions. Pope Zosimus at first took Pelagius and Celestius under his protection; but afterwards he turned against them, and instigated the emperor to persecute their followers. What became of Pelagius is uncertain; but it is most probable that he returned to Britain, and died in his monastery. He wrote several books in explanation of his sentiments.

PELAGIUS I., Pope, succeeded Vigilius 16 April, 555, and died 3 March, 559.

PELAGIUS II. succeeded Pope Benedict I, 578, and died 8 Feb., 590.

PÉLISSIER, Aimable Jean Jacques, duke of Malakhoff, a marshal of France, born at Maromme, near Rouen, 6 Nov., 1794. He served for many years in Algeria, and, during the insurrection of the Kabyles in 1845, incurred much odium in consequence of his having applied burning faggots to the mouth of a cave into which an Arab tribe had retreated, and thus suffocating nearly six hundred human beings. In 1855 he was sent to the Crimea as second in command to General Canrobert, and when, on May 19, the latter resigned, he was appointed in his place, which he retained till the close of the war. Immediately after the fall of Sebastopol he was created marshal of France and duke of Malakhoff. He was French ambassador at the English court from April, 1858, to April, 1859, and died 22 May, 1864.

PELL, John, D.D., a mathematician, born at Southwyke, Sussex, 1 March, 1610. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1643 became professor of mathematics at Amsterdam, whence he removed to Breda. In 1652 he returned to England, and in 1654 was sent by Cromwell to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, where he remained four years. After the Restoration he was presented to the rectory of Fobbing, in Essex, to which was added, in 1663, that of Langdon in the same county. He died poor 12 Dec., 1685. Dr. Pell was an inventor in mathematics, particularly of the algebraic index. His works are numerous and valuable.

PELLERIN, Joseph, a French antiquary, who was commissary-general and clerk of the marine at Paris, where he died at the age of 99 on 30 Aug., 1782. He published ten volumes in quarto on the subject of medals; and his cabinet, which was one of the richest in Europe, was purchased by the king of France.

PELLETIER, Bertrand, a chemist, born at Bayonne, 1761; died of consumption, brought on by inhaling oxymuriatic acid gas, 1797. He made a number of discoveries, the particulars of which were communicated to the public in the Journal of Natural History, of which he was the principal conductor. His principal writings were published after his son, under the title of 'Mémoires et Observations de Chimie,' 2 vols., 1798.

PELLEW, Edward, Viscount Exmouth. *See* EXMOUTH.

PELLEW, George, D.D., dean of Norwich, third son of Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Viscount Exmouth, was born at Tregony, Cornwall, 1793, and educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (B.A. 1815; M.A. 1818; D.D., 1828). He received holy orders in 1817, and in 1823 became a canon of Canterbury, where he resided until his appointment to the deanery of Norwich in 1829. He died at Great Chart, Kent, 3 Oct., 1866. Dr. Pellew was an accomplished scholar, and published, among other works, the 'Life of Lord Sidmouth,' and several volumes of sermons.

PELLICO, Silvio, was born at Saluzzo, in Piedmont, 1789. After having resided for some years in France, he was appointed (1810) teacher of French at the 'Collegio degli Orfani Militari,' at Milan, and soon afterwards entered the family of Count Luigi Porro Lambertenghi as tutor. Here he formed the acquaintance of Monti, Ugo Foscolo, Madame de Staël, Schlegel, and Byron. His first literary production, the tragedy of 'Laodamia,' was followed by that of 'Francesca da Rimini,' which gave him a high rank as a dramatic poet. He also translated Lord Byron's 'Manfred,' and, unfortunately for himself, became attached to 'Il Conciliatore,' a Liberal newspaper, which was soon suppressed by the Austrian Government. Pellico now joined a deep-laid and formidable conspiracy against the emperor. In 1821 he was arrested and subsequently condemned to death; but his sentence was commuted to fifteen years of severe imprisonment (*carcere duro*), whereupon he was removed to the fortress of Spielberg, near Brünn, in Moravia. His sufferings are touchingly narrated in his work entitled 'Le mie Prigione,' ('My Prisons'), which will hand his name down to posterity. On being set at liberty, in 1830, he repaired to Turin, and was employed as librarian in the house of the Marchesa Barolo. Died 1 Jan., 1854.

PELLISSON-FONTANIER, Paul, a French writer, born at Beziers, of Protestant parents, 1624. He was bred to the law, and at the age of twenty-one published 'A Commentary on the Institutes of Justinian.' In 1652 he became secretary to the king, and the same year published the 'History of the French Academy,' for which he was admitted a member of that learned body. The minister Fouquet appointed him master of the accounts at Montpellier; but when that statesman was disgraced, Pellisson was sent to the Bastille, where he remained four years. On recovering his liberty he attended the king in his expedition against Holland, of which campaign he wrote the history. After this he abjured the Protestant religion, entered into orders, and obtained several benefices. He was the author of 'Reflexions sur les differends de la Religion,' and other works. Died 7 Feb., 1693.

PELOPIDAS, a Theban general, who inherited from his father a large fortune, which he disposed of liberally among his fellow citizens. The closest amity subsisted between him and Epaminondas, from which friendship the Thebans derived important benefits. When the Spartans conquered Thebes Pelopidas went to Athens, where he assembled his exiled countrymen, with whom he returned, seized upon Thebes, and expelled the invaders. Afterwards he defeated the Lacedemonians at Tegyra, and shared with Epaminondas the victory of Leuctra. Pelopidas, being sent to Alexander, the tyrant of Pherea, was thrown into prison; but on the appearance of Epaminondas he obtained his release. He went next to the court of Persia, and after his return commanded the forces sent to the relief of Thessaly, where he fell at the battle of Cynocephalea, B.C. 364.

PEMBERTON, Henry, M.D., F.R.S., was born in London 1694, and studied under Boerhaave at Leyden. On his return to London he became professor of medicine in Gresham College, and an active member of the Royal Society. His principal works are 'A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy;' 'Lectures on Chemistry;' 'Observations on Poetry;' 'On the Alteration of the Style and Calendar.' Died 9 April, 1771.

PEMBROKE, Anne Clifford, Countess of. *See* Clifford.

PEMBROKE, Richard de Clare, Earl of, surnamed Strongbow, became lord-lieutenant of Ireland under Henry II., and died at Dublin, in May, 1177.

PEMBROKE, William Herbert, Earl of, was born at Wilton, Wilts, 8 April, 1580. He was educated at New College, Oxford, and in 1601 suc-

ceeded to the family honours and estates. He was made a knight of the Garter in 1604, and in 1610 governor of Portsmouth. In 1626 he was chosen chancellor of Oxford, and about the same time appointed lord steward of the household. Died 10 April, 1630. His lordship was a learned man, and a great encourager of letters. He gave to the university of Oxford, among other benefactions, a large collection of manuscripts, for which Pembroke College was so named in honour of him. His poems were printed in 1660.

PENINGTON, Isaac, an eminent writer among the Quakers, was the son of Isaac Penington, who was lord mayor of London in 1642, and became one of the king's judges, for which he was condemned at the Restoration, but not executed. He died in the Tower. The son was born about 1617, and in 1658 joined the Quakers, for which, and preaching, he suffered imprisonment at Aylesbury and Reading. He died 1679. His works have been published in one volume folio.

PENN, Sir William, an admiral, born at Bristol 1621. He distinguished himself greatly in the war between the English Commonwealth and the Dutch; after which he went to the West Indies, where he captured the island of Jamaica. At the Restoration he was knighted, and in 1665 gained a victory over the Dutch fleet. Died 16 Sept., 1670.

PENN, William, son of the preceding, was born in London 14 Oct., 1644. He was educated at Chigwell, in Essex, and in 1660 became a commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he fell under censure for going to conventicles. His father also treated him severely on that account, and to cure him of his puritanical notions, sent him to France, on his return from whence he entered at Lincoln's Inn, which he soon left, and went to Ireland, where he turned Quaker. In 1668 he became an itinerant preacher, for which he was sent to the Tower, and while in confinement wrote his treatise, entitled 'No Cross, no Crown.' After his release he continued his usual course, and was tried at the Old Bailey for preaching in Gracechurch Street. Though the jury acquitted him the court ordered him and his companion, Mead, to be imprisoned in Newgate. When he recovered his liberty he travelled through Holland and Germany. In 1672 he married, and settled at Rickmansworth. In 1681 Charles II. granted him lands in North America, to which he gave the name of Pennsylvania, but not till he had previously entered into a treaty with the native Indians. He then drew up a constitution for the province, which he settled with Quakers, who founded the city called Philadelphia. Penn was a great favourite with James II.—a circumstance which led to his being arrested four times, after the Revolution of 1688, on accusations of being a concealed Papist and a Jesuit. After a life of great activity he died at his seat at Ruscombe, Berks, 30 July, 1718. His writings, which are numerous, were published in 2 vols. folio, 1728. The serious charges brought against the founder of Pennsylvania by Lord Macaulay were replied to by Mr. William Hepworth Dixon, in his 'Life of William Penn.' 1851.

PENNANT Thomas, D.C.L., F.R.S., a naturalist and antiquary, born 14 June, 1726, of an ancient Welsh family at Downing, Flintshire. He became a student of Queen's and afterwards of Oriel College, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. In 1771, however, that of D.C.L. was conferred upon him in convocation. In 1761 he began his 'British Zoology;' and in 1765 he visited the Continent, where he became acquainted with Buffon, Haller, and Pallas. From 1767 to his death he was incessantly employed in travelling or publishing; but in 1793 he gave to the world a curious volume, which he called 'The Literary Life of the late Thomas Pennant;' notwithstanding which, he discovered proofs of resuscitation, in a 'History of the Parishes of Whiteford and Holywell;' and a 'View of Hindostan.' He died 16 Dec., 1798. His principal works are, 'Synopsis of Quadrupeds;' 'A Tour in Scotland,' 3 vols.; 'The Genera of Birds;' 'Voyage to the Hebrides;' 'A Journey to Snowdon;' 'Journey from Chester to London;' 'Arctic Zoology,' 2 vols.; 'An Account of London;' 'Outlines of the Globe;' and 'A Journey from London to the Isle of Wight.'

PENNI, Giovanni Francesco, a painter, born at Florence 1488; died at Naples 1528. He obtained the name of *Il Fattore*, or steward, from being employed by Raphael in managing his affairs. He also assisted that great artist in his Cartoons, and completed those works which Raphael left unfinished.

PENRY, John, a Puritan, born in Brecknockshire 1559, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge (B.A., 1583-4), whence he removed to St. Alban Hall, Oxford (M.A. 1586). He took orders, but soon got into trouble with the bishops on account of his heterodox opinions. In 1588 he was residing at Moulsey, Surrey, where he superintended the publications which came from the press of Robert Waldegrave, whom the Puritans had engaged as their printer. He also stayed for a time in Nottingham; but in March, 1588-9, he fled to Scotland. It was believed that he was the principal author of the pasquinades published under the name of Martin Marprelate, which much exasperated and terrified the English Government. Queen Elizabeth applied to King James VI. for Penry's banishment from Scotland, and that monarch issued an edict requiring him to depart the realm. The clergy, however, stayed the proclamation, and it was not till Sept., 1592, that he returned to England. He took up his abode in London, joining a congregation of Separatists which met in the suburbs of the metropolis. In March, 1592-3 he was apprehended and committed to the Poultry Compter. During the examinations he underwent he boldly stated his objections to episcopacy and the discipline of the Established Church. In May, 1593, he was arraigned on the charge of having, in Edinburgh, feloniously devised and written certain words in order to excite insurrection and rebellion in England. Being convicted he was hanged at St. Thomas-a-Watering, Surrey, 29 May, 1593. A list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' Penry always disavowed the authorship of the Marprelate Tracts, which certainly differ greatly in style and temper from his acknowledged publications.—*Athen. Cantab.*

PENSWICK, Thomas, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Europum 29 June, 1824, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District. He died 28 Jan., 1836.

PEPUSCH, John Christopher, Mus.D., F.R.S., was born at Berlin about 1667. He came to England at the beginning of the last century, and, in 1713, obtained the degree of doctor of music

at Oxford, soon after which he was appointed master of the chapel at the seat of the duke of Chandos. In 1724 he accompanied Dr. Berkeley on his voyage to Bermudas; but being shipwrecked, he returned to London, where he married an opera singer, who had realised a handsome fortune. He was chosen organist to the Charter-house 1737, and died 20 July, 1752. His 'Treatise on Harmony,' is held in high estimation.

PEPYS, SAMUEL, was born at Brampton, Huntingdonshire, 23 Feb., 1632, and educated at St. Paul's School, whence he removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge. After leaving the university, he became secretary to the navy, and next to the admiralty. He was in great favour with Charles II., who communicated to him the narrative of his escape after the battle of Worcester. He was elected president of the Royal Society in 1684, and held that office two years. In 1690 he resigned his place in the admiralty, and died 26 May, 1703. He wrote 'Memoirs of the English Navy;' and made a large collection of manuscripts, particularly old poetry, which he bequeathed to Magdalen College. Among these manuscripts was the celebrated Diary, which has rescued the name of Samuel Pepys from almost total oblivion. This highly-amusing record of his personal experiences, thoughts, and foibles, which gives graphic sketches of society and domestic manners in the reign of Charles II., was written in Rich's system of shorthand, and remained unnoticed on the shelves of the Pepysian Library until the commencement of the present century, when it was deciphered by the Rev. John Smith, and published under the editorial supervision of Lord Braybrooke, under the title of 'Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq., comprising his Diary from 1659 to 1669,' 2 vols., 1825. A sixth edition, with improvements and additions, appeared in 4 vols., 1858. In 1851 Pepys's 'Life, Journals, and Correspondence, including a Narrative of his Voyage to Tangier, and residence there,' was published at London in 2 vols. 8vo.

PERCEVAL, SPENCER, second son of the second Earl of Egmont, was born 1st Nov., 1762. He was educated at Harrow School, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree, 1782, and the year following became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He commenced practice as a barrister in the King's Bench, from whence he removed to the court of Chancery. In 1796 he was made King's counsel, and, about the same time, attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt by a pamphlet proving that an impeachment of the House of Commons does not abate by a dissolution of parliament. The same year he was returned for Northampton. In 1801 he was made solicitor-general, and the next year attorney-general. On the change of administration in 1807, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, in which situation he displayed great political talents, particulary in the settlement of the regency; but, unhappily, he fell soon afterwards, in the lobby of the House of Commons, by the hands of an assassin named Bellingham, 11 May, 1812.

PERCIVAL, THOMAS, M.D., was born at Warrington, Lancashire, 29 Sept., 1740. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native town, and next at Edinburgh, whence he removed to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree, 1765. In 1767 he settled at Manchester, and there founded a literary and philosophical society, of which he was chosen president. He died Aug. 30, 1804. His works were collected and published by his son in 4 vols. 8vo., 1807.

PERCY, THOMAS, a learned prelate, related to the family of Northumberland, was born at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, 1728. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford; and, on taking orders, was presented to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, which he held with the rectory of Wilby, in the same county. In 1769 he was made chaplain in ordinary to the king, in 1778 promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1782 advanced to the bishopric of Dromore, in Ireland, where he died 30 Sept., 1811. His works are—'Han Kiou Chouan, a translation from the Chinese;' 'Chinese Miscellanies;' 'Five Pieces of Runic Poetry, translated from the Icelandic Language;' 'A New Translation of the Song of Solomon;' 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' 3 vols., 1765, the work by which he is best known; 'A Key to the New Testament;' 'The Northumberland Household Book,' 'The Hermit of Warkworth,' a poem in the ballad style; and a translation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities. A valuable collection of 'Ballads and Romances' from Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript, was published in 3 vols. 8vo., 1867-8.

PÉREFIXE, HARDOUIN DE BEAUMONT DE, a French historian, born 1605, became one of the preceptors of Louis XIV. 1644; bishop of Rodez 1648; archbishop of Paris 1662; died 31 Dec., 1670. His 'History of Henry IV.,' 1661, has been translated into every European language.

PEREIRA, JONATHAN, M.D., F.R.S., a physician, who practised with success in London, was born in the parish of Shoreditch 22 May, 1804, and died 20 Jan., 1853. His celebrated work on the 'Elements of Materia Medica' appeared in 1839, and the latest edition by R. Bentley and T. Redwood was published in 1872.

PEREIRE, JACOB RODRIGUEZ, F.R.S., the first person who directed his attention in France to the education of the deaf and dumb, was born at Berlango, in Estramadura, 1716, and died in Paris 15 Sept., 1780. He received a pension from Louis XV., and was a member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Royal Society of London.

PERGOLESI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a musician, whose real name was Jesi, was born at Pergola, in the duchy of Urbino, 1707, and died 1739. He is called the Domenichino of music, but his compositions are considered too plaintive. The principal are, 'La Serva Padrona,' and the 'Olimpiade' operas; a 'Stabat Mater,' a 'Salve Regina,' and other pieces of church music.

PERICLES, an illustrious Athenian, was the disciple of Zeno and Anaxagoras. He became an excellent commander, orator, and statesman. Having gained the confidence of the people, he effected a revolution in the state, by reducing the authority of the Areopagus, and banishing Cimon, with some other powerful men of the republic. He then led the Athenians against the Sicyonians, the Samians, and Lacedemonians; but at last the people, forgetful of their obligations to Pericles, condemned him to pay an exorbitant fine, for having advised the war in which they had gained so much glory. Afterwards, repenting of their ingratitude, they recalled him to the government. He died B.C. 429.

PÉRIER, CASIMIR, a French statesman, born at Grenoble 21 Oct., 1777, was educated by the Fathers of the Oratory at Lyons. He served in

Italy on the staff of the military engineers in 1799 and 1800. On the death of his father he resolved to devote himself to commerce; and in conjunction with his brother Scipion he founded a banking establishment at Paris 1802. Subsequently he established a number of cotton-spinning and sugar-refining manufactories, and also steam flour-mills; by which undertaking he acquired a large fortune. In 1816 he published a pamphlet, which attracted much notice, against the foreign loan system. The next year he was elected to the Corps Législatif, where he became noted as an opponent of the ministry. After the revolution of 1830 he devoted himself with ardour to the task of consolidating the throne of Louis Philippe. On the dissolution of the ministry of Laffite he was made president of the council and minister of the interior; and immediately entered upon that conservative policy which he continued to the close of his career. Died 16 May, 1832.

PÉRIGNON, Dominique Catherine, a peer and marshal of France, born at Grenade, near Toulouse, 31 May, 1754; died at Paris 25 Dec., 1818.

PERIZONIUS, James Voorbroek, born at Dam, in Holland, 1651; became professor of History and Greek at Leyden 1693; died 6 April, 1715. He wrote 'Animadversiones Historicæ,' and other valuable works.

PERKINS, William, was born at Marston Jabet, Warwickshire, 1558, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he led a very dissolute life at first, but afterwards grew serious and devout. In 1582 he was elected a fellow of his college, and on entering into orders he officiated to the prisoners at Cambridge. Afterwards he became lecturer of Great St. Andrew's in that town, where he died 1602. He was a rigid Calvinist, and, as Fuller says, 'would use the word "damn" with such an emphasis as left a doleful echo in his auditors' ears a good while after.' Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses' contains a long list of his works, of which there have been several collected editions more or less complete.

PEROUSE, Jean François Galaup de la, an unfortunate navigator, born at Albi, in Languedoc, 1741. He entered the French navy, and in 1782 commanded an expedition to Hudson's Bay, where he destroyed the English settlements. On the restoration of peace he was employed in a voyage of discovery in the South Sea; but after exploring the coasts of California, Corea, and Japan, his ships touched at Botany Bay in 1788, which was the last account ever received of them till 1828, when it was ascertained that the vessels had been wrecked on one of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

PERRAULT, Charles, was born at Paris 12 Jan., 1628. He became an advocate, but was taken from the bar by Colbert, who appointed him secretary to a literary society established in his house. This institution was the parent of the Academy of Inscriptions; besides which Perrault had a share in forming the Academy of Sciences. The minister next made him comptroller-general of the royal buildings, in which situation he contributed to the foundation of the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1671; soon after which he had a famous controversy with Boileau, respecting the comparative merits of the ancients and moderns; Perrault maintaining the superiority of the latter, and Boileau as vigorously asserting that of the former. This dispute was carried on with great asperity and personal rudeness on both sides. The work by which Perrault is best known is entitled 'The History of illustrious Men of the Age of Louis XIV.' Died 16 May, 1703.

PERRAULT, Claude, brother of Charles Perrault, was born 1613 at Paris, where he died 9 Oct., 1688. He forsook the practice of physic to study the fine arts, particularly architecture, in which he rose to great eminence, and constructed many noble works, the principal of which is the façade of the Louvre. Boileau, however, ridiculed him in his satires as a doctor turned mason. His works consist of a translation of Vitruvius; a treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture; 'Memoirs for a Natural History of Animals;' 'Essais de Physique,' 4 vols.; and an account of several machines of his own invention.

PERRENOT, *See* Granvelle.

PERRIER, François, a French painter and engraver, born at St. Jean-de-Lône about 1590; died at Paris about 1650.

PERRIN, Louis, justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland from 1835 to 1860; died 7 Dec., 1864.

PERRON, Jacques Davy du, a cardinal, born in the canton of Berne 1556. His father, who was a Protestant and physician, gave him the elements of education; and he acquired by himself a knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew, as well as of logic and philosophy. By studying the Summa of St. Thomas Aquinas, he began to waver in his religious sentiments, and ended in an abjuration of the Protestant faith. His success in converting Henry IV., and procuring the papal absolution for that monarch, proved the means of his advancement to the highest dignities. He was first made bishop of Evreux, next archbishop of Sens, and lastly created a cardinal by Clement VIII. After the murder of Henry he became wholly devoted to the see of Rome, and was much employed in promoting its interests. He died at Paris 5 Sept., 1618. His works were printed in 1620, in 3 vols. folio. The principal is a 'Treatise on the Eucharist,' in answer to Du Plessis Mornay.

PERROT, Sir John, was born in Pembrokeshire about 1527. He was one of the knights of the Bath at the coronation of Edward VI.; but at the beginning of the reign of Mary he was sent to prison for harbouring the Protestants. Elizabeth sent him, in 1572, to Ireland, as president of Munster, where he suppressed a dangerous rebellion. He was afterwards appointed admiral of a fleet, to protect Ireland against the Spaniards. In 1583 he was made lord-deputy of that kingdom, where his conduct gave such offence that he was recalled, tried for high treason, and sentenced to death. The queen, however, respited him; but he died in the Tower 1592.

PERRY, James, born at Aberdeen 30 Oct., 1756, was educated at the High School and at Marischal College, in that city, and studied for the Scottish bar. His father failing in business in 1774, he proceeded first to Edinburgh and afterwards to Manchester, where he became a clerk to a manufacturer, with whom he remained two years. In the beginning of 1777 he came to London, and soon after was retained by Messrs. Richardson and Urquhart as a writer in the 'General Advertiser' and the 'London Evening Post,' in which capacity he reported the memorable trials of Admirals Keppel and Palliser, sending up from Portsmouth

daily, and unassisted, eight columns of proceedings taken by him in court. In 1782 he projected, and was the first editor of, the 'European Magazine,' which situation he quitted in little more than a year for that of editor of the 'Gazetteer.' In conducting this journal, he had the merit of suggesting an improvement in the manner of reporting the debates in parliament, by substituting the employment of a succession of reporters for that of a single one. By these means he completely superseded Mr. Woodfall's reports in the 'Morning Chronicle'—a paper which he afterwards purchased, and carried on as sole editor and proprietor. Died 6 Dec., 1821.

PERSE, STEPHEN, M.D., a native of Norwich, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and for forty years held a fellowship in that society. He appears to have been a practising physician, and to have acquired considerable property. He died 30 Sept., 1615, aged 65. He was a magnificent benefactor to the university and borough of Cambridge, and founder of the free grammar school of that town.

PERSIUS (AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS), a Roman satirist, born at Volterræ, in Etruria, A.D. 34; died A.D. 62. We have only from him six satires, by which, however, he has acquired much celebrity.

PERSONS, ROBERT, a celebrated Jesuit, born at Nether Stowey, Somersetshire, 24 June, 1546, his father being a yeoman of good repute who, after embracing the new doctrines, was again reconciled to the Catholic Church. After a preliminary education in the free school of Taunton he proceeded to St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, whence he migrated to Balliol College, of which he became a fellow and tutor. Having become convinced of the truth of the Catholic religion he quitted England 1574, and visited first the Low Countries and next Padua, where he studied physic and the civil law. He could not settle down, however, to secular pursuits, and therefore, travelling on foot to Rome, he entered the Society of Jesus 7 July, 1575. In due course he received holy orders, and in 1580 was sent with Father Campian upon the English mission, they being the first Jesuits who ever set foot in this country. Campian was taken prisoner, condemned, and executed, and Persons, narrowly escaping, fled to France before he had been an entire year upon the mission. He now found means to establish a grammar school at Eu, in Normandy (1582), for the instruction of English youth, in order to prepare them for higher studies at Rheims and Rome; but this institution was of no long duration. In the course of the same year he visited Lisbon and Spain, where he was honourably received by Philip II. Throughout his career Father Persons displayed incredible industry and perseverance in promoting the Catholic religion, and in preventing it from being entirely crushed out by persecution in England. To this end he founded the English establishments at Valladolid (1589), Lucar (1591), Seville and Lisbon (1592), and St. Omer (1593); besides giving powerful support to the colleges of the secular clergy at Douay and Rome. He was for many years rector of the English College at Rome, and held that office at the time of his death, which happened 15 April, 1610. His works are, 'A Discoverie of F. J. Nichols, Minister, misreported Jesuite, latelye recanted in the Tower of London, ... by John Howlett,' 1580; 'Reasons for refusal to go to Church,' 1580; 'A Brief Censure upon

two Books written in answer to Mr. Edmund Campian's offer of Disputation;' 'Defence of the Censure given upon two books of William Charke and Meredith Hanmer,' 1581; 'Epistola de Persecutione Anglicanâ,' Rouen, 1581; 'The Book of Resolution, or Christian Directory,' Rouen, 1581, a work which has passed through almost numberless editions; 'A Treatise of the Three Conversions of England.' All Father Persons's works drew forth a host of replies from writers on the Protestant side. The work entitled 'A Conference about the next Succession to the Crown of England,' 1593, 1594, 1681, written under the name of N. Dolman, but commonly attributed to Persons, appears to have been chiefly composed by Dr. Allen.

PERTH, JAMES DRUMMOND, EARL OF, son of the third earl, was born 1648. He went through a course of philosophy at the university of St. Andrew's, and afterwards visited France. He was served heir to his father 1675; was sworn a privy councillor 1678; and having joined the opposition to the duke of Lauderdale, was, on his fall, constituted justice-general of Scotland 1682. In 1684 he was promoted to the high office of chancellor of Scotland and appointed sheriff principal of the county of Edinburgh. On the accession of James II. he declared himself a Catholic, and his 'Letters to his sister the Countess of Erroll, and other members of his family' (edited by William Jerdan for the Camden Society, 1845) show the sincerity of his conversion and the zeal with which he laboured to impress his opinions on his relatives. Having resided two years at Rome he was recalled to St. Germain by King James II., who created him duke of Perth and K.G., and appointed him first lord of the bedchamber, chamberlain to the queen, and governor to the prince of Wales. He died at St. Germain 11 March, 1716, and was interred in the chapel of the Scotch college at Paris.

PERTHES, CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH, a German publisher, born at Rudolstadt 21 April, 1772; died at Friederichroda, near Gotha, 18 May, 1843. He originated the famous 'Almanach de Gotha.'

PERUGINO, PIETRO, an Italian painter, whose real name was *Vanucci*, born 1446, at Città della Pieve, in the State of the Church, and not at Perugia, though he took his name from the latter place. He chiefly excelled in the natural and elegant expression of his female figures. He was the master of Raphael, and was patronised by Sixtus IV., for whose chapel at Rome he painted some beautiful pieces. Died 1524.

PERUSINUS. *See* BIZARRI, PETER.

PERUZZI, BALDASSARE, an Italian, eminent as a painter and architect, was born at Volterra 1481. He was patronised by the Popes, and finished some designs and models for the ornamenting of St. Peter's. He designed the Palazzo Massimi, one of the most original and tasteful edifices of its class in the Eternal City. His execution of the perspective and of the chiaro oscuro was so perfect as to excite the astonishment of Titian. Died 1536.

PESTALOZZI, JOHN HENRY, a celebrated teacher, was born at Zurich 12 Jan., 1746, and in his youth devoted himself successively to the study of languages, divinity, law, and literature, but at the age of twenty-two he burnt all the MS. collections he had made on these subjects, and took a small farm in the canton of Aargau. It was here that his attention was first directed to the intellectual and moral wretchedness of the lower classes

of society; and in 1775 he established a school for poor and abandoned children. He greatly impoverished himself by this generous attempt to benefit his fellow-creatures; but, nothing daunted, he persevered, and propagated his educational method by several writings, which attracted so much attention that in 1798 he was enabled to found a larger school at Stanz, in the canton of Unterwal, under the patronage of the Swiss government. The approach of foreign armies obliged him to remove this establishment to the château of Burgdorf, in the canton of Berne, where he reorganised it on a larger scale. In 1804 he removed his institution to Yverdun, where it attained to a high degree of prosperity. His death occurred at Brugg, in the canton of Aargau, 27 Feb., 1827. Pestalozzi rendered great service to the cause of popular education, and published several works, the best known of which is a moral romance entitled 'Leonard and Gertrude.'

PETAU, DENIS, *Dionysius Petavius*, was born at Orleans 21 Aug., 1583. He became professor of philosophy, in his nineteenth year, at Bourges; but in 1605 he entered the Society of Jesus, and afterwards taught rhetoric and theology in the colleges of the order at Rheims, La Flèche, and Paris. In 1621 he succeeded Father Fronton du Duc in the chair of theology, which he filled with distinguished reputation for twenty-two years. He died in the college of Clermont 11 Dec., 1652. His great work on chronology, 'De Doctrinâ Temporum,' was originally published in 2 vols. folio., 1627. It has been several times reprinted, as has also an abridgment of it, entitled 'Rationarium Temporum.'

PETER DE BLOIS, a writer of the twelfth century, who came to England in the reign of Henry II., and was made, first, archdeacon of Bath, and afterwards of London. He died about 1200. His works were published in 1667.

PETER OF CLUNI, or *Peter the Venerable*, a native of Auvergne, who was made prior of Vezelay, and afterwards, in 1121, abbat of the monastery of Cluni, or Clugny, the principal house of a reformed branch of the Benedictines. He was also general of his order. He is memorable for having afforded an asylum to Abelard. Died 24 Dec., 1156, aged about 65.

PETER THE GREAT, Czar of Russia, was the son of Alexis Michaelowitz, and born 30 May, 1672. On the decease of his half-brother, Feodor, in 1682, Peter was proclaimed Czar, in conjunction with John, his eldest brother, who died in 1696, and left him in full possession of the empire. While a youth, he conceived those projects of improvement which have stamped immortality upon his name. He entered into the military life and performed the duties of a common soldier, till, by rising gradually from the ranks to the command of a body of troops, he exhibited the duty of obedience and the necessity of discipline in his own example. He also began to build some vessels; but finding more difficulties than he could surmount in this undertaking, he visited Holland, under a disguised name, in 1698. Here he worked as a common labourer in the dock-yard, and then came to England, where he employed himself in the same manner for four months, during which he also studied the principles of shipbuilding. While thus engaged, the news of an insurrection, excited by the Princess Sophia, obliged him to return to Russia, where he severely punished the conspirators and confined his sister in a nunnery. In 1700 he declared war against Charles XII. of Sweden, and, though unsuccessful at first, he afterwards gained such advantages as induced him to build a fortress on the Baltic, called, after him, Petersburg. In 1709 the Czar obtained the victory of Pultowa, after which he conquered Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Pomerania. But he had a narrow escape when engaged in a contest with the Turks, who surrounded his army on the banks of the Pruth, from which perilous state Peter was extricated by the Empress Catherine, who entered into a treaty of peace with the grand vizier. To perpetuate this deliverance, Peter instituted the order of St. Catherine, into which none but women were admitted. In 1716 the Czar and his consort visited Denmark and Holland, where he left Catherine while he made a journey to Paris. On his return home Peter prosecuted his plans for the reform of his empire with renewed zeal, and founded several schools, colleges, an observatory, a physic garden, printing-offices, and a royal library. He died 28 Jan., 1725, and was succeeded by the Czarina Catherine.

PETER THE HERMIT, a French enthusiast of the eleventh century, who made a pilgrimage to Palestine, and on his return to Europe preached up the crusade for the recovery of the Holy City from the infidels. He passed through Hungary with an immense crowd of followers, thousands of whom perished miserably. Peter, however, entered Syria, and displayed great bravery at the taking of Jerusalem. He then returned to Europe. His death occurred 7 July, 1115, in the abbey of Neu-Moutier, near Huy, in Belgium, of which he was the founder.

PETERBOROUGH, CHARLES MORDAUNT, EARL OF, was son of John, Lord Mordaunt, and born about 1658. He succeeded to the paternal honours and estate in 1675, and in 1680 accompanied the earl of Plymouth to Tangier, where he distinguished himself against the Moors. In the reign of James II. he went to Holland, and returned with the prince of Orange, on whose advancement to the throne he was made earl of Monmouth, and first commissioner of the Treasury. In 1697 he succeeded his uncle in the earldom of Peterborough. In 1705 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the English forces in Spain, where he took Barcelona, and drove the French out of the kingdom, for which the emperor declared him generalissimo of the allied forces. He also received the thanks of parliament, and after serving his country in a diplomatic character, was honoured with the order of the Garter. In the reign of George I. he was made general of the Marines. He died in his passage to Lisbon in 1735. Some of his poetical compositions have been printed. His second wife was *Anastasia Robinson*, a celebrated singer, by whom he had no issue. She died 1750.

PETERS, BONAVENTURA, a painter, born at Antwerp 1614; died 1652. He excelled in painting storms at sea.

PETERS, CHARLES, the learned author of a 'Critical Dissertation on the Book of Job,' was presented by Elizabeth, Lady Mohun, to the living of Boconnoc, in Cornwall, in 1715, and resided there till 1727, when he obtained that of St. Mabyn, in the same county, where he resided till his death in 1777. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Bishop Lowth, who speaks highly of him in his letter to Warburton.

PETERS, HUGH, a fanatic, born at Fowey, Cornwall, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. 1622. He afterwards went on the stage, which he quitted and entered into orders; but having had an intrigue with another man's wife, he fled to Rotterdam, and next to America. He returned to England in the Rebellion, and became very active against the king, for which he was tried and executed with the regicides 1660. Some of his discourses, and his 'Last Legacy to his Daughter,' have been printed.

PETHION DE VILLENEUVE, JÉROME, one of the most active agents in the French Revolution, was born at Chartres about 1753, and quitted the profession of the law to become a member of the States-General 1789. His conduct as a legislator was violent and factious; but his popularity raised him to the office of mayor of Paris. His hatred of Louis XVI. hastened the horrors of the 10th of August and of the first days of September. While he aspired to the difficult office of guiding the destinies of the republic he found a powerful rival in Robespierre, and in the struggle was defeated by his antagonist. Outlawed by his victorious opponent 31 May, 1793, he fled from the capital in disguise, and some time afterwards his corpse was found, half-eaten by wolves, in a corn-field near St. Émilien, in the Gironde.

PÉTION, ALEXANDRE SABÈS, a mulatto, born at Port-au-Prince 2 April, 1770, was elected president of St. Domingo 1807, and retained that position till his death 29 March, 1818.

PETIS DE LA CROIX, FRANÇOIS, secretary and interpreter to the king of France in the Turkish and Arabic languages, published 'Persian Tales' and other works. Born 1653; died 4 Dec., 1713. His son, *Alexandre Louis Marie* (b. 1698; d. 6 Nov., 1751), became royal professor of Arabic.

PETIT, JEAN LOUIS, a very distinguished French surgeon, born at Paris 13 March, 1674; died 20 April, 1750.

PETITOT, JEAN, an artist, born at Geneva 1607. He painted portraits in enamel, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Bordier, who executed the hair, draperies, and grounds. The two friends studied in Italy, and afterwards came to England, where they acquired considerable information in the preparation of colours from Sir Theodore Mayerne. Petitot, while in this country, painted several portraits; but after the death of Charles I. he went to Paris, and was employed by Louis XIV. Died at Geneva 1691.

PETIVER, JAMES, F.R.S., an English botanist, who was apothecary to the Charterhouse, and made a large collection of rare and curious plants, animals, and insects, afterwards purchased by Sir Hans Sloane. He wrote several works on botany. Died 20 April, 1718.

PETRARCA, FRANCESCO, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Arezzo in July, 1304. On account of the dissensions which raged in his native country his father removed with him to Avignon, and afterwards to Carpentras, where Petrarca received his education, which was completed at Montpellier and Bologna. He was intended for the law; but Cicero and Virgil had more charms for him than Justinian. On the death of his parents he returned to Avignon, where he fell in love with a lady named Laura, upon whose heart he could make no impression, either by his constancy or his verses. To conquer his passion he travelled, and then retired to Vaucluse, a romantic spot near Avignon, where he poured out his amorous complaints in several sonnets. He afterwards travelled into different countries; but, with his return to Vaucluse, his passion for Laura returned. Again he celebrated her charms and the delights of his retreat. His works now made him famous, and he received invitations from the senate of Rome, the king of Naples, and the university of Paris. He accepted the former, and, on Easter Day, 1341, he was laureated in the Capitol with great pomp. In 1348 he received the news of the death of Laura. He was then at Parma, but immediately set out for Vaucluse, where he passed some time in grief; but in 1352 he returned to Italy, and, at Padua, obtained a canonry. He died suddenly near that city 18 July, 1374. The Sonnets of Petrarca are tender; but his Latin poems are inferior to the Italian. He also wrote, 'De remediis utriusque Fortunæ;' 'De otio religiosorum;' 'De vera Sapientia;' 'De vita Solitaria;' 'De Contemptu mundi;' 'Rerum memorabilium;' 'De republica optime administranda;' 'Vita Scipionis Africani;' 'Epistolæ;' and 'Orationes.' All his works have been published in 4 vols. folio. The best edition of his Italian poems is that of Professor Marsland, 2 vols., Padua, 1819-20.

PETRE, BENJAMIN, an English prelate of the Roman communion, was consecrated bishop of Prusa 1721, and nominated Vicar Apostolic of the London District. He died 22 Dec., 1758.

PETRE, EDWARD, a noted Jesuit, born in London 1631. At the age of 21 he entered the Jesuit novitiate at Watten, and returned as a missionary to England, where he generally passed by the name of Spenser. During the excitement occasioned by the Popish Plot he was apprehended and thrown into Newgate, and after about a twelvemonth's imprisonment he was removed, through the interest of the duke of York, to another prison, where he enjoyed comparative freedom. On the duke's accession to the throne as James II. Father Petre was called to court, made clerk of the closet, and some time afterwards enrolled among the privy councillors. In the popular imagination of the populace, he was James's evil genius, and accordingly he became the best hated man in the country. In the general consternation caused by the revolutionary explosion Father Petre found his way to the Continent, and thus disappointed the vengeance of the frenzied populace who clamoured for his blood. In 1693 he was appointed rector of the college at St. Omer; but he resigned this office 1697, and settled at Watten, where he died 15 May, 1699.—*Oliver; Dodd.*

PETRE, EDWARD ROBERT, third son of Robert Edward, ninth Lord Petre, was born about 1794, and died 8 June, 1848. His remains were interred in the Catholic church in the London Road, Southwark, but were subsequently removed to a chantry founded for the repose of his soul in St. George's Cathedral. In 1849 there appeared 'Notices of the English Colleges and Convents established on the Continent after the dissolution of Religious Houses in England. By the late Hon. Edward Petre. Edited by the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth.' Norwich, 4to. Mr. Petre, however, had only collected a few notes on the subject, and Dr. Husenbeth is in reality the author, and not merely the editor, of the work.

PETRE, FRANCIS, an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Amoria, 27 July, 1750,

and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District. He died 24 Dec., 1775.

PETRIE, GEORGE, LL.D., an Irish artist and archæologist, was the son of a portrait-painter in Dublin. He developed his artistic talents at n early age, and was gradually acknowledged as the best draughtsman in water-colours in Ireland, and employed by all the publishers of tours or topographical works. In 1830 he received the appointment of librarian to the Royal Hibernian Academy, to the annual exhibitions of which he sent numerous pictures, a large proportion of which combined the illustration of antiquities with the ordinary characteristics of landscape. In conjunction with the Rev. Cæsar Otway he edited the first fifty-six numbers of the 'Dublin Penny Journal' (1832-33); and ten years later he carried on alone, for a year, another periodical, similar in character and aim, called the 'Irish Penny Journal.' He laid the foundation of the fine museum and library of the Royal Irish Academy, and also took a very active part in the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (1833-46). His principal literary work is an essay on the Round Towers, which gained the gold medal of the Royal Irish Academy in 1832, and was afterwards amplified and published under the title of 'An Inquiry into the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.' Died 17 Jan., 1866.

PETRONIUS ARBITER, TITUS, a native of Marseilles, who received his education at Rome, rose to the rank of consul, and held the office of governor of Bithynia. He was a favourite of Nero, who cherished him as a chief and leader among his chosen companions. This exposed him to the envy of Tigellinus, who accused him of treachery; and thus Petronius was constrained to destroy his own life, which he did by a gradual letting of blood, A.D. 66. His 'Satyricon,' is a representation of the prevailing licentiousness of his age, often offensive in its pictures, but not destitute of wit and animation.

PETTIGREW, THOMAS JOSEPH, F.R.S., F.S.A., an antiquarian writer, born in London 28 Oct., 1791; died 23 Nov., 1865. He practised as a surgeon in the metropolis, and became eminent in his profession. His principal works are memoirs of Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Thomas Cogan, and Lord Nelson; 'Bibliotheca Sussexiana,' a catalogue of the library of the duke of Sussex; 'History of Egyptian Mummies;' 'The Medical Portrait Gallery,' containing biographies of sixty eminent physicians and surgeons; 'On Superstitions connected with Medicine and Surgery;' and a collection of epitaphs entitled 'Chronicles of the Tombs.'

PETTY, Sir WILLIAM, was the son of a clothier at Romsey, Hampshire, where he was born 16 May, 1623. He received his education at the school of his native town, and next at Caen, in Normandy. On his return to England he obtained some situation in the navy, but soon quitted that service, and went to Paris, where he studied anatomy. In 1647 a patent was granted to him by the parliament for the invention of a copying machine, or pentagraph. The year following he settled at Oxford, where he became assistant to the professor of anatomy, practised physic, and was admitted to a fellowship of Brazenose College. In 1649 he was created doctor of physic at Oxford, where, in 1651, he was chosen professor of anatomy; and the same year he was elected musical professor in Gresham College. In 1652 he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and secretary to Henry Cromwell, by whom he was employed in surveying the forfeited lands, for which charges were alleged against him to the House of Commons, and he was dismissed from his places. At the Restoration he was knighted, and made surveyor-general of Ireland. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, to which he presented the model of a double-bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide. He suffered much by the fire of London, but, by marriage and various speculations, he recovered his loss, and died very rich, 16 Dec., 1687. Of his works, which are numerous, the best are his 'Political Anatomy of Ireland;' a treatise on 'Taxes and Contributions;' 'Political Arithmetic;' and a treatise on money, entitled 'Quantulumcunque.'

PETTY, WILLIAM, earl of Shelburne and marquis of Lansdowne. *See* LANSDOWNE.

PEYRE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, a French painter and architect, born at Paris, 5 April, 1739; died 7 March, 1823.

PEYRÈRE, ISAAC DE LA, was born at Bordeaux 1594, and brought up in the Protestant religion. He was patronised by the Prince de Condé, who made him his librarian. He was imprisoned at Brussels for publishing a book to prove that Adam was not the first man, and when set at liberty went to Rome, where he abjured his opinions, and was received into the Catholic Church. Died 13 Jan., 1676.

PEYRON, JEAN FRANÇOIS PIERRE, a French historical painter, born at Aix 15 Nov., 1744; died 20 Jan., 1815.

PFEIFFER, AUGUST, an orientalist, born at Lauenburg 1640, professed the eastern languages at Leipsic, and was superintendent of the churches in Lubeck, where he died 11 Jan., 1698. His philological works were published at Utrecht, in 2 vols., 1704.

PFEIFFER, IDA, nee Reyer, a German traveller, born at Vienna 1795. At the age of 47, her husband being dead, and her two sons established in life, she began to gratify her passion for travelling, and as 'an unprotected female,' visited Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Sweden, Norway, and Iceland, and after going through many dangers, accomplished two voyages round the world (1846 and 1851). She started on a fresh expedition in 1856, and at Madagascar was attacked by a fever, which carried her off 27 Oct., 1858. The accounts of her travels have been translated into English.

PHÆDRUS, an ancient fabulist, was a native of Thrace, and the freedman of Augustus, who gave him his liberty. He was persecuted in the reign of Tiberius, by the enmity of Sejanus, but for what cause is unknown. His Fables, which are written in Latin Iambic verse, lay in obscurity till the sixteenth century, when Peter Pithou discovered them at Troyes in 1596.

PHAER, THOMAS, M.D., was born in Pembrokeshire, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn to study the law, which profession he quitted, after publishing a work on the nature of writs and a book of precedents. In 1559 he took his doctor's degree in physic, and his medical works were printed in 1560. Among his poetical productions are 'The Regimen of Life;' translated from the French; 'The Story of Owen Glendower in the Mirror for Magistrates;' and a translation of the first nine books of Virgil's Æneis 1562. Died 12 Aug., 1560.

PHALARIS, a native of Crete, who, in the year

571 B.C., made himself master of Agrigentum, in Sicily, where he was guilty of horrible cruelties. Among other instruments of destruction, he caused a hollow brazen bull to be made, into which Perillus, the inventor, was first put and burnt alive, for only demanding his reward. The people of Agrigentum at length arose and put the tyrant to death in the same way, B.C. 563. The letters which go under the name of Phalaris occasioned much controversy between Boyle and Bentley. They were printed at the Sorbonne about 1470, and at Oxford in 1695.

PHELAN, PATRICK, D.D., Catholic bishop of Toronto, died 16 July, 1857, having only enjoyed his see twenty-eight days.

PHERECRATES, a Greek comic poet, the contemporary of Plato and Aristophanes. Of his works only some fragments are extant.

PHIDIAS, one of the most celebrated sculptors of antiquity, was born at Athens between 490 and 480 B.C. He constructed a statue of Minerva; but being accused of embezzling some of the gold entrusted to him for that work by Pericles, he went to Elis, where, by way of revenge, he made a colossal statue of Jupiter, which infinitely surpassed his Minerva, and was deemed one of the wonders of the world. He died B.C. 432.

PHILELPHUS, FRANCIS. *See* FILELFO.

PHILEMON, a poet of Athens, who flourished B.C. 283. He was the rival of Menander, and lived to the age of 101. The fragments of Philemon's Comedies were published by Grotius, and some of them have been translated by Cumberland.

PHILIDOR, or DANICAN, ANDRÉ, a celebrated chess-player, was born at Dreux, in France, 1726. He resided several years in England, where he published his Analysis of the Game of Chess 1749. He also composed music with considerable success. Died in London 30 Aug., 1795.

PHILIP I., king of France, born 1052; succeeded his father, Henry I., 1060; and died 29 July, 1108.

PHILIP II., surnamed the *August*, was born 1165; succeeded his father, Louis VII., 1180; died 14 July, 1223.

PHILIP III., surnamed the *Hardy*, born 1245; succeeded his father, Louis IX., 1270; died 5 Oct., 1285.

PHILIP IV., called the *Fair*, son of the preceding, was born 1268; succeeded to the throne 1285; died 29 Nov., 1314.

PHILIP V., surnamed the *Long*, younger son of the last mentioned, was born 1294; succeeded his brother, Louis X., or Louis le Hutin, 1316; died 3 Jan., 1322.

PHILIP VI., usually called *Philip de Valois*, son of Charles, count of Valois, brother of Philip the Fair, was born 1293; ascended the throne 1328, on the death of his cousin, Charles le Bel; died 22 Aug., 1350.

PHILIP I., king of Spain, son of the Emperor Maximilian I., was born 1478; obtained the Spanish crown 1504; died 1506.

PHILIP II., son of Charles V., born 1527, became king of Naples and Sicily, by the abdication of his father, 1554, and the same year married Mary, queen of England. In 1556 his father resigned to him the crown of Spain. Died 13 Sept., 1598.

PHILIP III., born 1578, succeeded his father, Philip II., 1598; died 31 March, 1621.

PHILIP IV., born 1605; succeeded his father, Philip III., 1621; died 17 Sept., 1665.

PHILIP V., duke of Anjou, second son of Louis, dauphin of France, born 1683; assumed the title of king of Spain 1700; died 9 July, 1746.

PHILIP II., king of Macedon, the son of Amyntas, was born 382 B.C.; succeeded his brother, Perdiccas, 359 B.C., and was assassinated 336 B.C. He was the father of Alexander the Great.

PHILIP V., king of Macedon, born 237 B.C.; obtained the crown after the death of his cousin, Antigonus, 220 B.C.; died 179 B.C.

PHILIP, MARCUS JULIUS, a native of Bostra, in Trachonitis, became captain of the imperial guards 243. In 244 he caused the Emperor Gordian the Younger to be assassinated, and was himself proclaimed emperor. He was slain by his soldiers near Verona 249.

PHILIP *the Good*, duke of Burgundy, was born 1396; ascended the throne 1419; died 15 July, 1467.

PHILIP BENITI (ST.), or BENIZZI, fifth general of the Servites, was born 1232, of a noble family at Florence. He obtained the approbation of his order in the general council of Lyons 1274, and died at Podi 22 Aug., 1285. He did not found the order of Servites, as some have supposed; he only extended it. He was canonized by Clement IX. in 1671. Festival 23 Aug.

PHILIP NERI (ST.), founder of the congregation of priests of the Oratory in Italy, was born 23 July, 1515, of a noble family at Florence. His piety and zeal for the glory of God obtained for him an uncommon reputation. He died at Rome 26 May, 1595, and was canonized by Gregory XV. 1622. The congregation founded by St. Philip Neri was confirmed (1574) by Gregory XIII., and took the name of the Oratory because the original assemblies which gave rise to its establishment were held in an oratory of St. Jerome's Church at Rome. This congregation differs from the Congregation of the Oratory founded by Cardinal de Berulle, in France. Its members take no vows; their general governs but three years; their office is to deliver such instructions every day in their church as are suited to all capacities. Each institution has produced great numbers of men celebrated for their piety, learning, and services to the church. The Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri was introduced into this country in 1849 by Father Faber.

PHILIPOT. *See* PHILPOT.

PHILIPS, AMBROSE, a poet, born in Leicestershire about 1671, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Settling in London, he published his 'Pastorals,' which produced a difference between him and Pope. His next work was an abridgment of Hacket's 'Life of Archbishop Williams,' but his principal piece is the tragedy of 'The Distressed Mother,' taken from the French of Racine. He was also concerned in a periodical paper called 'The Free-thinker;' and when Dr. Boulter, one of the writers of that work, and afterwards archbishop of Armagh, went to Ireland, he made Philips registrar of the Prerogative Court at Dublin. He died in London 18 June, 1749

PHILIPS, FABIAN, was born at Prestbury, Gloucestershire, 28 Sept., 1601. He studied in the Middle Temple, and in the Rebellion distinguished himself by his loyalty. He became filazer, and one of the commissioners for regulating the law, and died 17 Nov., 1690. His principal works are, 'Veritas inconcussa; or King Charles I. no Man of Blood, but a Martyr for his People;' 'Tenenda non tollenda; or the necessity of preserving Te-

nures in Capite, and by Knights' Service;' 'The Antiquity and Necessity of Præ-emption and Pourveyance for the King.'

PHILIPS, JOHN, a poet, born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, 30 Dec., 1676, and educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he wrote his 'Splendid Shilling,' a poem, in imitation of Milton, and also 'Blenheim,' in praise of Marlborough's victory. But his principal production is the poem upon 'Cyder,' formed on the Georgics of Virgil. He died at Hereford 15 Feb., 1708. Philips was so inordinately attached to tobacco, that he mentions it in all his pieces except Blenheim.

PHILIPS, KATHERINE, the daughter of Mr. Fowler, a merchant of London, was born there 1 Jan., 1631; became the wife of James Philips, Esq., of the Priory of Cardigan; and died 22 June, 1664. Her poems, under the name of 'the matchless Orinda,' were printed in 1667; and in 1705 a volume of her correspondence was published, with the title of 'Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus.'

PHILLIMORE, JOHN GEORGE, born 1809; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. He went to the bar, and eventually was appointed Q.C. He wrote several works on English and Roman law, and in 1863 produced the first volume of 'The History of England during the Reign of George III.;' but this was left incomplete by the author's death, which took place 27 April, 1865.

PHILLIP, JOHN, an eminent artist, born at Aberdeen 1817. Like many other celebrated artists, he commenced his career as a house-painter. During his apprenticeship he painted some studies of heads in his leisure hours, which attracted the notice of Lord Panmure, by whose liberality he was enabled to prosecute his studies in London. He entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1837, and astonished his fellow-labourers by his amazing dexterity, especially with the brush. From that time until his death he was a constant contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy; but, however skilful and dexterous was his work, he never became famous until a happy thought led him to Spain, where the influence of Velasquez, and the habits and costumes of the people, aroused his latent powers. His first Spanish picture, 'The Letter Writer,' now in the possession of Queen Victoria, at once placed him in a conspicuous position, which his subsequent works enhanced. He was made an associate of the Royal Academy 1857, an academician two years afterwards, and died in London 27 Feb., 1867.

PHILLIPS, EDWARD, son of Edward Phillips, secondary in the Crown Office, by Anne, sister of Milton, was born in London Aug., 1630. He was educated under his uncle, after which he went to Magdalen Hall, Oxford. He published several compilations, particularly a dictionary, entitled 'A new World of Words,' folio; but his principal performance is his 'Theatrum Poetarum, or compleat Collection of the Poets,' 1675, of which a new edition was published by Sir Egerton Brydges 1800, and reprinted in 1824, 1828, and 1856.

PHILLIPS, RICHARD, F.R.S., an English chemist, born 1778; died at Camberwell, Surrey, 11 May, 1851. He was successively lecturer on chemistry in various public schools, and in 1839 was appointed curator and chemist of the Museum of Economic Geology, now the Museum of Practical Geology, which office he held till his death. In 1829 he became the conductor of the 'Annals of Philosophy;' and upon the incorporation of that journal with the 'Philosophical Magazine' he was retained as one of the editors. Mr. Phillips brought out an edition of the 'Pharmacopœia Londinensis,' and discovered the presence of phosphoric acid in uranite—a fact which had escaped the notice of Berzelius.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, a Catholic divine, born at Ickford, Buckinghamshire, 5 July, 1708, received his education at St. Omer, after which he entered the priesthood and became a Jesuit, but quitted that society and was appointed to a canonicate of Tongres 1739, with a dispensation to enjoy the fruits thereof while he should serve the English mission. He served it as chaplain to George, fourteenth earl of Shrewsbury, to Sir Richard Acton, and to Mr. Berkley, of Spetchley, from 1763 to 1765. Retiring to Liège, he was readmitted into the Society of Jesus, and died there in July, 1774. His chief work is 'The Life of Cardinal Pole,' 2 vols. 1764, and again 1767; to which several replies were published by Protestant writers.

PHILLIPS, THOMAS, R.A., F.S.A., a painter, born at Dudley, Warwickshire, 18 Oct., 1770. Having learned at Birmingham the art of painting on glass, he came to London in 1790, and was employed by West on the glass paintings in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. He afterwards exhibited some historical paintings; but his portraits gained him his reputation. Mr. Phillips was professor of painting at the Royal Academy 1824-32, and in that capacity delivered ten 'Lectures on Painting, its History and Principles,' published together in 1833. Died 20 April, 1845.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a geologist, elder brother of Richard Phillips, mentioned above, was born in London 10 May, 1773, and died at Tottenham Green 1828. Besides contributing a number of papers to the Transactions of the Geological Society, he wrote communications for scientific periodicals, and published works on mineralogy and geology, which had great influence in popularizing those branches of science.

PHILO-JUDÆUS, a Greek writer of Alexandria, who was sent by the Jews of that city on an embassy to Rome, to plead their cause against Apion, about the year 40. He went a second time to Rome in the reign of Claudius, and while there is said to have turned Christian. Philo was so great an admirer of Plato as to neglect the Jewish rites and customs for the doctrines of that philosopher. The two best editions of his works are by Mangey, 2 vols., London, 1742; and Richter, 8 vols., Leipsic, 1828-30.

PHILOMENA (ST.), a holy virgin, whose body was discovered 25 March, 1802, in the Catacombs of St. Priscilla, near Rome. The sepulchral stone exhibited many mysterious symbols regarding the virginity and martyrdom of the saint. According to revelations made to different persons after the discovery of the relics, the Emperor Diocletian, after the death of St. Sirene, his wife, whom he put to death along with her daughter, because they embraced the Christian faith, determined to marry Philomena. Being unable, however, to obtain her consent, since she had made a vow of chastity, he grew furiously indignant, subjecting her to every species of torment, till at length, failing to triumph over her virtue, he caused her to be beheaded at Rome 10 Aug., 286.

PHILOSTRATUS, FLAVIUS, a Greek author, born in the island of Lemnos about A.D. 172. He

lived in the reign of Severus, whose empress, Julia Augusta, commanded him to write the 'Life of Apollonius Tyanæus,' which is full of fables. An edition of the works of Philostratus was printed at Leipsic in 1709.

PHILPOT, JOHN, was a native of Compton, Hampshire. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In the reign of Edward VI. he was made archdeacon of Winchester; but at the accession of Mary he was seized by Bonner, and burnt in Smithfield 18 Dec., 1555. His works, edited by the Rev. R. Eden, were published by the Parker Society 1842.

PHILPOT, or PHILIPOT, JOHN, Somerset herald, was a native of Folkestone, Kent. He assisted Camden in his visitations. In 1636 he published a catalogue of the chancellors of England, and in 1637 an edition of Camden's Remains. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He died 25 Nov., 1645. His son, *Thomas Philpot*, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and published the 'Villare Cantianum,' 1659; also a volume of poems; and 'Historicall Discourse of the Original and Growth of Heraldry,' 1672. He died Sept., 1682.

PHILPOTTS, HENRY, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born at Gloucester May, 1778. He received his academical education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Magdalen College in that university. He became one of the chaplains to Dr. Barrington, bishop of Durham, 1806; a prebendary of Durham 1809; rector of Stanhope; and dean of Chester 1828. In 1830 the duke of Wellington appointed him to the bishopric of Exeter, and he held that dignity until a short time previous to his death, which occurred 8 Sept., 1869. Dr. Philpotts, who was the leader of the High Church party, wrote a large number of controversial works.

PHIPPS, CONSTANTINE JOHN, Lord Mulgrave. *See* MULGRAVE.

PHOCAS, emperor of the East, usurped the throne by murdering the Emperor Maurice and his children in 602. He was assassinated 4 Oct., 610.

PHOCION, an Athenian General, who was the disciple of Plato and Xenocrates. He opposed the war stirred up by Philip of Macedon; but when it commenced he fought bravely. He held the government for a long period, and with inflexible integrity; notwithstanding which he was deposed and poisoned B.C. 317.

PHOTIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the ninth century, was a native of that city. He rose to the highest offices of the state before he entered into orders, which took place on the deposition of Ignatius in 858. Photius was deprived in his turn by Basilius in 867; but, after living in exile eleven years, he forcibly regained his seat, which he kept till 886, and was then deprived by the Emperor Leo, who sent him into Armenia, where he died. His 'Bibliotheca' contains the substance of nearly three hundred ancient authors. It was printed at Vienna in 1601; but the best edition is that of Rouen in 1653, folio. The 'Nomocanon' of this author is a valuable digest of the canons of councils and imperial laws on ecclesiastical affairs. Photius's Letters were printed in 1651, folio; and a Greek Lexicon by him was published at Leipsic in 1808, from two inaccurate manuscripts. There is a very correct one, with a beautiful copy, made by Professor Porson, in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

PIAZZETTA, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a painter, born 1682, at Venice, where he died 1754.

PIAZZI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian astronomer, born at Ponte, in the Valtelline, 1746; died at Naples 22 July, 1826. He was director-general of the observatories of Naples and Palermo.

PIBRAC. *See* FAUR.

PICARD, JEAN, a French astronomer, born at La Flèche July 21, 1620, became prior of Rille, in Anjou, but afterwards settled at Paris, where he was appointed astronomer to the Academy of Sciences. Louis XIV. sent him, in 1671, to make observations at the castle of Uranienburg, whence he brought the manuscripts of Tycho Brahe. Picard first applied the telescope to quadrants; and he executed the work entitled 'La Connoissance des Temps,' which he calculated from 1679 to 1683, in which year he died. He began the measurement of the degrees of the French meridian, and was the first who observed the mercurial phosphorus in the barometer. He wrote treatises on Levelling, Dioptrics, and Measures.

PICART, BERNARD, an engraver, born at Paris 1663; died at Amsterdam 1733. He engraved the plates in the 'Cérémonies Religieuses de toutes les Nations.'

PICCART, MICHAEL, born at Nuremberg 1574, became professor of philosophy and poetry at Altdorf, where he died 3 April, 1620. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, &c.

PICCINI, NICOLO, a composer, born at Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, 1728, and studied in the Conservatorio of St. Onofrio at Naples, under Leo and Durante. In 1754 he went to Florence, where he produced some operas, the principal of which was 'Zenobia.' After this his fame spread over Italy. At Paris, however, he met with difficulties, the amateurs being divided in their judgment between him and Gluck; but at last Piccini triumphed even over the prejudices of the French. He died at Passy 7 May, 1800.

PICHEGRU, CHARLES, a French general, born 16 Feb., 1761, at Arbois, in Franche-Comté. His parentage was mean; but he received a good education under the monks in his native town, after which he entered into the army and became a sergeant. In the Revolution he was elevated to the rank of general, and in 1793 gained a victory over the combined armies at Hagenau; in consequence of which he succeeded to the command of the army of the north. His most celebrated exploit was the subjugation of Holland, for which he was elected a member of the National Assembly. At length he fell under the suspicion of being a royalist, and was banished to Cayenne, from whence he escaped to England. In the spring of 1804 he went to Paris, but was soon seized and thrown into a dungeon of the Temple, where he was secretly murdered on the 6th of April, the same year.

PICHLER, CAROLINE VON, a German romancist, born at Vienna 7 Sept., 1769; died 9 July, 1843.

PICKFORD, EDWARD. *See* DANIEL.

PICTET, BENEDICT, a Protestant divine and historian, born at Geneva 1655, became professor of theology in his native city, and died there 10 June, 1724.

PICTON, Sir THOMAS, a British general, descended from an ancient family of Pembrokeshire, commenced his military career as an ensign in the

12th Regiment of Foot, in 1791. In 1794 he embarked for the West Indies; and after the reduction of St. Lucia and Trinidad in 1797 he rose to the rank of colonel, and was appointed governor of the latter island. In 1809 he was at the siege of Flushing, and on its capture was appointed governor. He afterwards went to Spain, and distinguished himself at Badajos, Vittoria, Ciudad Rodrigo, &c. At the battle of Waterloo (18 June, 1815), where he commanded the 5th Division of the army, he was killed after having repulsed one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy. A monument to his memory was voted by Parliament, and erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

PICUS OF MIRANDULA. *See* MIRANDOLA.

PIERCE, EDWARD, an English painter in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was eminent in history and landscapes; but there are few of his pictures in existence, most of them having been destroyed in the Fire of London. He worked some time for Vandyke. Pierce had three sons, one of whom was a sculptor, and executed several good statues, particularly of Gresham, at the Royal Exchange; of Walworth, at Fishmongers' Hall; and of Sir Christopher Wren, at Oxford.

PIERCY, JOHN. *See* FISHER.

PIERMARINI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian architect, born 18 July, 1734, at Foligno, where he died 18 Feb., 1808. For thirty years he was constantly employed at Milan, which city is indebted to him for the Theatre della Scala and other magnificent structures.

PIERRE, CORNEILLE DE LA. *See* LAPIDE, CORNELIUS À.

PIGALLE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French sculptor, born 1714 at Paris, where he died 20 Aug., 1785. His masterpiece is the tomb of Marshal Saxe, at Strasburg.

PIGHIUS, ALBERT, a divine and mathematician, born at Kampen, in Holland, about 1490; died at Utrecht 26 Dec., 1542. He wrote many able treatises in defence of the Roman Church, and a learned work on the reform of the Church Calendar.

PIGHIUS, STEPHEN VINAND, nephew of the above, born at Kampen 1520, spent many years in Italy, and died, canon of Xanten, 19 Oct., 1604. His great work, which was completed by Andrew Schott, is the 'Annales Magistratuum et Provinciarum S.P.Q.R. ab urbe conditâ,' 3 vols. folio, Antwerp, 1599-1615.

PIGNOTTI, LORENZO, born at Figline, in the Val d'Arno, 1739, became professor of natural philosophy at Pisa, where he died 5 Aug., 1812. He wrote a History of Tuscany, and a series of Fables in Italian verse.

PILES, ROGER DE, a French writer, born at Clameci 1635. He studied divinity in the Sorbonne, and while there cultivated a taste for painting, which brought him acquainted with Du Fresnoy, whose Latin poem on the art he translated into French. In 1652 he was appointed tutor to the son of M. Amelot, to whom he became secretary when he went ambassador to Venice. During his residence there, he received a commission from the king to purchase pictures, and to negotiate some political business at Vienna. In 1692 he was employed in the same double character in Holland, but being discovered, he was thrown into prison, where he wrote his 'Lives of the Painters.' At the peace of Ryswick he gained his liberty, and soon after went to Spain, but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned, and died at Paris 5 May, 1709. He wrote An Abridgment of Anatomy, accommodated to the Arts of Painting and Sculpture; Dialogues on the Knowledge of Painting; a Dissertation on the Works of famous Painters; and Elements of Practical Painting.

PILKINGTON, JAMES, an Anglican prelate, born 1520, at Rivington, in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became president. In Queen Mary's reign he retired, but returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and was appointed master of St. John's College 1559. He was consecrated bishop of Durham 2 March, 1560-61, and died at Bishop's Auckland 23 Jan., 1575-6. Bishop Pilkington wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, and other works, published at Cambridge, for the Parker Society, 1842, under the editorship of the Rev. James Scholefield.—*Athen. Cantab.*

PILON, GERMAIN, a French sculptor, died at Paris in or about 1605.

PILPAY, or BIDPAI, an oriental fabulist, of whose personal history nothing is recorded. It is conjectured that he lived several centuries before the Christian era. His Fables have been translated into almost every European language, and perhaps no book, the Sacred Scriptures excepted, has undergone so many versions.

PINDAR, the first of lyric poets, was born at Cynoscephalæ, a village between Thebes and Thespia, in Bœotia, B.C. 522. He quitted his native country, which was proverbial for the stupidity of its inhabitants, and went to Athens, where the greatest honours were bestowed upon him; but his principal patron was Hiero, king of Syracuse, at whose court he is supposed to have spent the latter part of his life. He died B.C. 442. Such was the respect paid to his memory, that when the Lacedæmonians took Thebes, they spared his house, as did also Alexander the Great. We have only his four volumes of his Epinician Odes, or hymns of triumph, extant, and some fragments of his other poems. The best edition of his works is by Böckh, 3 vols., Leipsic, 1821. There are English translations of Pindar by West, Moore, and Carey.

PINDAR, PETER. *See* WOLCOT, JOHN.

PINDEMONTE, IPPOLITO, an Italian poet, born 13 Nov., 1753, at Verona, where he died 18 Nov., 1828.

PINE, JOHN, an English engraver, born 1690; was created Bluemantle pursuivant 1743; and died in the College of Arms 4 May, 1756. His son, *Robert Edge Pine*, a painter of no great merit, died at Philadelphia 1790.

PINEL, PHILIPPE, a French physician, who introduced many improvements in the treatment of the insane, was born at Saint Paul, near Lavour, 20 April, 1745; and died 25 Nov., 1826.

PINELLI, BARTOLOMEO, an Italian painter and etcher, born 1781, at Rome, where he died 1 April, 1835.

PINGRÉ, ALEXANDRE GUI, an astronomer, born at Paris 4 Sept., 1711; died 1 May, 1796.

PINKERTON, JOHN, F.S.A., the son of a dealer in hair, was born at Edinburgh 13 Feb., 1758, and after having received an ordinary education, was articled to a writer to the signet, with whom he remained five years. In 1781 he settled in London, where he published a variety of works; and in 1806 removed to Paris, where he died

o March, 1826. His chief publications are, 'An ssay on Medals;' 'Letters on Literature;' 'Walpoliana;' 'The Treasury of Wit;' 'Dissertation n the Origin and Progress of the Scythians, or Goths, being an introduction to the Ancient and Modern History of Europe;' 'The Medallic History f England;' 'Inquiry into the History of Scotnd, preceding the reign of Malcolm III.;' 'Iconoraphia Scotica, or Portraits of Illustrious Persons f Scotland, with Biographical Notes;' 'Modern Geography, digested on a new plan;' 'General ollection of Voyages and Travels;' 'New Modern tlas,' and 'Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks.' Ie was also the author of several poems of merit, nd committed a literary forgery by the publicaon of some Ancient Scottish Poems, from the pretended) manuscript collection of Sir Richard aitland, lord privy seal of Scotland. His Literary orrespondence was edited by Dawson Turner, nd published at London in 1830.

PINKNEY, Miles. *See* Carr, Thomas.

PINTURRICHIO, Bernardino, a painter, born t Perugia 1454; died 1513. He became the isciple and assistant of Pietro Perugino. His rincipal pictures are the History of Pius II., and Nativity.

PIOMBO, Sebastiano del, a painter, born 1485, Venice, whence he was called also Veneziano. e was at first a musician, but quitted that prossion to study painting under Giovanni Bellini, nd next under Giorgione da Castel Franco. He nitated the latter with success, and many of his ctures are equal to those of Giorgione. On oing to Rome, he became the friend of Michael ngelo, who stimulated him to rival Raphael in a inting of the resurrection of Lazarus. This cture is now in the National Gallery. Sebastian ed at Rome 1547.

PIOZZI, Hester Lynch, was the daughter of hn Salusbury, Esq., of Bodvil, Caernarvonshire, here she was born 1739. In 1763 she married r. Henry Thrale, an opulent brewer in Southark, and M.P. for that borough. Soon after this nion Dr. Johnson became intimate with the mily, which acquaintance ripened into friendip, and continued till the death of Mr. Thrale, 1781, when the widow gave up housekeeping nd retired to Bath, where, within a short time, e married one Piozzi, an Italian music master, ith whom she went abroad. At Florence she rmed one of the associated English, who conucted a kind of poetical magazine there, in hich the effusions of Mrs. Piozzi figured conicuously, but so little to her credit, that these rformances made most readers suspect that the le of 'Three Warnings,' and some other pieces blished formerly under her name when Mrs. hrale, had another origin. In 1786 she gave to e world an entertaining volume of 'Anecdotes Dr. Johnson,' and soon afterwards two volumes Letters by that great man. Her subsequent blications are, 'Observations and Reflections ade in a Journey through France, Italy, and rmany,' 2 vols.; 'The Florence Miscellany;' ritish Synonymy, or an Attempt to regulate the oice of Words in Conversation,' 2 vols.; and he Retrospect, or a Review of the most striking d important Events, Characters, Situations, and eir Consequences, of which the last 1800 years re presented to the View of Mankind,' 2 vols, 1. On becoming a widow the second time, returned to Bath, and from thence removed to Clifton, near Bristol, where she died 2 May, 1821. A. Hayward published in 1861 the 'Autobiography, Letters, and Literary Remains of Mrs. Piozzi.'

PIPPI. *See* Giulio Romano.

PIRANESI, Giovanni Battista, an engraver and architect, born at Venice 1720. He resided at Rome, where he executed a number of fine views of antiquities, of which a volume was published in 1750, and many afterwards; but the principal collection is entitled 'Della Magnificenza ed Architettura de' Romani.' Among his works is an engraving of Blackfriars Bridge in its unfinished state. Died 9 Nov., 1778.

PIRON, Alexis, a French poet and dramatist, born at Dijon 9 July, 1689. On visiting Paris he obtained employment as a copyist, and afterwards turned author. His best piece is the drama of 'La Métromanie.' He also composed Tales, Odes, &c., most of them grossly licentious, a circumstance which kept him from a seat in the Academy. In revenge he wrote this epitaph for himself:—

'Cy gît Piron, qui ne fut rien,
Pas même Académicien.'

Died 21 Jan., 1773.

PISANO, Giovanni, son of Niccolo Pisano, and like him, a famous sculptor and architect, was born about 1235. His principal work was the renowned Campo Santo, or cemetery at Pisa, with the adjacent cathedral, campanile, and baptistery. He executed several celebrated works at Siena, Naples, and elsewhere; and, loaded with honours and distinctions, died at Pisa 1320.

PISCATOR, Paganus. *See* Fisher.

PITCAIRNE, Archibald, M.D., born at Edinburgh 25 Dec., 1652; was educated in the university there and at Paris. In 1680 he took his doctor's degree at Rheims, after which he settled in his native city. In 1692 he was appointed professor of medicine at Leyden, but in the following year he returned to Edinburgh, where he practised till his death, 13 Oct., 1713. His principal work, 'Elementa Medicinæ Physico-Mathematica,' was published in 1717.

PITHOU, Pierre, a French lawyer, born at Troyes 1539. He studied at Paris, and next at Bourges; after which he attended the bar, where he acquired a considerable reputation. Being a Protestant, he had a narrow escape in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, but soon afterwards he was reconciled to the Catholic Church. He died on his birthday, 1 Nov., 1596. To him the world is indebted for the Fables of Phædrus, which his brother discovered in manuscript. His principal works are, 'Adversaria Subseciva;' a treatise on the 'Liberties of the Gallican Church;' and notes on classical authors.

PITISCUS, Samuel, born at Zutphen 30 March, 1637, became master of the school at his native place, and afterwards director of the college of St. Jerome at Utrecht, where he died 1 Feb., 1727. His publications are, 'Fundamenta religionis Christianæ;' 'Lexicon Latino-Belgicum;' 'Lexicon Antiquitatum Romanorum;' and editions of Quintius Curtius, Solinus, Suetonius, and Aurelius Victor.

PITS, or PITSEUS, John, a biographer, born at Alton, Hampshire, 1560. He was educated at Wykeham's School, near Winchester, and at New College, Oxford, which he left, and went to Douay, next to Rheims, and lastly to Rome, where he

was ordained priest. He was for some time professor of rhetoric and Greek at Rheims; after which he became confessor to the duchess of Cleves, and dean of Liverdun, in Lorraine, where he died 17 Oct., 1616. His works are, 'De Legibus;' 'De Beatitudine;' 'De Peregrinatione;' 'Relationum Historicarum de Rebus Anglicis;' better known by the general title, 'De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus,' Paris, 1619.

PITT, CHRISTOPHER, a poet, born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, 1699, and educated at Oxford, became rector of Pimpern in his native county, and died 14 April, 1748. He is best known by his versions of 'Vida's Art of Poetry,' and the Æneid.

PITT, THOMAS, the founder of an illustrious family, was born at St. Mary's, Blandford, 1653. Towards the end of that century he went to the East Indies as Governor of Fort St. George, where he resided many years, and realized a large fortune; particularly by a diamond which he purchased for £20,400, and sold to the king of France for somewhat more than five times that sum. The cuttings were valued at eight or ten thousand pounds. It having been reported that the Governor gained this jewel unfairly, he published a narrative containing a fair statement of the transaction, which completely refuted the calumny, although Pope very unwarrantably endeavoured to give the falsehood currency. In 1716 Mr. Pitt was made Governor of Jamaica, but did not hold that situation above a year. He sat in four Parliaments for Old Sarum and Thirsk. He repaired and beautified the churches of St. Mary, Blandford, Stratford, in Wiltshire, and Abbotston, in Hampshire. He died 28 April, 1726; and was buried in Blandford church, where a monument was erected to his memory. At Boconnoc, in Cornwall, the seat of Lord Grenville, is a portrait of him by Kneller, with the diamond in his hat. His eldest son, Robert Pitt of Boconnoc, who died in 1727, was the father of the great Lord Chatham.

PITT, THOMAS, Lord Camelford. *See* CAMELFORD.

PITT, WILLIAM, earl of Chatham. *See* CHATHAM.

PITT, WILLIAM, second son of the first earl of Chatham, was born 28 May, 1759, at Hayes, Kent. He had a domestic education; and at the age of fourteen was entered of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, under Doctor Pretyman, afterwards bishop of Winchester. On leaving the university he spent some time in France; and, after his return, became a student of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar, which he quitted in 1780, when he obtained a seat in parliament, where he exerted the power of his eloquence against Lord North. On the removal of that minister, Mr. Pitt did not obtain a place; but when the earl of Shelburne succeeded the marquis of Rockingham, he became chancellor of the exchequer. This ministry, however, was soon displaced by the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, in 1782; but the famous India Bill of the latter producing another change, at the end of 1783 Mr. Pitt became first lord of the treasury, as well as chancellor of the exchequer. Though in this situation he had to encounter an extraordinary combination of talents and influence, he overcame all obstacles, and carried many important measures, particularly his own India Bill, a commercial treaty with France, the Acts against smuggling, and the establishment of a Sinking Fund for liquidating the public debt. The illness of the king, in 1788, opened a new field for the energies of this great man, who, by taking constitutional ground in regard to the right of parliament to settle a regency, ingratiated himself with the nation, though certain of being removed when that appointment should take place. The recovery of his majesty, however, fixed him more firmly in his seat. The next great event in his life was that of being called to oppose the power of revolutionary France, and to secure the nation from similar convulsions. In this also he succeeded; and though many of his plans were thwarted, he had the satisfaction of seeing the English flag triumphant over every sea. At length he acceded to the wish than an experiment for peace should be tried, which took place in 1801, under Mr. Addington; but the event proved how fallacious were the hopes of the people; and, in 1804, Mr. Pitt was recalled to power. But his health was now in a very precarious state, and an hereditary gout, aggravated by public cares, completely undermined his constitution. After trying the waters of Bath, without effect, he died at Putney 23 Jan., 1806. His greatest glory was, that after spending his whole life in the service of his country, he died insolvent; on which account, besides a public funeral, parliament voted a grant of forty thousand pounds to pay his debts. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey.

PITTACUS, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about 650 B.C. He was sovereign of his native place, and discharged the duties of his station in such a manner that the citizens would have rewarded him with a large grant of land; but he refused to take more than a very small estate. He died B.C. 579.

PITTS, WILLIAM, a sculptor, born in London 1790; committed suicide 16 April, 1840.

PIUS I., Pope, succeeded Hyginus 142, and died 11 July, 150.

PIUS II., *Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini*, born 18 Oct., 1405, at Corsini, in the territory of Siena, succeeded Calixtus III. 1458; died 14 Aug., 1464.

PIUS III., *Francis Todeschini*, succeeded Pope Alexander VI. 22 Sept., 1503, and died on 13 Oct. in the same year.

PIUS IV., *John Angelo de Medici*, born at Milan 1499; succeeded Paul IV. 25 Dec., 1559; died 9 Dec., 1565.

PIUS V. (ST.), *Michael Ghislieri*, born at Boschi 17 Jan., 1504; succeeded Pius IV. 7 Jan., 1566; died 30 April, 1572; was canonized 1712.

PIUS VI., *Giovanni Angelo Braschi*, born at Cesena 1717; succeeded Clement XIV. 1774; died 29 Aug., 1799.

PIUS VII., *Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti*, born 1742; succeeded Pius VI. 14 March, 1800; died 20 Aug., 1823.

PIUS VIII., *Castiglione*, born 1761; succeeded Leo XII. March, 1829; died 30 Nov., 1830.

PIXERÉCOURT, RENÉ CHARLES GUILBERT DE, a French dramatist, born at Nancy 22 Jan., 1773; died 27 July, 1844. Among his very numerous works we may specify 'La Fille de l'Exilé;' 'Le Chien de Montargis;' 'Tekeli;' and 'La Peste de Marseille.'

PIZARRO, FRANCIS, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman in Truxillo, who abandoned him in his youth, so that he was obliged to keep hogs. He next embarked for America as a soldier, and in 1524 associated, at

nama, with Diego de Almagro and Hernandez icque, a priest, in an enterprise to make dis- veries. In this voyage they fell in with the coast Peru; but, being too few to make any attempt a settlement, Pizarro returned to Spain, where that he gained was a power from the court to osecute his object. However, having raised me money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to sit Peru, where a civil war was then raging be- ween Huascar, the legitimate monarch, and his lf-brother Atahualpa. Pizarro, by pretending take the part of the latter, was permitted to arch into the interior, where he made the un- specting chief his prisoner, and exacted an im- ense ransom. This drew fresh adventurers; and on after Pizarro murdered the unfortunate Ata- alpa by burning him at a stake. In 1535 the nqueror laid the foundation of Lima; but in 37 a contest arose between him and Almagro. no was defeated and executed. The son and ends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, d on 26 June, 1541, Pizarro was assassinated in s palace.

PLACE, FRANCIS, was born at Dinsdale, co. rham. He was bred to the law, and afterwards pended considerable sums in an attempt to ake porcelain. He was an excellent painter as ll as engraver, but executed all his works for nusement. His etchings of landscapes and birds e admirable, and his portraits in mezzotinto are o fine. Died at York 1728.

PLANTA, JOSEPH, F.R.S., born in the Grisons, Switzerland, 21 Feb., 1744; came early to Eng- nd; was for many years secretary to the Royal ciety; succeeded Dr. Morton as principal libra- n of the British Museum 1799; died 3 Dec., 27. He wrote a 'History of the Helvetic Con- leracy;' 'View of the Restoration of the Hel- tic Confederacy;' and the Catalogue of the Cot- nian MSS.

PLANTIN, CHRISTOPHE, a printer, born near urs 1514. He was brought up under Robert cé, at Caen, after which he went to Antwerp, ere he established one of the first printing- uses in Europe. The king of Spain gave him a nsion and a patent for the exclusive printing of ticular works. Plantin had also an office at yden, and another at Paris. Died 1 July, 1589.

PLATINA, BARTOLOMEO DE' SACCHI, an historian, rn 1421 at Piadena, the Latin name of which is tina, a village near Mantua. He was at first a lier, but afterwards settled at Rome, where he s appointed one of the apostolical abbreviators, which office he was afterwards deprived by l II. Pope Sixtus IV. made him librarian of Vatican. He died 1481. His principal work De Vitis ac Gestis summorum Pontificum,' or tory of the Popes, printed first at Venice in 9, and translated into English by Rycaut. He wrote 'A History of Mantua.'

PLATO, the most illustrious philosopher of an- iity, was born in the island of Ægina B.C. 429. his youth he applied himself to poetry and nting, both which pursuits he relinquished to ome a disciple of Socrates. During the im- onment of his master Plato attended him, and mitted to writing his last discourses upon the mortality of the Soul. He then retired to Me- a, after which he extended his travels to Magna ecia and Egypt. On his return to Athens he ned his school in a grove called the Academy, r the door of which seminary was this inscrip- tion: 'Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here.' He was soon attended by a number of hearers from various countries, who spread his fame abroad in such a manner that several princes invited him to their courts. Among those who sought his ac- quaintance was Dionysius of Syracuse, whom Plato visited three times. When he first went to Sicily he undertook the instruction of Dion, the brother- in-law of the king; but the doctrines which the philosopher taught were so disagreeable to the tyrant that he not only banished him from the island, but prevailed upon the inhabitants of Ægina to sell him for a slave. From this state, however, he was redeemed by Aniceris, of the Cyrenaic sect, who sent him to Athens. Dionysius now desired Plato to return, which request he answered by saying that philosophy would not allow him to think of such a man. A regard for Dion, however, overcame his resentment; and a wish to be serviceable to the younger Dionysius induced him to visit Syracuse, where he was re- ceived by the tyrant with extraordinary honours. The king even went so far as to introduce a reform in his court, which, while it gave satisfaction to the virtuous, produced jealousies and cabals against the philosopher among men of corrupt principles, at the head of whom was Philistus, whose evil counsels prevailed, and Dion was ban- ished. Plato then returned to Athens, where he had not been long before the tyrant courted him back once more, with which request he complied at the entreaty of Archytas of Tarentum, and other philosophers. On his arrival he met with a gracious reception, and was presented with eighty talents of gold; but as he could not procure the recall of Dion, he returned to Greece, where he devoted the rest of his days to the improvement of science and the education of youth. Plato died B.C. 347. The best edition of Plato's works, in Greek and Latin, is that of Immanuel Bekker, 10 vols., 1816-18. A portion of his works (fifty Dialogues and twelve Epistles) has been translated into English by Sydenham and Taylor, London, 5 vols., 1804.

PLAUTUS, MARCUS ACCIUS, a comic writer, was born at Sarsina, in Umbria. His proper name was Marcus Accius, to which the term Plautus was added, it is supposed, on account of his ill-formed feet. His parentage was low, and he is said to have been the son of a slave. Besides writing for the theatre, in which he was very successful, he carried on trade, but became so unfortunate as to be reduced to the necessity of working at a mill. He died B.C. 184. We have only twenty of his plays extant, first printed at Venice in 1472, folio; but the best edition is that of Ernesti, Leip- sic, 1760, 2 vols. 8vo.

PLAYFAIR, Sir HUGH LYON, a distinguished military officer in the service of the East India Company, afterwards provost of St. Andrew's, was born at the manse of Meigle and Newtyle, of which parishes his father was minister, 17 Nov., 1786, and died at St. Leonard's, St. Andrew's, 21 Jan., 1861.

PLAYFAIR, JOHN, was born 10 March, 1748, at Bervie, near Dundee, of which parish his father was minister. He received his education at St. Andrew's, and in 1772 succeeded to his father's living, but resigned it some years afterwards, and went to Edinburgh, where he became professor of mathematics. When the Royal Society was esta- blished there he was appointed one of the secre-

taries, and contributed many papers to the memoirs of that institution. In his latter years the professor applied himself to the study of geology, which he pursued with indefatigable ardour, and, in 1816, undertook a journey to the Alps for the purpose of making observations on those mountains. He died at Edinburgh 20 July, 1819. Among his works are, 'Elements of Geometry;' 'Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth;' 'System of Geography;' and 'Outlines of Philosophy.' A collected edition of his works was published at Edinburgh, in 4 vols. 8vo., 1822. His brother, *William Playfair* (b. 1759; d. 1823), was the author of several political works, including 'A Commercial and Political Atlas;' 'Inquiry into the Decline and Fall of Nations;' and 'France as it is.'

PLAYFORD, JOHN, a publisher of music, born 1613. He kept a shop in Fleet Street, and was, besides, clerk of the Temple Church. In 1655 appeared his 'Introduction to the Skill of Music,' which went through numerous editions. This was followed by 'Court Ayres;' and 'Psalms and Hymns in solemn Music.' He died about 1693. His son, *Henry Playford*, published 'Orpheus Britannicus.'

PLINY THE ELDER, *Caius Plinius Secundus*, was born at Verona A.D. 23. He became procurator in Spain and Africa, and he was also advanced to the dignity of augur. As an inquirer into the works of nature he was indefatigable, and he lost his life by his thirst for knowledge. Being at Misenum with a fleet which he commanded, on the 24th of August, A.D. 79, his sister desired him to observe a remarkable cloud that had just appeared. Pliny, discovering that it proceeded from Mount Vesuvius, ordered his galleys to sea, to assist the inhabitants on the coast, while he himself steered as near as possible to the foot of the mountain, which now sent forth vast quantities of burning rocks and lava. Pliny and his companions landed at Stabiæ, but were soon obliged to leave the town for the fields, where the danger was equally great from the shower of fire which fell upon them. In this state they made the best of their way to the shore; but Pliny, who was very corpulent, fell down dead, suffocated by the noxious vapours, and it was not till three days afterwards that his body was found. Of the works of this great man we have only his 'Natural History,' in thirty-seven books, first printed at Venice in 1469. One of the best editions is that of Hardouin, 3 vols. folio, 1723. It has been miserably translated by Philemon Holland, folio, 1601.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, *Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus*, nephew of the preceding, was born at Novocomum A.D. 62. His father's name was Cæcilius, and his other names he received from his mother's brother, by whom he was adopted. He studied under Virginius and Quintilian; and in his eighteenth year began to plead in the Forum. Soon after this he went as tribune to Syria; from whence he returned, when he had made one or two campaigns, and settled at Rome. He was promoted A.D. 100 to the consular dignity by Trajan, in praise of whom he pronounced a famous oration, which is extant. He was next chosen augur, and afterwards made pro-consul of Bithynia, from whence he wrote to Trajan a curious account of the Christians, and their manner of worship. Pliny died about A.D. 116. His epistles have been translated into English by Lord Orrery, and by Mr. Melmoth.

PLOT, ROBERT, D.C.L., F.R.S., a naturalist, was born at Borden, in Kent, 1640. He studied at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1671; after which he removed to University College. In 1677 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, of which body he became one of the secretaries. In 1683 he was appointed keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and reader of chemistry at Oxford, both which offices he resigned on being made secretary to the earl-marshal, who gave him the place of Mowbray herald, and that of registrar of the court of honour. Died 30 April, 1696. His works are, 'The Natural Histories of Oxfordshire and Staffordshire.' He also wrote 'De Origine Fontium, Tentamen Philosophicum,' and several papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

PLOTINUS, a Platonic philosopher, born at Lycopolis, in Egypt, A.D. 205; died 270.

PLOWDEN, CHARLES, a lineal descendant of the great lawyer Edmund Plowden, was born at Plowden Hall, Shropshire, 1 May, 1743. Being intended for the priesthood he was sent to study at St. Omer and Bologna, after which he received holy orders, and entered the Society of Jesus. After holding offices in connection with his order at Bruges and Liége, he was appointed (1784) tutor to the sons of Mr. Weld, of Lullworth, Dorsetshire. Ten years later he rejoined his brethren at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, and essentially promoted the welfare of that establishment. He was nominated provincial of his order 1817, and died at Jougné, in France, while returning from a journey to Rome, 13 June, 1821. His works are numerous. We have only space to mention, 'Considerations on the modern opinion of the Fallibility of the Holy See in the decision of Dogmatical Questions,' 1790; 'Remarks on the Writings of the Rev. Joseph Berington,' 1792; 'Remarks on the book entitled Memoirs of Gregorio Panzani,' 1794.

PLOWDEN, EDMUND, an eminent lawyer, born at Plowden, Shropshire, 1518. He studied for three years at Cambridge, and then entered the Middle Temple, of which he afterwards became reader. A writ was directed to him calling upon him to take upon himself the state and degree of serjeant-of-law, but being a Catholic, and therefore unable to take the oaths, he was never actually created a serjeant, though he is not unfrequently so entitled. He steadily adhered to the Catholic religion, and was frequently employed in opposition to the established authorities. Died 6 Feb., 1584-5. His celebrated 'Reports,' first published in French 1571, appeared in an English dress 1779, and again 1816.—*Athen. Cantab.*

PLUKENET, LEONARD, a botanist, born 1642. He was an apothecary, and resided in Westminster, where he had a garden; but afterwards he had an appointment at Hampton Court. He rendered great service to Ray; and died about 1706. His works are, 'Phytographia;' 'Almagestum Botanicum;' 'Almagesti Botanici Mantissa;' and 'Amaltheum Botanicum.' All these were republished in 1720, and again in 1769.

PLUMPTRE, JAMES, son of Dr. Robert Plumptre, president of Queen's College, Cambridge, became a fellow of Clare Hall in that university, (B.A. 1792; M.A. 1795; B.D. 1808). His college presented him in 1812 to the living of Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, where he died 23 Jan., 1832, æt. 62. He published a number of plays and works relating to the drama.

PLUNKET, OLIVER, a Catholic primate of Ire-
d, born at Loughcrew, co. Meath, 1629. He
s educated at Rome, and on 9 July, 1669, the
cred Congregation nominated him archbishop
Armagh and primate of all Ireland. At the
ne of Oates's plot, some miscreants accused him
having abetted a pretended invasion. He was
ordingly tried in London, convicted of high
ason, and executed at Tyburn 1 July, 1681.
is now universally admitted that he was quite
ocent of the offence for which he suffered.
interesting volume of 'Memoirs' of this pre-
, by the Very Rev. Patrick Francis Moran, D.D.,
e-rector of the Irish College at Rome, was
blished at Dublin in 1861.

LUNKET, WILLIAM CONYNGHAM, Lord Plunket,
son of a Unitarian minister at Enniskillen, was
n there July 1764, received his academical
cation at Trinity College, Dublin; was called
he Irish bar 1787, and became a king's counsel
8. When the rebellion broke out he gave
fessional aid to the patriots, and was publicly
used of being associated in their proceedings.
s charge he vehemently denied in 1803, on the
l of Emmett, whom he prosecuted on behalf
he crown. Mr. Plunket certainly discharged
duty on that painful trial in a manner more
arkable for zeal in his cause than for humane
sideration towards the culprit. He had entered
Irish Parliament 1798, as member for Clare-
st. His speeches in the debates on the union
h England raised him to the first rank of his
y, and they also greatly increased his practice
he bar. In Oct. 1803, Mr. Plunket was ad-
ced to the office of solicitor-general for Ireland,
in Oct. 1805 to that of attorney-general, which
tion he held till 1807. During a portion of
latter year he sat in the British House of
mmons for Midhurst. Mr. Plunket now gave
self up to the practice of his profession at the
bar. In every Chancery suit he appeared as
ing counsel, and continued in the undisputed
yment of that position from 1807 to 1827, in
course of which period his fees, exclusive of
essional gains during the preceding twenty
, could not have amounted to less than an
age income of £6,000 per annum. In 1812
ok his seat in the British House of Commons
epresentative for Dublin university. He was
alous supporter of Catholic emancipation, and
ed Mr. Canning afterwards remarked that no
vidual whatever had contributed so much as
Plunket had done to the success of the Catholic
ss. In 1822 he was again appointed attorney-
ral for Ireland. In 1827, on the recommenda-
of Mr. Canning, he was raised to the peerage
he United Kingdom, by the title of Baron
ket, being at the same time appointed chief
e of the Common Pleas in Ireland, which
e he held till 1830. During the passing of the
us Catholic Relief Bill through the House of
, Lord Plunket, by the invitation of the
of Wellington, sat beside him on the treasury
h, and took charge of the measure. He was
inted lord chancellor of Ireland 1830, and held
office, except for a brief interval, till 1841,
he retired into private life. Died 5 Jan.,

UTARCH, a philosopher and historian, was
at Chæronea in Bœotia. He studied under
onius, who taught with reputation at Athens;
which he went to Alexandria, and next to

Rome, where, though he resided near forty years, he acquired but a very imperfect knowledge of the Latin language. His lectures on philosophy, however, were attended by most persons of distinction; among whom was Trajan, who, on his accession to the diadem, conferred on him the consular ornaments. At the close of life Plutarch returned to his native place, of which he was chosen archon. He was also admitted into the order of Delphic priests, and died about A.D. 120. His works are, 'Lives' and 'Morals.' The former class consists of the memoirs of illustrious Greeks and Romans, written in a strain of virtue and impartiality; the latter comprehends discourses on miscellaneous subjects. The best edition of Plutarch is that of Hutten, published at Tübingen in 14 vols. 8vo., 1791-1805. The Lives have been well translated by the Langhornes; and the Morals by various hands, in 5 vols.

POCOCK, EDWARD, D.D., was born at Oxford 8 Nov., 1604. He was educated at Thame School, from whence he removed to Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he remained two years, and then became scholar of Corpus Christi College. Here he studied the oriental languages, and in 1628 obtained a fellowship. In 1630 his edition of the Epistles, in Syriac, was printed at Leyden; and the same year he went to Aleppo as chaplain to the English factory. While in the East, he laid out considerable sums in the collection of MSS., for which he was liberally supplied by Archbishop Laud. On his return to England he was appointed professor of Arabic. Soon after this he made a second journey into the Levant to procure MSS.; but when he came back he found his patron was a prisoner in the Tower. His college, however, presented him to the living of Childrey, Berkshire; but he was deprived of his professorship, till the influence of Selden prevailed with the Parliament to restore him to it. In 1648 he was nominated to the Hebrew chair, with a canonry annexed; but the faction continued to harass him on account of his loyalty, till the Restoration, when he recovered his places. Died 10 Sept., 1691. Dr. Pocock had a share in Walton's Polyglot, and translated Grotius 'de Veritate' intoArabic. His other publications are, 'Specimen Historiæ Arabum;' 'Porta Mosis, or six discourses of Maimonides, with a Latin version;' a Latin translation of the Annals of Eutychius; an Arabic poem, entitled 'Carmen Abu Ismaelis Tograi,' with a Latin version; Abulfaragius's 'Historia Dynastiarum;' Commentary on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel, folio; and an Arabic translation of the Liturgy and Catechism. An edition of his works was published in 1740, 2 vols. folio.

POCOCKE, RICHARD, D.D., was born 1704 at Southampton, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1737 he travelled into the East, returning in 1742. The year following he published the first volume of his travels, and in 1745 the second volume, both in folio, and rich in description, particularly of the curiosities in Egypt and Palestine. He was made precentor of Waterford 1744, and in 1756 raised to the see of Ossory, whence he was translated, in 1765, to Meath, but died suddenly in Sept. the same year His MSS. are in the British Museum.

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, an American writer, born Jan., 1811, at Baltimore, where he died of delirium tremens 7 Oct., 1849. His grandfather, of Maryland, served honourably in the army of the Re-

volution. His father married an English actress, and went himself upon the stage. Both parents dying while he was young, Edgar Allan Poe was left destitute; but a generous merchant, John Allan, adopted him and provided for his education. His course of life in college and afterwards was dissolute and disgraceful, and his patron refused to pay his frequent drafts for gambling debts, and would no longer keep the ungrateful and profligate young man in his house. He was now thrown upon the labours of his pen, in prose and verse, for subsistence. His poem of 'The Raven' first brought him into public notice; but he is best known by his sensational 'Tales,' the most remarkable of which are, 'The Gold Bug;' 'The Fall of the House of Usher;' 'The Murders in the Rue Morgue;' 'The Purloined Letter;' 'A Descent into the Maelström;' 'The Facts in the Case of M. Valdemar.' Poe's 'Works' were published at New York, in 4 vols., 1850, under the editorial supervision of R. W. Griswold.

POELEMBURG, Cornelius, a painter, born at Utrecht 1586. He was a disciple of Abraham Bloemart, and completed his studies at Rome. On his return to Utrecht, he received much encouragement from Rubens; and Charles I. invited him to England, where he painted a number of pictures. He died at Utrecht 1660.

POGGIO. *See* Bracciolini.

POILLY, François, a French engraver, born at Abbeville, 1622; died March, 1693.

POIRSON, Auguste Simon Jean Chrysostome, a French historian, born at Paris 20 Aug., 1795. He was principal of Charlemagne College from 1837 to 1853, and raised that educational establishment to the first rank among the colleges of the university of Paris. His works are, 'Histoire Romaine,' 2 vols., 1827-8; 'Précis de l'Histoire Ancienne,' in conjunction with M. Cayx, 1827; 'Précis de l'Histoire de France,' 1834; 'Histoire de Henri IV.,' 3 vols., 1857, 4 vols., 1862-7. Died Aug., 1871.

POISSONNIER, Pierre Isaac, a physician, born at Dijon, 5 July, 1720, became professor of medicine in the College de France, and was the first who gave chemical lectures at Paris. In 1757 he was appointed physician to the French army, and the year following went to Russia, to attend the Empress Elizabeth. On his return he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and made a councillor of state. In 1764 he was appointed inspector-general of physic in the ports and colonies. M. Poissonnier wrote several practical works; but he is chiefly known by his method of procuring fresh water from that of the sea, for which he received a pension. Died 15 Sept., 1798.

POLE, Reginald, a cardinal, was descended from the blood-royal of England, being a younger son of Sir Richard Pole, cousin to Henry VII., by Margaret, daughter of George, duke of Clarence, younger brother of Edward IV. He was born at Stourbridge Castle, Staffordshire, 11 May, 1500, and educated in the monastery of Shene, Surrey, whence he removed to Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1517 he obtained a prebend of Salisbury, to which were added the deaneries of Winbourne, Minster, and Exeter. About this time he went abroad and resided at Padua, where he contracted an acquaintance with Bembo, Sadolet, and Longolius, particularly the latter, whose life he afterwards wrote. In 1525 he returned home, but carefully avoided all concern with the divorce, which was then under discussion. The king, however, to gain his sanction to that measure, offered him the archbishopric of York, which Pole refused in such terms that Henry drove him from his presence, and never saw him more. Pole then returned to Padua, where he wrote a book against the Reformation, entitled 'De Unitate Ecclesiastica;' for which he was deprived of his preferments. About this time the Pope, intending to call a general council, summoned Pole to it, and created him a cardinal. This brought down upon his family the vengeance of the king, who caused Pole's mother, the Countess of Salisbury, to be executed for treason (1541). On the death of Paul III., 1549, the majority of votes was in favour of Pole, who desired the cardinals to defer the election till the next morning, in consequence of which they chose Cardinal Monti, who assumed the name of Julius III. When Mary ascended the throne Pole returned to England as legate, in which capacity he absolved the Parliament from the sin of heresy, and reconciled the nation to the Holy See. The cardinal was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury 1556, and in the same year elected chancellor of both universities. He expired the day after the queen, 19 Nov., 1558. A collection of his letters has been published in 5 vols., 1744-57. A complete list of his works is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

POLENI, Giovanni, an Italian marquis, born at Padua 1683. He was professor of astronomy and mathematics at Padua, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society of London. The Venetian government appointed him superintendent of the rivers and waters throughout the republic; and Benedict XIV. made him surveyor of St. Peter's. His works are, Supplement to the Antiquities of Grævius and Gronovius, 5 vols; 'Exercitationes Vitruvianæ;' and 'Dissertazione sopra al Tempio di Diana di Efeso.' Died 14 Nov., 1761.

POLIDORI, Gaetano, was born at Bientina, in Tuscany, and soon after the outbreak of the first French Revolution settled in London, where he died 1853, aged 89. He was at one time the secretary of Alfieri. Signor Polidori wrote 'Novelle Morali,' and other original works in prose and verse, besides metrical translations of all Milton's works and of Lucan's 'Pharsalia.' In 1814 he published in London a 'New Pocket Dictionary of the Italian, French, and English Languages,' 3 vols. 12mo.

POLIDORI, John William, was born in England in or about 1796, being son of Gaetano Polidori, who has been already mentioned. In 1815 he took the degree of M.D., at Edinburgh, and in the following year left England with Lord Byron, taking up his abode at Coligny on the Lake Geneva, on their way to Italy. Byron, however, soon became disgusted with the petulant temper, the morbid vanity, and the extravagance of his young physician and companion, and a separation took place while they were yet at Geneva. A dialogue which Byron himself used to mention, as having taken place between them during their journey on the Rhine, is amusingly characteristic of both the persons concerned:—'After all,' said the physician, 'what is there you can do that I cannot?' 'Why, since you force me to say,' answered the other, 'I think there are three things which I can do which you cannot.' Polidori defied him to name them. 'I can,' said Byron, 'swim across

t that river; I can snuff out that candle with a pistol-s shot at the distance of twenty paces; and I have v written a poem' ('The Corsair,') 'of which 14,000 c copies were sold in one day.' Polidori died in l London 1821. His works are, 'Disputatio Medica l Inauguralis, quædam de Morbo Oneirodynia dicto c complectens; quam pro gradu Doctoris subjicit l Joannes Gulielmus Polydorus,' Edinburgh, 1815; '"On the Punishment of Death," 1816; 'An Essay con the Source of Positive Pleasure,' London, 8vo., 1818; 'The Vampyre; a Tale,' London, 8vo., 1819; '"Ximenes, the Wreath, and other Poems,' London, 8vo., 1819; 'Ernestus Berchtold; or the Modern CŒdipus. A Tale,' London 12mo., 1819; and 'The Fall of the Angels; a Sacred Poem,' London, 1821.

POLIGNAC, Jules Auguste Armand Marie, Prince de, the minister and favourite of Charles X. of France, was born at Paris 14 May, 1780. His parents being compelled to leave France at the time of the Revolution, he first went to Russia and then to England, as aide-de-camp of the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. In Dec., 1803, he returned to France, being concerned in the conspiracy of Cadoudal and Fichegru. When the plot was discovered, his brother Armand, who was also engaged in it, was condemned to death, and he himself was condemned to two years' imprisonment. Armand's life was spared; but both were retained in captivity till 1814, when they escaped and joined the Count d'Artois. After the Second Restoration Jules was made a peer of France; but he refused to take the constitutional oath on account of religious scruples until these were relieved by the Pope, who conferred on him the title of Roman prince. He was minister at London from 1823 to Aug., 1829, when he was recalled by Charles X. and nominated president of the Council with the portfolio of foreign affairs. Being the representative of the Catholic party, he was naturally regarded with disfavour and distrust by the French Liberals. The growing difference between the ministry and the Chambers, and the arbitrary measures of the court, after a few months led to the revolution by which Charles was deprived of his throne. Polignac endeavoured to escape in the disguise of a valet, but was arrested at Granville 15 Aug., 1830, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and confined in the fortress of Ham, till 1836, when he was released. Subsequently he resided for a time in England, but returing to his native country, died there 29 March, 1847. During his imprisonment he wrote 'Considerations Politiques,' published in 1832.

POLIGNAC, Melchior de, a cardinal, born at Puy en Velay, in Languedoc, 11 Oct., 1661. He studied at Paris, after which he was employed in diplomatic concerns, in which he gave such satisfaction, as to be rewarded with the purple. During the regency he was banished to his abbey of Anchin; but afterwards he was recalled and appointed agent for French affairs at Rome. In 1726 he was made archbishop of Auch. Died 20 Nov., 1741. He wrote a Latin poem, entitled 'Anti-Lucretius,' Paris, 1747, which is intended as a refutation of the system of Lucretius, and a demonstration of the existence of a Supreme Being.

POLITI, Lancelot. *See* Catarino.

POLITIAN, Angelus, was born at Mont Pulciano, in Tuscany, in 1454. He took his name from the Latin appellation of his native place, 'Mons Politianus,' his real one being *Benedict de Cinis*. Lorenzo de Medici employed him as the preceptor of his children, and gave him the priory of the college of S. Giovanni, and afterwards a canonry in the cathedral of Florence. He died 24 Sept., 1494. His principal works are, Miscellanea; a Latin Version of Herodian; Greek Epigrams; Latin Poems; and Letters.

POLK, James Knox, an American statesman and the eleventh president of the United States, was born in Mecklenburg co., North Carolina, 2 Nov., 1795, and graduated at the university of North Carolina in 1815. In 1825 he was elected a representative in Congress by the Democratic party, whose principles he always steadily maintained. He was speaker of Congress in 1835 and 1837, and was chosen governor of Tennessee in 1839. In Dec., 1844, he was chosen president of the United States, the votes being for him 170, for Clay 105. During his administration (March, 1845—March, 1849) the Oregon question was settled, Texas annexed, the Mexican war waged, and New Mexico and California acquired. Mr. Polk died at Nashville, Tennessee, 15 June, 1849.

POLLEXFEN, Sir Henry, an eminent judge, was a native of Devonshire. In 1688 he was one of the counsel for the seven bishops. After the Revolution he was knighted, and made chief justice of the Common Pleas. Died 1692. His 'Arguments and Reports' were published in 1702.

POLLIO, Caius Asinius, a celebrated Roman, who was much esteemed by Augustus, and gained a great reputation by his military exploits, but more by his literary connections. He defeated the Dalmatians, and rendered service to Marc Antony during the civil wars. He was the intimate friend of Horace and Virgil, who have immortalized him in their works. He was himself an author, and wrote tragedies, orations, and a history, which are lost. He died at Frascati, aged 80, B.C. 4.

POLLOK, Robert, a Scotch clergyman and poet, born at Muirhouse, in the parish of Eglesham, Renfrewshire, 1799, and educated at the university of Glasgow. Soon after he became a minister his health gave way, and he was advised to visit Italy; but while on his way to that country he died at Southampton, 15 Sept., 1827. His principal work is 'The Course of Time,' a poem, in 10 books.

POLLUX, Julius, a grammarian, born in Egypt in 180. He taught rhetoric at Athens with such reputation, as to be appointed preceptor to the Emperor Commodus, for whose use he drew up an 'Onomasticon, or Greek vocabulary;' printed by Aldus, in 1502; and with a Latin version, in 1608; but the best editions are those of Amsterdam, in 1706, and Leipsic in 1824. Pollux died in 238. There was another of this name in the fourth century, who wrote 'Historia Physica,' published at Bologna 1779.

POLO, Marco, a Venetian traveller, born about 1250, is celebrated for the singularity of his adventures, the extent of the countries he passed through, and the influence which the description of his wanderings had upon the progress of navigation and commerce. The son of a noble Venetian who had embraced the career of commerce and travelled a long time in the East, he accompanied his father and his uncle in a new excursion which they undertook in 1271. After having resided in Tartary and China, traversed the Indian Ocean, and visited several parts of India, Persia, and Asia Minor, he returned to Venice with

his relatives 1295, and a few months later received the command of a vessel in the fleet which had just been fitted out to repel the aggression of the Genoese. Wounded and made prisoner in this expedition, he was conveyed to Genoa, where, to relieve the monotony of his captivity he dictated to one of his companions in misfortune the narrative of his travels. On obtaining his release he went back to Venice, married there, and died about 1323. The account of his Travels, written about 1298, was translated into almost every European language. The best of the English versions is that by W. Marsden, 1818.

POLWHELE, RICHARD, a topographer and poet, born at Truro 6 Jan., 1760, proceeded from the grammar school there to Christ Church, Oxford, and after officiating for some years as curate of Kenton, Devonshire; he held in succession the vicarages of Manaccan and St. Anthony, and the curacy of Kenwyn in Cornwall. He died at Truro 12 March, 1838, leaving numerous works in prose and verse; the best known being, 'The History of Devonshire,' 3 vols. folio, 1796-1806; 'The History of Cornwall,' 7 vols. 4to., 1816; 'Poems,' 5 vols.; and 'Traditions and Recollections,' 2 vols., 1826.

POLYÆNUS, a Greek author in the second century, who wrote eight books of the 'Stratagems of Illustrious Generals.' He appears to have been a Macedonian, and, after serving in the army, he became a statesman under Antoninus and Varus. Of his work entitled 'Stratagemata,' there is an English translation by Shepherd, 1793.

POLYBIUS, a Greek historian, the son of Lycortas, general of the Achæans, was born at Megalopolis, in Arcadia, probably about 204 B.C. He was sent to Rome as one of the hostages demanded of the Achæans, and his residence at the capital of the world was of great importance to Polybius, who, on his return to Greece, was employed in public affairs by several states. He lived to the age of eighty-two. He wrote a 'Universal History,' in forty books, of which we have only five complete, and an abridgment of twelve others. Polybius has been translated into English by Hampton.

POLYCARP, ST., was born, it is supposed, at Smyrna, in the reign of Nero. He is said to have been a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, who consecrated him bishop of Smyrna, and addressed him in his apocalyptical epistle. Ignatius also held Polycarp in high estimation, and recommended to his care the church of Antioch. He visited Rome to confer with Pope Anicetus about the time of celebrating Easter, and, during his stay there, opposed the heresies of Marcion and Valentinus. He governed the church of Smyrna till A.D. 167, when he suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith. His epistle to the Philippians is in Wake's collection of the apostolical fathers.

POLYCLETUS, a sculptor, born at Sicyon, flourished about B.C. 430.

POLYGNOTUS, one of the most celebrated of the ancient painters, was a native of Thasos, and flourished at Athens about B.C. 460.

POMBAL, MARQUIS DE. *Dom Sebastiao José de Carvalho*, Count d'Oeyras and Marquis de Pombal, a Portuguese statesman, was born at Soura, near Coimbra, 1699. He embraced a military life, which he quitted for retirement and a union with Donna Almada, a noble Spanish lady, who died 1739. He was in 1745 sent ambassador to Vienna, where he married the countess of Daun, related to the marshal of that name; and by means of this lady, who became a high favourite with the queen of Portugal, he rose in the state. On the succession of Joseph to the throne, 1750, Pombal was appointed secretary for foreign affairs, and by the wisdom of his administration, introduced excellent regulations for the promotion of the agriculture, the finances, and the marine of the kingdom. His conduct, however, displeased some of the nobles, and a conspiracy was formed against him and the king; but the discovery of it brought disgrace on the accomplices, and the Jesuits, as concerned in the plot, were expelled from the kingdom. In the dreadful earthquake which destroyed Lisbon 1755, Pombal showed great benevolence, and by his means the city rose from her ruins with new splendour. On Joseph's death 1777, Pombal fell into disgrace, and died 5 May, 1782. His Memoirs were published at Paris 1783. An interesting work on the Marquis de Pombal, by the Conde da Carnota, appeared at London 1843; 2nd edition 1871.

POMERANUS. *See* BUGENHAGIUS.

POMEY, FRANÇOIS, a Jesuit, who became an eminent instructor of youth at Lyons, where he died, very old, in 1673. His 'Pantheon, or System of Mythology,' was published in English, without acknowledgment, by Tooke. Father Pomey was the author of some other useful educational works.

POMFRET, JOHN, a poet, the son of the Rev. John Pomfret, rector of Luton, Bedfordshire, where he was born about 1667. He took his degrees in arts at Queen's College, Cambridge, entered into orders, and obtained the living of Malden, in Bedfordshire. On going to London to obtain institution to another benefice, in 1703, he caught the small-pox, and died the same year. His poems were published 1699; and some additional pieces were printed after his death.

POMMERAYE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, born at Rouen 1617; died 1687. He wrote several works on the ecclesiastical history of his native city.

POMPADOUR, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, Marquise DE, the mistress of Louis XV., was the daughter of a butcher, and was born 1722, and became the wife of M. d'Étioles. The licentious monarch first saw her while he was hunting in the forest of Senart, and from that time he made her his favourite, raising her in 1745 to the rank of a marchioness. She exercised great influence at court, till her death on 14 April, 1764. The liberal manner in which she patronized literature, has, in some degree, blunted the shafts of criticism against the infamy of her life. The Memoirs and Letters, published under her name, are spurious.

POMPEY, called the Great, was of a noble family, and born 30 Sept., B.C. 106. He studied the art of war under his father, and, when he was only twenty-three, raised three legions, with which he joined Sylla, whose opponents he drove out of Sicily and Africa. That commander recalled him to Rome, and gave him the name of *Magnus*. Pompey also obtained the honours of a triumph, and was chosen consul; in which office he restored the tribunes, and extended the Roman empire beyond Asia Minor. For these services he received another triumph, soon after which he formed the first triumvirate with Cæsar and Crassus; but though he married the daughter of Cæsar, a civil

war broke out between them, in which Pompey was defeated, at Pharsalia. He was assassinated the same year, 29 Sept., B.C. 48.

POMPONIUS LÆTUS, JULIUS, a classical antiquary, born in Upper Calabria 1425; died at Rome 1497.

POND, JOHN, F.R.S., an astronomer, born about 1767, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, succeeded Dr. Maskelyne as astronomer royal 1811, retired from that office 1835, and died at Blackheath 7 Sept., 1836. The branch of astronomy to which he devoted his attention was the determination of the places of the fixed stars.

PONIATOWSKI, JOSEPH, PRINCE, born at Warsaw 1763, was the nephew of Stanislaus Augustus, the last king of Poland. Entering the Austrian service he became colonel of dragoons, and aide-de-camp of the Emperor Joseph II., with whom he made a campaign against the Turks 1787. In 1794, when the Poles rose against the Russians, Joseph Poniatowski served under Kosciusko; but Kosciusko being defeated, he was obliged to emigrate, and he retired to Vienna. In 1798 he returned to Warsaw, and afterwards took the command of the Polish army which rendered such great services to the French during the campaign of 1807, against the Russians. When the war broke out between France and Russia in 1812, Poniatowski obtained the command of the fifth corps of the 'Grand Army,' which was composed entirely of Poles. He maintained the strictest discipline in his corps which, in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, distinguished itself by its orderly behaviour. Being obliged to evacuate Warsaw, Poniatowski withdrew into Saxony; but in the following campaign of 1813 he fought with his usual bravery in various battles; and was made a marshal of France by Napoleon just before the battle of Leipsic. A few days after, being pressed by the enemy on the banks of the Elster, which was swelled by the rains, he spurred his horse into the river, and was drowned 18 Oct., 1813.

PONIATOWSKI, STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, king of Poland. *See* Stanislaus.

PONSONBY, Sir FREDERICK CAVENDISH, K.C.B., a distinguished cavalry officer and major-general in the British army, was born 1783, being a younger brother of the earl of Bessborough. He was appointed to a cornetcy in the 10th Dragoons 1800, and after passing through the intermediate grades of rank, obtained a majority in the 23rd Light Dragoons 1807. During the Peninsular War he distinguished himself at Talavera, Barossa, Vimiera, Salamanca, and Vittoria. He was severely wounded at Waterloo, after he had repulsed a French column at the head of the 12th Light Dragoons. Died 1 Jan., 1837.

PONTAULT. *See* BEAULIEU.

PONTIUS, PAUL, an engraver, born at Antwerp in 1596 or 1603. He is chiefly distinguished for his prints after Rubens and Vandyck.

PONTOPPIDAN, ERIC, a native of Aarhuus, in Jutland, became bishop of Bergen, in Norway, in 1747, and died 1764. His 'Natural History of Norway' was translated into English 1755.

POOLE, JOHN, dramatist, died in London 5 Feb., 1872, aged 87. He wrote 'Paul Pry,' 1825, 'Deaf as a Post,' 'Turning the Tables,' and many popular farces; also some comedies, among which is 'The Wife's Stratagem,' altered from Shirley.

POOLE, MATTHEW, was born at York 1624. He

took his degree of M.A. at Emanuel College, Cambridge, after which he became minister of St. Michael-le-Querne, London. In 1662 Mr. Poole was ejected from his living for nonconformity, whereupon he undertook his 'Synopsis Criticorum.' This immense body of biblical criticism, originally published in 5 vols. folio, was reprinted at Frankfort in 1678; again at Utrecht, by Leusden, in 1686; and a fifth edition of it appeared at Frankfort in 1709, in 6 vols. folio. While thus employed, our author began also 'English Annotations on the Holy Bible,' but proceeded no farther than the 58th chapter of Isaiah, the remainder being completed by other hands. When Oates gave an account of the Popish Plot, in the list of those who were to be taken off by it the name of Mr. Poole was found, which induced him to go to Amsterdam, where he died in Oct., 1679.

POOLE, Miss. *See* DICKONS.

POPE, ALEXANDER, a celebrated poet, was born May 22, 1688, in Lombard Street, London, where his father, a linendraper, acquired a considerable fortune. Both his parents were Roman Catholics. He was, from his birth, of a delicate constitution, very small, and much deformed. His first instructor was a priest named Taverner, who taught him the rudiments of Greek and Latin at the same time. He was next sent to a Catholic seminary at Twyford; but having written a lampoon on his master, he was removed to a school near Hyde Park Corner, where he formed a play taken from Ogilby's translation of the Iliad, which was performed by the upper boys and the gardener. In 1700 he went to live with his father at Binfield, near Oakingham, where another priest was engaged for his instruction, from whom he learned but little, and therefore he resolved to study by himself. Though his 'Ode on Solitude' is said to have been his first performance, it appears that he had produced some poetical pieces at an earlier period. At the age of sixteen he wrote his 'Pastorals,' which procured him the friendship of the principal wits of the time. His next performance was the 'Essay on Criticism,' 1711. The 'Messiah' appeared first in the 'Spectator,' and this was followed by his 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.' About this period also, he produced the 'Rape of the Lock,' occasioned by Lord Petre's cutting of a ringlet of Mrs. Arabella Fermor's hair. He next brought out his 'Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard.' Pope now undertook his translation of the 'Iliad,' which he published by subscription, and cleared by it above five thousand pounds, part of which he laid out in the purchase of a house at Twickenham, and with the rest he bought an annuity. This work, however, occasioned a difference between him and Addison, owing to the appearance of another version of the first book of the 'Iliad,' under the name of Tickell, but which was, as Pope pretended, the performance of Addison himself. Our author next engaged in an edition of Shakspere, after which he issued proposals for a translation of the 'Odyssey;' but his part only amounted to twelve books, the rest being executed by Broome and Fenton. In 1729 appeared the 'Dunciad,' in which Pope took ample vengeance on his enemies, but at the same time injured his own reputation by his illiberality. In a subsequent edition of this poem he altered the hero from Theobald to Cibber. Two years after this he produced his 'Epistle to the Earl of Burlington,' in which he took occasion to ridicule the duke of Chandos under the name

of Timon. His 'Essay on Man,' which was completed in 1734, attracted universal admiration, though it was soon discovered that the doctrines were more favourable to natural than revealed religion. Warburton, however, published a defence of the principles of the Essay, and thereby gained the friendship of the poet, who left him the copyright of his works, and, by introducing him to Allen, was the cause of his getting a wife, an estate, and a bishopric. In 1735 Pope brought out an 'Epistle on the Characters of Women,' in a subsequent edition of which he introduced a personage named Atossa, intended, as was said, for the duchess of Marlborough, who paid the author for the suppression of it one thousand pounds. In 1737 Pope printed his Letters by subscription, for which he alleged as his excuse that some of his epistles had been surreptitiously published by Edmund Curll. His last literary concern was the publication of a fourth book of the 'Dunciad.' He died in the Roman Catholic religion 30 May, 1744, and was buried at Twickenham.

POPE, Sir Thomas, a statesman, born at Dedington, Oxfordshire, about 1508. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he was called to the bar, after which he became clerk to the crown in Chancery. He was a favourite of Henry VIII., who knighted him and gave him several lucrative offices and grants of land. Pope was the friend of Sir Thomas More, to whom he imparted the intelligence of the hour appointed for his execution. In the next reign he was not employed; but in that of Mary he was entrusted with the care of the Princess Elizabeth, towards whom he behaved with great respect, though a conscientious Catholic. He died 1559. Sir Thomas founded Trinity College, Oxford.

POPE, Walter, M.D., F.R.S., was a native of Fawsley, Northamptonshire. He was half-brother to Dr. Wilkins, bishop of Chester, and educated first at Trinity College, Cambridge, and next at Wadham College, Oxford. In 1660 he was elected Gresham professor of astronomy, and in 1667 he became registrar of the diocese of Chester. He afterwards lived with Bishop Ward, of Salisbury, who left him £100 a year, in gratitude for which Dr. Pope published his Life. He died in June, 1714. His other works are, 'Memoirs of Monsieur du Vall, a notorious Highwayman;' the 'Old Man's Wish,' in imitation of Horace, with curious notes; Select Novels from the Spanish and Italian; The Salisbury Ballad, &c.

POPHAM, Sir Home Riggs, K.B., F.R.S., a British naval officer, born in Ireland 1762; died at Cheltenham 13 Sept., 1820. He published a Description of the Prince of Wales's Island.

POPHAM, Sir John, was born at Huntworth, Somersetshire, 1531, and educated at Oxford. After going through the offices of solicitor and attorney-general he was made chief-justice of the King's Bench 1592. Died 1607. His works are 'Reports and Cases;' 'Resolutions and Judgments upon Cases in the Courts of Westminster.'

PORDEN, Eleanor Anne. *See* Franklin.

PORDENONE, Il, an Italian painter, whose real name was *Giovanni Antonio Licinio*, born 1484 at Pordenone, near Udine, deserved to be called the rival of the great Titian. He was for some time at Genoa, under Doria, and went to Venice and then to Ferrara, where he died 1540.

PORPHYRIUS was born at Tyre A.D. 233. His original name was Malchus, and he received his education under Origen, after which he went to Athens, where he had Longinus for his instructor, who gave him the name of Porphyrius. At the age of thirty he removed to Rome, and became a hearer of Plotinus, whose life he wrote. He next went to Sicily, whence he is sometimes called Siculus; and here he composed his books against the Christian religion, which are lost. He died at Rome about 304. Among the works of Porphyry which have been printed are his four books 'On Abstinence from Animal Food;' 'Life of Pythagoras;' and Introduction to the Categories of Aristotle.'

PORPORATI, Carlo Antonio, an Italian engraver, born 1741 at Turin, where he died 16 June, 1816.

PORSON, Richard, an eminent critic, born 25 Dec., 1759, at East Ruston, Norfolk, where he was first instructed by his father, who was the parish clerk. He next went to the village school, after which the vicar instructed him and his brother in the classics. The proficiency of Richard was so great that Mr. Norris sent him to Eton 1774, whence, in 1777, he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a prize medal, and in 1781 was elected to a fellowship. In 1785 he took his master's degree, but having an objection to the Church he was under the necessity of resigning his fellowship, and in 1793 was elected Greek professor. In 1797 he published the 'Hecuba' of Euripides, which was followed by the 'Orestes,' the 'Phœnissæ,' and 'Medea.' He contributed assistance also to the Grenville Homer, and published Letters to Archdeacon Travis upon the contested verse, 1 John, v. 7. His last literary work was an edition of Æschylus, 2 vols. 8vo. On the establishment of the London Institution he was appointed librarian with a salary of £200 a year. He died 19 Sept., 1808, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College. His 'Adversaria,' collected by T. K. Monk and C. J. Blomfield, were published 1812; and the Rev. Thomas Kidd edited his 'Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms,' 1815. The Rev. H. R. Luard contributed an interesting memoir of Porson to the 'Cambridge Essays' for 1857; and a more ambitious 'Life of Porson' was published in 1861 by the Rev. John Selby Watson, a clergyman of the Church of England, who in 1872 was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife.

PORTA, Baccio della. *See* Baccio.

PORTA, Giambatista, a Neapolitan gentleman, who made himself famous by his application to letters and to science, particularly mathematics, medicine, and natural history, was born about 1550, and becoming eminent for his knowledge, held a kind of literary assembly at his house, in which, according to the notions of those times, the secrets of magic sometimes formed the subject of discussion. The court of Rome, on this account, forbad these meetings; but his house was always the resort of literary men, foreign as well as Neapolitan. Porta not only established private schools for particular sciences, but to the utmost of his power promoted public academies. He had no small share in establishing the academy of 'Gli Oziosi,' at Naples; and that in his own house, called 'I Segreti,' was accessible only to such as had made some new discoveries in nature. Died 4 Feb., 1615. Notwithstanding the absurdities which abound in Porta's works, he rendered greater service to physical science than perhaps any of his contempo-

raries. To him we are indebted for the invention of the camera obscura, and also for a number of optical experiments. His chief works are a treatise on Natural Magic, which has been translated into English; another on Physiognomy, wherein he judges of the physiognomy of men chiefly by comparing them to different animals, and with his other fancies mixes those of judicial astrology; 'De occultis literarum notis,' an able treatise on writing in cypher; 'Phytognomica,' a pretended method of knowing the inward virtues of things by inspection; and 'De Distillationibus.'

PORTER, ANNA MARIA, an English novelist, sister of Sir Robert Ker Porter, was born about 1780, and died at Bristol 21 July, 1832. Her romances are, 'Octavia,' 1798; 'The Lakes of Killarney,' 1804; 'A Sailor's Friendship and a Soldier's Love,' 1805; 'The Hungarian Brothers,' 1807; 'Don Sebastian, or the House of Braganza,' 1809; 'The Recluse of Norway,' 1814; 'The Fast of St. Magdalen,' 1818; 'Walsh Colville,' 1819; 'The Knight of St. John,' 1821; 'The Village of Mariendorpt,' 1821; 'Roche Blanche,' 1822; 'Honor O'Hara,' 1826; and 'Barony,' 1830. Miss Anna Maria Porter also wrote 'Artless Tales,' 1793; and 'Ballads, Romances, and other Poems,' 1811.

PORTER, FRANCIS, a native of the county of Meath, in Ireland, who was educated in France, and became a Recollect friar. Afterwards he was appointed professor of divinity in the convent of St. Isidore at Rome, where James II. gave him the title of his historiographer. Father Porter died at Rome 7 April, 1702. His works are, 'Securis Evangelica ad Hæresis hujus temporis radices posita,' second edition, Rome, 1687; 'Compendium Annalium Ecclesiasticorum Hiberniæ,' Rome, 1690; and, 'Systema Decretorum Dogmaticorum ab initio nascentis Ecclesiæ per Summos Pontifices, Concilia generalia, &c.,' Avignon, folio, 1693.

PORTER, JANE, a novelist, sister of Sir Robert Ker Porter and Anna Maria Porter, was born at Durham 1776. She had the misfortune in childhood to lose her father, who was surgeon to the Enniskillen Dragoons. She received her early education in Edinburgh, where her mother spent the first year of her widowhood. After some years Mrs. Porter removed to London, but subsequently retired, with her daughters, to Ditton-on-the-Thames, and next to Esher. In 1803 Miss Jane Porter published her first, and perhaps most popular novel, 'Thaddæus of Warsaw,' which was translated into several languages, and obtained for her the honour of being elected a lady canoness of the Teutonic order of St. Joachim. In 1809 appeared 'The Scottish Chiefs,' founded on the adventures of Bruce and Wallace, which was no less successful than its predecessor. Among her other works may be mentioned 'The Pastor's Fireside;' Duke Christian of Luneburgh; 'The Field of Forty Footsteps,' a tale of Cromwell's days; and 'Sir Edward Seaward's Diary,' a fiction which seemed real enough to be thought worthy of an elaborate disproval in a leading review. In connection with her sister she published 'Tales round a Winter's Hearth.' In 1842 she accompanied her favourite brother, Sir R. K. Porter, to St. Petersburg, returning to England after his decease. Her death occurred at Bristol 24 May, 1850.

PORTER, JEROME, an English Benedictine monk, who died 17 Nov., 1632, wrote 'The Flowers of the Most Renowned Saints of the Three

Kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 4to., Douay, 1632. Another monk of the same name published 'The Life of St. Edward, King and Confessor,' 1710.

PORTER, Sir ROBERT KER, K.C.H., painter and traveller, born at Durham 1780, was descended from an Irish family, and was brother to the novelists Miss Jane and Miss Anna Maria Porter. In early life he manifested considerable ability in drawing, and although he had a strong preference for military life, it was deemed proper to cultivate his talents as an artist. About 1790 he became a student in the Royal Academy, under the auspices of Mr. West. At the age of twenty-two he commenced his large picture of the Storming of Seringapatam, which was succeeded by two other pictures of the same magnitude, the Siege of Acre and the Battle of Agincourt, which latter was presented to the City of London. He also painted the Battle of Alexandria and the Death of Sir Ralph Abercromby. In 1803 he was appointed a captain in the Westminster Militia. He was invited to Russia, and appointed historical painter to the emperor 1804. One of his largest works in that country was the decoration of the Admiralty Hall at St. Petersburg. During his stay in Russia he gained the affections of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince Theodore von Scherbathoff, which lady afterwards (1811) became his wife. He accompanied Sir John Moore to Spain, and shared in the hardships and perils of the campaign which ended in the battle of Corunna. In 1807 he was created a knight of St. Joachim of Würtemberg, and on his return to England he received the honour of knighthood from the Prince Regent 1813. From 1817 to 1820 he was engaged in travelling throughout the East. In 1819 he was created a knight of the Lion and Sun of Persia, and in 1832 a knight commander of the Hanoverian order. In 1826 he was appointed consul at Caracas, Venezuela, where he painted three of his best pictures, viz., Christ at the Last Supper blessing the Cup, Our Saviour blessing the little Child, and an Ecce Homo. In 1841 he left his mission on leave of absence, and in company with his sister Jane visited St. Petersburg, where he died 4 May, 1842. Sir Robert was a man of letters as well as a painter and a soldier. His works are 'Travelling Sketches in Russia and Sweden,' 2 vols., 1808; 'Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the march of the troops under Sir John Moore,' 1809; 'Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia,' 1813; 'Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, ancient Babylonia, &c.' 2 vols., 1821-22.

PORTEUS, BEILBY, D.D., was born at York 8 May, 1731. He was educated at Ripon, and next as a sizar at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and in 1759 gained the Seatonian prize for a poem on 'Death.' In 1762 he became chaplain to Archbishop Secker. His first preferments were two small livings in Kent, which he exchanged for Hunton, in the same county, and a prebend of Peterborough. In 1767 he obtained the rectory of Lambeth. In 1769 he was made chaplain to the king, and master of the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. Being a favourite with the queen, he was, at her majesty's desire, made bishop of Chester in 1776, whence, in 1787, he was translated to London. Died 14 May, 1808. His works, consisting of sermons, charges, tracts, speeches, and the Life of Secker, have been published, with his memoirs prefixed.

PORTLAND, WILLIAM BENTINCK, first EARL OF, was born in Holland 1649, of a noble family, and came to England with the prince of Orange, to whom he had endeared himself by a singular act of affection. When the prince was ill with the small-pox it was deemed necessary by the physicians that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed. Though Bentinck had never had the disorder, he immediately undertook this hazardous service, by which he caught the disease very dangerously, but recovered, and his master had an affectionate esteem for him ever after. On the prince's accession to the English crown he was created earl of Portland, and obtained several high offices, military and civil. He died 23 Nov., 1709, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His son *Henry*, the second earl, who was created duke of Portland 1716, went to Jamaica as governor, and died there 1726. *William*, his son, the second duke, who died 1762, married Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, only child of the second earl of Oxford, and heiress to the Cavendish estate. She died 1785. This is the lady who gave the Harleian MSS. to the British Museum.

PORTLAND, WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, third DUKE OF, was born 1738, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created M.A. 1757. After sitting for some time in the Lower House as member for Weobly, he was called to the Upper House on the death of his father 1762. From that time he usually voted with the marquis of Rockingham; and during that nobleman's administration in 1765 he was lord chamberlain. Two years afterwards he was involved in a very remarkable law-suit respecting the grant of Inglewood Forest to Sir James Lowther, which his grace resisted, and gained his cause in 1771. During the American war he acted with the Opposition; but in 1782 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he remained only three months. In 1792 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, and in 1794 he accepted the office of secretary of state for the home department, which he resigned in 1801, and was then appointed president of the council. In 1807 he became first lord of the Treasury, but soon relinquished that office, and was succeeded by Mr. Perceval. Died 30 Oct., 1809. To this nobleman the authorship of the Letters of Junius has been ascribed, but without the slightest probability.

PORTSMOUTH, LOUISE DE QUEROUAILLE, DUCHESS OF, a native of France, who was sent to this country by Louis XIV. in the train of Orleans, to bind Charles II. to the French interest. This she did effectually, as she obtained the first place in the affections of the merry monarch, who continued to love her to the day of his death. She bore him a son, Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond. She was created duchess of Portsmouth 1673, and died Nov., 1734, aged 88.

POSSEVINO, ANTONIO, a Jesuit, born at Mantua 1534. Pope Gregory XIII. employed him in several embassies; but, having given offence to the court of Spain, he was banished the city of Rome, and died at Ferrara 26 Feb., 1611. His principal works are, 'Bibliotheca selecta de ratione studiorum;' 'Apparatus Sacer;' and 'Moscovia, seu de rebus moscoviticis.'

POSTEL, GUILLAUME, a learned enthusiast, born in Normandy 25 March, 1510. In his youth he supported himself at the college of St. Barbe, by waiting upon the other students. Francis I. afterwards sent him to the East to collect manuscripts, which commission he discharged so well as to be appointed professor of mathematics and languages. After this he fell into disgrace, was deprived of his preferments, and obliged to leave France. Having wandered about from place to place, he was recalled, but lost his appointments again, and died in a monastery 6 Sept., 1581. He pretended to have died and risen again with the soul of Adam, whence he called himself 'Postellus restitutus;' he also maintained that women shall have the dominion over men, and that his writings were revealed to him by Jesus Christ. His notion of female sovereignty arose from his intimacy with an old woman of Venice; and yet he affirmed that the extraordinary age which he said he had attained was occasioned by his abstinence from sexual intercourse. His works are only valuable on account of their rarity.

POSTLETHWAYT, MALACHI, a commercial writer, born about 1707; died 13 Sept., 1767. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; but nothing more is known of his life. His works are, 'The Dictionary of Trade and Commerce,' 2 vols.; 'Great Britain's True System;' 'The Merchant's Public Counting-House;' 'State of the French Trade and Navigation;' 'Britain's Commercial Interest,' 2 vols., and 'Importance of the African Expedition considered.'

POTE, JOSEPH, a bookseller and printer, settled at Eton, where he died 1787. He published 'The History and Antiquities of Windsor Castle, and the Royal College and Chapel of St. George,' with appendix, 4to., Eton, 1749-62.

POTEMKIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVITCH, a Russian prince, descended from a Polish family, and born 1736. He was an ensign in the horse guards when his person first attracted the notice of Catharine, and he rapidly rose to the situation of favourite and of war minister. By his advice Cherson was founded in 1778, on the Dnieper, important for its maritime situation, and well protected by a population of above 40,000 inhabitants. To obtain the riband of St. George, bestowed only on victorious generals, he persuaded his mistress to declare war against the Turks 1787, and at the head of 150,000 men he laid siege to Oczackow, which he took by assault, after slaughtering 25,000 men. He was received by Catharine with unusual pomp; the most splendid presents were lavished upon him; and he was better enabled to indulge that fondness for debauched intemperance which covered his table with the choicest dainties. He attended afterwards the congress of Yassi; but his intemperance brought on indisposition, and as he wished to remove to the more salubrious air of Nicolaeff, his distemper grew so violent that he alighted from his carriage by the way, and expired suddenly under a tree 15 Oct., 1791. His remains were conveyed to Cherson, and buried by the empress under a magnificent mausoleum. Potemkin in his character was violent and haughty. Not only the courtiers of Catharine felt the overbearing power of this guilty favourite, but even foreign ambassadors were treated with studied disdain. Not satisfied with the title of chief of the Cossacks, he aspired to the dignity of duke of Courland, and to the throne of Poland; and there were not some wanting who expected that, at the head of the Russian armies, he would presume to dethrone his benefactress.

POTENGER, or POTTINGER, JOHN, was born

at Winchester 21 July, 1647, and educated at the collegiate school there, of which his father was master. From thence he removed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after which he became a student of the Temple, and was called to the bar. He purchased the office of comptroller of the pipe, which he held to his death, on 18 Dec., 1733. He wrote 'A Reflection on Death,' a poem; and translated the 'Life of Agricola from Tacitus,' published with other pieces in prose and verse.

POTHIER, ROBERT JOSEPH, a celebrated jurist, born at Orleans 9 Jan., 1699, became professor of law in the university of his native city, where he died 2 March, 1772. His writings have been published in 17 vols. 8vo.; but this collection does not include his chief work, the 'Pandectæ Justinianeæ in novum ordinem digestæ,' 3 vols. folio. His 'Treatise on the Law of Obligations or Contracts' has been translated into English.

POTT, PERCIVAL, F.R.S., a surgeon, born in London Dec., 1713. He served his apprenticeship at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which establishment he became assistant-surgeon in 1745, and one of the principals in 1749. He was the first who substituted a mild mode of practice, which he had the satisfaction to see universally adopted. He resigned his situation in the hospital in 1787, and died in Dec., 1788. His works were published in 3 vols., 1790, with his Life prefixed, by Sir James Earle, who married his daughter.

POTTER, CIPRIANI, a musician and composer, born in London 1792, was principal of the Royal Academy of Music 1848-68, and died 26 Sept., 1871.

POTTER, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Wakefield about 1674. He was educated at the free school of his native town, and next at University College, Oxford, where, in 1693, he compiled 'Variantes lectiones et notæ ad Plutarchi librum de audiendis poetis, &c.' The year following he was chosen fellow of Lincoln College. In 1697 he published an edition of Lycophron's Alexandra, which was followed by his 'Archæologia Græca,' or Antiquities of Greece, in 2 vols. In 1704 he took his degree of B.D., and about the same time was appointed chaplain to Archbishop Tenison. He proceeded to his doctor's degree in 1706, and the same year was made chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1707 he published his 'Discourse of Church Government,' and soon after became regius professor of divinity at Oxford, of which diocese he was made bishop in 1715, having just before printed his edition of Clemens Alexandrinus. He was translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury on the death of Dr. Wake in 1737; and died 10 Oct., 1747. His 'Theological Works' were printed in 3 vols., 1753.

POTTER, PAUL, a Dutch painter, born at Enkhuysen 1625. He studied under his father, but soon excelled him, as he also did all the artists of his time, in landscapes and cattle pieces. His pictures are exceedingly rare, for he died in the prime of life 15 Jan., 1654.

POTTER, ROBERT, was born 1721, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge (B.A. 1741; M.A. 1748). His first preferment was the vicarage of Harning, Norfolk, where he wrote several poems in imitation of Pope, published 1774. In 1777 appeared his translation of Æschylus, reprinted 1779. In 1781 came out the first volume of his translation of Euripides, and the second volume in the following year. In 1788 he printed his Sophocles,

for which his old schoolfellow, Lord Thurlow, gave him a prebend in the church of Norwich; and Bishop Bagot presented him to the vicarages of Lowestoft and Kessingland. Besides the above works, Mr. Potter wrote 'Observations on the Poor Laws;' an 'Answer to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets;' 'A Translation of the Oracle concerning Babylon,' &c. Died 9 Aug., 1804.

POTTINGER, Sir HENRY, Bart., G.C.B., lieutenant-general, a diplomatist, born 1789. He was sent as envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to China 1841; subsequently became governor of Hong Kong (1843); governor of the Cape of Good Hope (1846–7); governor and commander-in-chief of the presidency of Madras (1847–54); died at Malta 18 March, 1856.

POUSSIN, GASPAR, a painter, whose proper name was *Dughet*, was born at Rome 1613. His sister married Nicolas Poussin, which circumstance led him to study painting under that great master, whose name he adopted. He excelled in landscapes; and no artist ever equalled him in the representation of land-storms. His scenes are beautiful, and his buildings elegant; but he failed in his figures. Died 1675.

POUSSIN, NICOLAS, a painter, was born at Andely, in Normandy, 1594. He studied at Paris, and at the age of thirty visited Rome, where he at first copied some of Titian's pictures, but afterwards paid close attention to the works of Raphael and Domenichino. After a considerable residence there he was recalled by Louis XIII., who gave him a pension and apartments in the Tuileries. Being, however, much attached to Rome, he returned thither privately, and died there 1665. His pictures are mostly of a small size, but very valuable.

POWELL, BADEN, M.A., F.R.S., an Anglican divine and scientific writer, was born 1796, and educated at Oxford, where in 1827 he was elected Savilian professor of geometry, an appointment which he held till his decease. The greater part of his life was spent in studious retirement in the university; but about 1854 he removed to London, where he died 11 June, 1860. Professor Powell wrote 'History of Natural Philosophy,' 1834; 'The Connection of Natural and Divine Truth,' 1838; 'View of the Undulatory Theory of Light,' 1841; 'Essays on the Spirit of the Inductive Philosophy, the Unity of Worlds, and the Philosophy of Creation,' 1855; 'Christianity without Judaism,' 1857; 'The Order of Nature considered with reference to the Claims of Revelation,' 1859; 'On the Study of the Claims of Christianity,' in 'Essays and Reviews,' 1860; and papers in the 'Transactions' of various scientific societies.

POWELL, DAVID, a Welsh divine, editor of several works relating to the history of the Principality, was born in Denbighshire about 1552, and died 1598. His son, *Gabriel Powell* (b. 1575; d. 1611), who became vicar of Northall, Middlesex, was a 'stiff Puritan,' and the author of several polemical works.

POWELL, Sir JOHN, was born at Gloucester, which city he represented in parliament in 1685. In 1687 he was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, from which court he was removed to the King's Bench the following year, when he distinguished himself so much on the trial of the seven bishops, that James II. deprived him of his office; but he was restored to it at the Revolution, and sat there till his death 14 June, 1713.

POWELL, WILLIAM SAMUEL, D.D., was born at Colchester 27 Sept., 1717, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1741 he was presented to the rectory of Coikirk, in Norfolk, and to that of Stibbard in 1753. In 1765 he was elected master of his college. The year following he was collated to the archdeaconry of Colchester, and in 1768 instituted to the rectory of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight. Died 19 Jan., 1775. A sermon of his, on Subscription to Articles of Faith, occasioned some controversy; in which, however, he took no part himself. His discourses were printed after his death in 1 vol. 8vo. Dr. Powell was also the author of 'Observations on the Miscellanea Analytica' of Waring.

POWNALL, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Lincoln, 1722. He became secretary to the commissioners for trade and plantations in 1745, and in 1753 went to America, where he prevented the formation of a congress of the colonies in the Seven Years' War, foreseeing that it would lead to their independence. For this he was made governor of Massachusetts 1757, whence he removed to New Jersey, and next to South Carolina, where he continued till 1761, when he was recalled and nominated director-general of the Office of Control, with the rank of colonel in the army. He died at Bath 25 Feb., 1805. His principal works are, On the Administration of the Colonies; Description of part of North America; Treatise on the Study of Antiquities; Memorials addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe and the Atlantic; On the Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul; Descriptions of Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath; and Intellectual Physics.

POYNET, or PONET, JOHN, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born in Kent about 1514, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and dean. Archbishop Cranmer made him one of his chaplains, and he was likewise appointed a canon of Canterbury. Being attached to the new religion, he was appointed bishop of Rochester in March, 1549-50, and translated from that see to Winchester in March, 1550-1. In 1553 he drew up the Catechism called King Edward's, printed in Latin and English. On the accession of Queen Mary he fled to Strasburg, where he died 11 April, 1556. Among his other works are, 'A Tragoedie or Dialoge of the unjuste usurped primacie of the Bishop of Rome,' translated from Ochinus; 'A Shorte Treatise of Politique Power, and of the true Obedience which subjectes owe to kynges and other civile Governours, with an Exhortation to all true naturall Englishe men,' 1556; again 1639. —*Athen. Cantab.*

POYNTER, WILLIAM, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, born at Petersfield, Hampshire, 10 May, 1762. His studies were completed at Douay, where he received the priesthood, and filled successively the professorships of literature, philosophy, and theology. During the height of the fearful Revolution in France, Mr. Poynter, with the superiors and students of the college, was imprisoned in the castle of Doullens. On his delivery from the perils of those times he came to England, and became vice-president of St. Edmund's College, under Dr. Stapleton, whom he succeeded as president on the appointment of the latter to the vicariate apostolic of the Midland District. In 1803 he was nominated coadjutor to Bishop Douglas, being consecrated bishop of Halia *in partibus*, 29 May, 1803, and on the death of Dr. Douglas, in 1812, succeeded him as Vicar Apostolic of the London district. After the too sedulous discharge of his episcopal duties during a quarter of a century, Dr. Poynter's health gave way, and for several months previous to his decease his sufferings were severe and unremitted. He died 26 Nov., 1827, and was interred in a vault under the high altar of St. Mary's, Moorfields, of which edifice he had himself laid the first stone. In compliance with his last request, his heart was conveyed to St. Edmund's College, and deposited beneath the foot of the altar where the priest begins to say Mass.

POZZO, MODESTA. *See* FONTE MODERATA.

POZZO DI BORGO, CARLO ANDREA, Count, a diplomatist, born at Alala, in Corsica, 8 March, 1768. He studied law under his uncle, a notary of Ajaccio, and was admitted an advocate at Pisa. Subsequently he became private secretary to Paoli, and a member of the Corsican Directory 1790. Elected a deputy in the Legislative Assembly 1791, he declared himself an enemy of the Bonaparte family, and acted in concert with Paoli to deliver up the island to the English. He became a ready instrument in the hands of Lord Elliott, and procured the recall of Paoli to London, but was himself afterwards obliged to leave the island. He served by turns England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia in the capacity of secret diplomatic agent. At the Treaty of Tilsit, Napoleon having demanded his expulsion, he retired to Constantinople. In 1813 the emperor Alexander I. summoned him to his court, and after the restoration of Louis XVIII., nominated him Russian ambassador at Paris. Pozzo di Borgo was present at all the meetings of the Holy Alliance. In 1823 he was sent into Spain to watch the French army. He became ambassador at London 1835; retired from public life 1839; and died at Paris 15 Feb., 1842.

PRADIER, JEAN JACQUES, a French sculptor, born at Geneva 1792, died at Paris 5 June, 1852.

PRADT, DOMINIQUE DUFOUR DE, a French prelate, born at Allanches, in Auvergne, 23 April, 1759. He was grand vicar, at the Revolution, to the Cardinal de Rochefoucauld, and was elected deputy for the Norman clergy to the States-General 1789. Afterwards he fled to Hamburg, where he published the first of his voluminous series of political pamphlets, entitled 'Antidote to the Congress of Radstadt.' In another, termed 'Prussia and her Neutrality,' he urged a coalition of Europe against the French Republic. But after Bonaparte became first consul De Pradt was appointed his grand almoner. On the coronation of the emperor (1804), at which he assisted, he was invested with the title of baron, received a gratuity of 40,000 francs, and was made bishop of Poitiers. He afterwards officiated at Napoleon's coronation as king of Italy. In 1808 he accompanied him to the Bayonne conference, and for this service Napoleon gave him another gratuity of 50,000 francs, and made him, in 1809, archbishop of Mechlin and member of the Legion of Honour. On the war against Russia occurring in 1812, he was sent ambassador to the duchy of Warsaw. During the retreat from Moscow Napoleon had an interview with him at a lone cottage, reproached him with treachery, and divested him of his embassy. On his return to Paris he was ordered to retire to his diocese, and did not return till the fall of Napoleon in 1814. He wrote his Vindicatory History then, but did not publish it till after the battle of Waterloo. He was made by the Bourbons chancellor of

the Legion of Honour; and he subsequently ceded all the rights of his archbishop's see to the king of the Netherlands. Died 18 March, 1837.

PRAED, WINTHROP MACKWORTH, a poet, born in London 26 July, 1802. His father, of the same names, was a serjeant-at-law, and sometime chairman of the audit office. He passed his early childhood at his father's seat at Teignmouth, Devon, and was in due course sent to Eton, where he was joint editor of the 'Etonian,' a school magazine (1820-21). Thence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a fellow. His fame while at the university was perhaps greater than that of any other man, for, besides carrying off an unprecedented number of prizes for Greek odes and epigrams and for English poems, he was among the most brilliant orators at the Union Debating Society, of which Mr. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay was then a leading member. In 1829 Mr. Praed was called to the bar, and the following year was returned by the borough of St. Germains to the House of Commons, where, by his skill in debate, he soon rendered himself extremely useful to the Tory party. In 1834-5 he was secretary to the Board of Control, and in 1835 he was returned for Great Yarmouth. At the time of his death, which occurred 15 July, 1839, he was M.P. for Aylesbury, deputy high steward of the university of Cambridge, and recorder of Barnstaple. His 'Poems, with a memoir by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge,' were published at London, in 2 vols., 1864.

PRATT. *See* CAMDEN, Earl and Marquis.

PRATT, SAMUEL JACKSON, was born at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, 25 Dec., 1749. He went on the stage early in life; but failing in that line he became an itinerant lecturer, and next a bookseller at Bath, where he published several poems and novels under the name of Courtney Melmoth. His principal poems were, 'The Tears of Genius, on the Death of Goldsmith;' a sentimental piece, entitled 'Sympathy;' and 'Landscapes in verse.' His best novels were, 'Liberal Opinions,' 'Emma Corbett,' 'The Pupil of Pleasure,' and 'Family Secrets.' Besides these works he published 'Gleanings, or Travels Abroad and in England,' 3 vols. He also wrote 'The Fair Circassian,' a tragedy, and some other works. He died at Birmingham, 4 Oct., 1814.

PRAXITELES, a Grecian sculptor, who lived about 350 years B.C. He was so attached to the courtesan Phryne that he promised her any of his works that she should select. Being at a loss which to choose, she came in a pretended alarm and told Praxiteles that his workshop was on fire, upon which he exclaimed, 'If my Satyr and Cupid are not saved I shall be ruined.' By this artifice Phryne was enabled to make her selection. His statue of Phryne was placed in the Temple of Delphi.

PRENTIS, STEPHEN, an English poet, born in or about 1801, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1824; M.A. 1830). His death occurred at Dinan, in France, 12 June, 1862. His works, most, if not all, of which were privately printed at Dinan, are, 'Poems,' 8vo., 1836; 'Tintern Abbey,' a poem, in or about 1843; 'Translations from the French,' 4to., 1848; 'Le Grand Bey,' 1849; 'Winter Flowers,' 1849; 'The Flight of the Swallow,' 1851; 'The Revel of the Missel-Thrush,' 1851; 'Reflections in a Cemetery Abroad,' 1852; 'The Debtor's Dodge, or the Miller and the Bailiff,' 1852; 'The Common Home, or the Grave again,' 1852; 'Shadows for Music,' 1853; Jeux d'esprit on the Russian War, 1854-5; 'Lines on a Heap of Stones,' 1857. He was also the editor of a little quarterly periodical, printed at Dinan in 1850, and entitled 'The Dinan Magazine.' This did not, however, live beyond its third or fourth number.

PRESCOTT, WILLIAM HICKLING, an American historian, son of Judge Prescott, a celebrated jurist, was born at Salem, Mass., 4 May, 1796, and resided there till his father's removal to Boston, when he was twelve years old. He entered Harvard College 1811, and graduated 1814. While in college he was deprived by an accident of the use of one eye, and the sight of the other was so impaired as to prevent him from ever engaging in any occupation in which the constant use of that organ was necessary. He early determined to devote himself to a life of literature. Soon after leaving college, being advised to travel, he came to Europe, and spent two years in an extended journey through England, France, and Italy, and at the end of it returned home in excellent general health, but with no great improvement in the state of his eyes. Soon afterwards his marriage took place; and from this period his days flowed on in diligent and uneventful devotion to literary pursuits. He was never enabled to use his own eyes except for a short time in the day, but was constantly obliged to use the eyes of others for his studies and researches as well as to record the results of them. His quiet perseverance and continuous industry enabled him to triumph over this difficulty and to achieve an amount of literary production which is not merely most honourable to his intellectual powers, but conveys a noble moral lesson to all who may be burdened by similar trials. His earliest literary efforts were contributions to the 'North American Review,' upon subjects drawn from Spanish, English, American, and especially Italian literature. In 1838 appeared in 3 vols., his 'History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic,' which was received with the utmost enthusiasm both in Europe and America. It was translated into French, Spanish, and German, and its author was immediately elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. This was followed by his 'History of the Conquest of Mexico, with a preliminary view of the ancient Mexican Civilisation, and the Life of the Conqueror Hernando Cortez,' 3 vols., 1843; 'History of the Conquest of Peru, with a preliminary view of the Civilisation of the Incas,' 2 vols., 1847; 'History of the Reign of Philip II., King of Spain,' vols. i. and ii. 1855, vol. iii. 1858, an unfinished work; and an edition of Robertson's 'History of the Reign of Charles V.,' 1856, with notes and a Supplement containing an account of the Emperor's life after his abdication. Mr. Prescott died at Boston 28 Jan., 1859. He was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe, and received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.

PRESTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Heyford, Northamptonshire, Oct., 1587. He became fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained great celebrity as a subtle disputant, of which he gave a specimen before King James on his visit to the university, for which Lord Brook gave him a pension of £50 a year. His Puritanism, however, brought him into trouble at court, and he was obliged to make a public recantation of his opinions.

After this he became chaplain to Prince Charles, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and master of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Died July, 1628. The principal of his works is a 'Treatise on the Covenant.'

PRESTON, THOMAS, LL.D., was fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards master of Trinity Hall, where he died 1 June, 1598. He acted a part in the tragedy of Dido, played before Queen Elizabeth, who settled a pension of £20 a year on him. He wrote a tragedy called 'The Life of Cambyses, king of Persia,' which Shakspere has ridiculed.

PRETI, MATTHIAS, a painter, called *Il Calabrese*, born at Taverna, in the kingdom of Naples, 1613; died in Malta 1699.

PRÉVOST D'EXILES, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, a French writer, born at Hesdin, in Artois, 1697. He was alternately a Jesuit and a military officer, after which he entered into the monastery of St. Germain des Près, but quitted that society also and withdrew to Holland. His next removal was to London; but in 1734 he obtained leave to return to France, where he became secretary to the Prince de Conti. His end was no less remarkable than his life. On 23 Nov., 1763, he was found senseless in the Forest of Chantilly; and a surgeon being sent for, made an incision in the body, upon which the poor abbé uttered a shriek and opened his eyes, but closed them again for ever. His principal works are, 'Memoires d'un Homme de Qualité;' 'Histoire de M. Cleveland, fils naturel de Cromwell;' Pour et Contre,' a literary journal, 20 vols.; 'Le Doyen de Killerine, or the Dean of Coleraine, a novel;' 'History of Margaret of Anjou;' 'Histoire generale des Voyages,' 16 vols.

PRICE, Sir JOHN, LL.D., a learned Welsh antiquary, son of Rhys ap Gwilym Gwyn, was born in Breconshire, and educated at Broadgate Hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of civil law 1534, being subsequently created doctor. On 2 March, 1546-7, he received the honour of knighthood; and he died in the reign of Queen Mary, but it is not known in what year. His works are, 'Of the Restitution of the Coyn,' 1553, MS.; 'The Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the ten Commandments, in the British or Welsh Tongue,' 1555; 'Fides Historiæ Britannicæ,' MS. Cott. Tit. F. iii 17; Defensio Regis Arthuri;' 'Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio,' 1573, in answer to Polydore Vergil; A Description of Cambria, now called Wales;' and 'Tractatus de Eucharistia.'

PRICE, JOHN, LL.D., was born in London 1600. He was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford; but on becoming a Catholic he went to Italy, where he obtained the degree of doctor of laws. He afterwards became secretary to the earl of Strafford, in whose misfortunes he participated, and was thrown into prison. On regaining his liberty he went abroad, and became professor of Greek at Pisa. He died at Rome in 1676. He wrote 'Notes on Apuleius;' an Index to Hesychius; and Commentaries on the New Testament.

PRICE, RICHARD, D.D., F.R.S., a dissenting minister and political writer, born at Langeinor, Glamorganshire, 23 Feb., 1723. He received his education first at Talgarth, in his native county, and next at an academy in London. After residing some years with a gentleman at Stoke Newington he became morning preacher at the Gravel-Pit Meeting, Hackney. In 1769 the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity, and the same year he published his 'Treatise on Reversionary Payments,' which was followed, in 1772, by 'Observations on the National Debt.' During the American war he printed two pamphlets against that measure, one entitled 'Observations on Civil Liberty;' and the other, 'Observations on Civil Government;' for which the corporation of London voted him thanks and a gold box. In 1778 he had a friendly controversy with Dr. Priestley on materialism and necessity. On the termination of the war, Mr. Pitt consulted Dr. Price respecting the best mode of liquidating the national debt, the result of which, it is said, was the adoption of the sinking fund. When the French Revolution broke out the doctor distinguished himself by a sermon, in which he hailed that event as the commencement of a glorious era. This drew upon the preacher some strong animadversions from Mr. Burke in his celebrated Reflections. Dr. Price died 19 March, 1791. As a calculator he was pre-eminent; and the Society for Equitable Assurances was greatly indebted to him for his services. He was also an active member of the Royal Society. His other works are, 'Review of the Questions and Difficulties in Morals;' 'Dissertations on Prayer, Providence, Miracles, and a future State;' 'Essay on the Population of England;' 'State of the Public Debts and Finances;' 'On the Importance of the American Revolution;' and a volume of Sermons.

PRICE, THOMAS, a Welsh writer, born in the county of Brecon 1787, became curate of Llangenny, near Crickhowell, at which town and in the neighbourhood, he passed the remainder of his life. In 1825 he was presented to the vicarage of Cwmdu, in addition to which he obtained the perpetual curacy of Tretower, the income of both benefices being about £200 a year. Died 7 Nov., 1848. His principal work, 'Hanes Cymru,' which appeared in 1842, is a history of Wales in the Welsh language, giving an account of the country and its inhabitants to the death of Prince Llywelyn ab Gruffydd, with a few particulars of the times subsequent. In English he wrote 'An Essay on the Physiognomy and Physiology of the present Inhabitants of Britain, with reference to their origin as Goths and Celts,' 1829; and 'The Geographical Progress of Empire and Civilisation,' 1846.

PRICE, Sir UVEDALE, was born 1747, and educated at Oxford. His earliest literary attempt was a translation of Pausanias, published in 1780, under the title of 'An Account of the Statues, Pictures, and Temples in Greece.' His fame as a writer, however, is based upon his 'Essay on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and Beautiful, and on the use of studying Pictures for the purpose of improving real Landscapes' (1794), which brought him into collision with Repton, then a prominent landscape gardener, to whose criticism Price replied in 1795, in 'A Letter to H. Repton, Esq., on the application of the practice as well as the principles of Landscape Painting to Landscape Gardening.' He was also the author of an 'Essay on the modern Pronunciation of Greek and Latin,' privately printed at Oxford 1827. He was created a baronet shortly before his death, which happened at Foxley, Herefordshire, 11 Sept., 1829.

PRICHARD, JAMES COWLES, M.D., an ethnologist, born at Ross, Herefordshire, 11 Feb., 1786, studied at Cambridge and Oxford, and after gra-

duating M.D. at Edinburgh settled as a physician in Bristol 1810, and was connected with the principal medical charities of that city. In 1845, on being appointed a commissioner in lunacy, he removed to London, where he died 22 Dec., 1848. His 'Researches into the Physical History of Mankind' first appeared in 1813; 2nd edit. 1826; 3rd edit., 5 vols., 1847. In this, his greatest work, Dr. Prichard developed, for the first time to its full extent, the philological element in ethnology. Baron Bunsen, speaking of it, says, 'Up to this time there exists no book which treats all subjects bearing on the great question of the unity of the human species with equal depth and candour, good sense, and sound judgment.' Among Dr. Prichard's other works are, 'Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology,' 1819; 'The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations,' 1831; and 'The Natural History of Man,' 1843.

PRIDEAUX, Humphrey, D.D., was born at Padstow, Cornwall, 3 May, 1648. He received his education at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he published, in 1676, the 'Marmora Oxoniensia;' which procured him the patronage of the Lord Chancellor Finch, who gave him first a living near Oxford, and afterwards a prebend in the cathedral of Norwich. To these preferments the Lord-Keeper North added the rectory of Bladen, with the chapelry of Woodstock, Oxfordshire. On taking his doctor's degree he exchanged Bladen for Soham, Norfolk. In 1688 he was made archdeacon of Suffolk, and in 1702 dean of Norwich. He afterwards resigned his livings, and confined himself to his studies, the result of which was his great work, 'The Connection of the History of the Old and New Testament,' 2 vols., 1715-18. His other works are, a Latin translation of Maimonides, 'De Jure pauperis et peregrini apud Judæos;' 'The Validity of the Orders of the Church of England;' 'Directions to Churchwardens;' 'Life of Mahomet;' and 'The original Right of Tythes.' Died 1 Nov., 1724.

PRIDEAUX, John, D.D., was born at Stowford, in the parish of Harford, Devonshire, 17 Sept., 1578. A neighbouring lady, observing his talents, sent him to a grammar school, after which he travelled to Oxford, where he became a servitor in Exeter College. In 1602 he obtained a fellowship, and in 1612 was elected rector of his college. In 1615 he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and distinguished himself as an opponent of Arminianism. In 1641 he was made bishop of Worcester; but the Rebellion breaking out, he suffered great hardships, and was reduced to poverty. Died 8 July, 1650. His principal works are, Orationes Lauguales; Lectiones decem de totidem Religionis Capitibus; Fasciculus Controversiarum; Theologiæ Scholasticæ Syntagma Mnemonicum; Sermons; and a Synopsis of the Councils.

PRIESSNITZ, Vincent, the founder of hydropathy, born at Gräfenburg, in Austrian Silesia, Oct., 1799; died there 28 Nov., 1851.

PRIESTLEY, Joseph, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Fieldhead, Yorkshire, 18 March, 1733. He was educated in an academy at Daventry, after which he became minister to a congregation at Needham Market, Suffolk, whence he removed to Nantwich, Cheshire, and next to Warrington, where the dissenters had formed a seminary, on a plan of liberal sentiment. While tutor in this institution, he published the 'History of Electricity,' which procured his election into the Royal Society, and the degree of doctor of laws from Edinburgh. Soon after this he went to Leeds, where he made those important discoveries with regard to the properties of fixed air for which he obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society, 1772. In 1776 he communicated to the same learned body his observations on respiration, he being the first who experimentally ascertained that the common inspired air becomes both lessened and injured by the action of the blood as it passes through the lungs. After this he made some curious observations on the food of plants, and the production of the various gases. These pursuits procured him the appointment of companion to the earl of Shelburne, with whom he resided seven years, and then retired on a pension to Birmingham, where he devoted more attention to polemics than philosophy. He had, indeed, previously published some works in defence of materialism and necessity; but now he made more direct attacks upon the common faith of Christians. In 1783 came out his 'History of the Corruptions of Christianity,' which, though a compilation from modern books, had an imposing appearance of learned research. On this account Dr. Horsley thought it necessary to expose the sources from whence the work was drawn, and to show the fallacy of its positions. This produced a controversy in which, if Dr. Priestley had not the advantage, he had the last word. He next engaged warmly in the proceedings for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts; but it was the French Revolution that afforded him the widest field, and he did not fail to display his zeal on that occasion. This, however, gave much offence to the people of Birmingham, among whom party spirit ran very high, and was excited, beyond doubt, by the writings of Dr. Priestley. At length, an entertainment, on the 14th of July, 1791, to celebrate the destruction of the Bastile, furnished the pretext for a riot, in which many houses were destroyed, and that of the doctor among the rest. After this he removed to Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Price; but in 1794 he went to America, and died there 6 Feb., 1804. His publications were too numerous to admit of either list or selection in this place.

PRIMATICCIO, Francesco, a painter, born at Bologna 1490; died 1570. He was the disciple of Giulio Romano, on leaving whom he visited France, and was employed in adorning Fontainebleau and other palaces. Francis I. sent him to Italy to purchase antiques, and on his return made him superintendent of the royal buildings, and director of the public festivals.

PRINCE, John, a biographer, born 1643, at Axminster, Devonshire, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1664). He became curate of Bideford; and afterwards was chosen minister of St. Martin's Church, Exeter, upon which he took his degree of M.A. at Caius College, Cambridge. From Exeter he removed to the vicarage of Totnes, and next to that of Berry Pomeroy, where he died 1723. He is known by a valuable work, entitled 'Danmonii Orientales Illustres; or the Worthies of Devon,' 1701; 2nd edit. 1810.

PRINGLE, Sir John, Bart, F.R.S., was born in the county of Roxburgh 10 April, 1707. He was the youngest son of Sir John Pringle, Baronet, and was educated first at St. Andrew's and next at Edinburgh, where he studied physic, but graduated at Leyden. On his return home he was

appointed professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy at Edinburgh. In 1742 he was constituted physician to the military hospital in Flanders, and soon after physician-general to the British forces beyond seas. In 1745 he attended the army, then acting against the rebels in Scotland; but after the battle of Culloden he returned to Flanders, and remained there till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, when he settled in London. In 1750 he communicated to the Royal Society his 'Experiments on Septic and Antiseptic Substances,' for which he received the Copley medal. In 1752 he published 'Observations on the Diseases of the Army,' which has been translated into several languages. In 1761 he was appointed physician to the queen's household. In 1766 he was created a baronet, and in 1772 elected president of the Royal Society, which situation he held till 1778. Died 18 Jan., 1782. His six anniversary discourses at the Royal Society on delivering the Copleyan medal were printed with his life, by Dr. Kippis.

PRINGLE, THOMAS, a Scotch poet, journalist, and miscellaneous writer, born on the farm of Blaiklaw, Teviotdale, 5 Jan., 1789; died 5 Dec., 1834. He spent several years at the Cape; and his most interesting prose work is his 'Narrative of a Residence in South Africa.' His Poetical Works were edited by Leitch Ritchie 1839.

PRINSEP, CHARLES ROBERT, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1811; M.A. 1814; LL.D. 1824). He went to the bar, and was appointed advocate-general of Bengal. Died at Chiswick 8 June, 1864. He wrote 'An Essay on Money,' 8vo., London, 1818, and translated Say's 'Political Economy, with Notes,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1821.

PRINSEP, JAMES, F.R.S., an orientalist, born in England 1800, went at an early age to India, and was assay-master in the mint, first at Benares and next at Calcutta. He became secretary to the Asiatic Society, and editor of its 'Journal;' published 'Sketches of Benares;' made numerous discoveries which enabled him to fill up the blank left in the history of the successors of Alexander the Great in Bactria; and constructed a nearly-unbroken series of numismatic records, which extended from Alexander the Great to modern times. Died 22 April, 1840.

PRIOR, MATTHEW, a poet, born 21 July, 1664. He lost his father at an early age, and was brought up by his uncle, a tavern-keeper at Charing Cross, who sent him to Westminster School, but after some time took him home to assist in the business. Here his classical knowledge becoming known to the earl of Dorset, he sent him to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1688 Prior wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Montague, the burlesque poem of 'The City Mouse and Country Mouse.' In 1691 he was appointed secretary to the English Embassy at the Hague, and soon after King William made him one of his gentlemen of the bed-chamber. In 1697 he was present, as secretary to the Embassy, at the treaty of Ryswick, and the following year he went in the same capacity to France. On his return home he was appointed under-secretary of state, which office he soon after quitted for that of a commissioner of trade. After the accession of Queen Anne he joined the Tories, by whom he was employed to negotiate the treaty of Utrecht, and was sent ambassador to the French court; whence, at the commencement of the next reign, he was recalled, committed to custody, and threatened with an impeachment, which, however, did not take place. He died 18 Sept., 1721, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His poems are light and harmonious; but his tales are licentious. He left 'Memoirs of his own Time,' which have been published.

PRISCIANUS, a grammarian, was a native of Cæsarea, and an eminent teacher at Constantinople, about A.D. 525. Several of his treatises are extant.

PRISCILLIAN, a heretic of the fourth century, was a native of Spain, where his opinions were condemned in 380 by a council held at Saragossa. Priscillian was ordained bishop of Avila by his own party, but put to death, with some of his adherents, in 387. His followers united the errors of the Gnostics and Manichees.

PRITCHARD, MATTHEW, an English Catholic prelate, was born 1670, being a member of the family of the Pritchards of Craig, between Monmouth and Abergavenny. At the age of eighteen he was received as a novice in St. Bonaventure's convent, Douay, where he assumed the habit of St. Francis. After being employed there as lector of philosophy for four years, and of theology for several years, he was sent to the Perthyre mission, in Monmouthshire, his native county. By Bulls dated Rome, 20 Sept., 1713, Pope Clement XI. promoted him to the see of Myra, and three days later he was constituted Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, comprising the counties of Wilts, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, and the principality of Wales. His consecration took place at Cologne, at Whitsuntide, 1715. Bishop Pritchard died at Perthyre, 22 May, 1750.

PROBY, earl of Carysfort. *See* CARYSFORT.

PROCACCINI, JULIUS CÆSAR, a painter, born at Bologna 1548; died 1626. He was bred a sculptor, but quitted that profession to study in the academy of the Caracci, whose style he relinquished for that of Correggio, which no one ever imitated more effectually. He had two brothers and a nephew, who were all good painters.

PROCLUS, a Platonic philosopher, born at Constantinople 8 Feb., 412. He studied at Alexandria, and next at Athens, where he succeeded Syrianus in the Platonic school, and died in 485. His works consist principally of commentaries on older writers.

PROCOPIUS, an historian of the sixth century, was born at Cæsarea, in Palestine. He was a pleader of causes at Constantinople in the reign of Anastasius, who held him in great estimation, as also did the emperors Justin and Justinian. He next became secretary to Belisarius, whom he attended in his wars, after which he was admitted into the Senate, and appointed prefect of Constantinople, where he died about 560. He wrote the History of his Times, particularly of the Persian war, and the wars with the Vandals and Goths; also a work on the public edifices built or restored by Justinian, and a book of anecdotes.

PROCTER, ADELAIDE ANNE, an English poetess, the eldest daughter of Bryan Waller Procter, better known under his literary pseudonym of Barry Cornwall, was born 1835, and first attracted notice by the publication of two volumes of poems, entitled 'Lyrics and Legends,' 1858 and 1861; new edition, with preface by Charles Dickens, 1866. This work was followed by 'A Chaplet of Verses,'

1862. Miss Procter, who had become a convert to the Catholic religion, died in London 2 Feb., 1864.

PRONY, Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche de, a French mathematician and civil engineer, born at Chamelet (Rhône) 22 July, 1755; died at Asinières, near Paris, 29 July, 1839.

PROPERTIUS, Sextus Aurelius, a Roman poet, born at Mevania, in Umbria, probably about 56 B.C. His father, who was a knight, suffered death for his attachment to Antony; but Propertius found a patron in Mæcenas, and lived on terms of friendship with Ovid and Tibullus. He died after B.C. 16. His poems are commonly printed with those of Tibullus and Catullus.

PROTAGORAS, a Greek philosopher of Abdera. He was originally a porter; but by hearing Democritus he attained such eminence as to become a teacher at Athens, from which city he was banished on the charge of atheism. He then went to Epirus, where he resided several years; and died on his voyage to Sicily about 620 B.C. He was a complete sophist, and delighted in perplexing his hearers by subtleties.

PROTOGENES, a painter, was a native of Caunus, in Caria. He at first painted ships at Rhodes, but rose to such eminence in the art that Apelles went thither on purpose to visit him, and gave him fifty talents, equal to ten thousand pounds, for one of his pictures, which liberality had the effect of making the Rhodians more sensible of the merits of their countryman. He lived about 308 B.C.

PROUDHON, Pierre Joseph, a French publicist, born at Besançon 15 July, 1809; died 19 Jan., 1865. An interesting work by Charles Clement, on 'Proudhon, sa Vie, ses Œuvres, et sa Correspondance,' was published 1872.

PROUT, Samuel, F.S.A., a water-colour painter, born at Plymouth 17 Sept., 1783. In early life he was a companion of Haydon. Some sketches of Cornish scenery, which he executed for Britton the antiquary, first brought him into notice, and in 1805 he removed to London. In 1816 Mr. Ackermann published a work in parts, called 'Studies,' after Mr. Prout's designs, executed in lithography, which was then a new art in England though invented some years before. This was followed by a similar production, 'Progressive Fragments,' in 1818; by 'Rudiments of Landscape;' 'Views in the North and West of England,' &c. About this period Mr. Prout's foreign tours commenced, and the Rhine, France and Italy, Flanders and Germany, the two latter containing twenty-four plates each, were the result of his labours, and may be considered the finest of his collective works. It was here that he acquired that broad and conventional mode of representing distant architectural features which, though bold, was felt to be true, and was at once so new and gratifying to the general eye that his powers of production were often unequal to the demands made upon them by the publishers. Several engravings were also published after his works in line—the City of Venice, a large mezzotinto of Chartres Cathedral, and coloured prints of the Hôtel de Ville, Louvain, and views of Rouen and Ulm. In 1848 appeared his 'Hints on Light and Shade,' which was followed by some drawing exercises. Mr. Prout, who was one of the most distinguished members of the Old Society of Painters in Water-colours, died at Camberwell 10 Feb., 1852.

PROUT, William, M.D., F.R.S., a physician and chemist, born 1786, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, but afterwards settled in London, where he died 9 April, 1850. Dr. Prout, who is regarded as the pioneer of the movement which has so intimately connected chemistry with the treatment of disease, was the author of 'An Enquiry into the nature and treatment of Gravel, Calculus, and other Diseases connected with a deranged operation of the Urinary Organs,' 1821; 'On the Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Renal Diseases; being an Inquiry into the connexion of Diabetes, Calculus, and other affections of the Kidney and Bladder, with Indigestion,' 5th edit., 1848; a Bridgewater Treatise on 'Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion considered with reference to Natural Theology;' besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions and scientific periodicals.

PRUDENTIUS, Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, a celebrated Christian poet, born, it is supposed, at Saragosa 348. He was at first an advocate, then a judge, went afterwards into the army, and was at length appointed to some honourable office at Court, though he was never consul, as some have supposed. He died about 412, leaving behind him a great number of poems. Only two of his works have been translated into English, viz., 'Psychomachia; the War of the Soul: or the Battle of the Virtues and Vices,' 8vo., London, 1743; and 'The Cathemerinon, and other Poems,' 12mo., London, 1845. In the Cottonian collection is a very ancient MS. copy of the 'Psychomachia,' illustrated with drawings of historical figures, accompanied by explanatory legends in Latin and Saxon characters. Several of his hymns have been inserted in the liturgy of the Catholic Church.

PRUDHON, Pierre Paul, a French painter, born at Cluny (Bourgogne) 6 April, 1760; died 16 Feb., 1823.

PRUTZ, Robert Ernest, a German novelist, dramatist, and lyric poet, born at Stettin 30 May, 1816; died June, 1872.

PRYNNE, William, a political writer, born at Swanswick, Somersetshire, 1600. He was educated at Bath, and next at Oriel College, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. In 1633 he was prosecuted in the Star Chamber for a libel entitled 'Histriomastix,' when he was sentenced to pay a fine of £5000, to be expelled the university of Oxford and the society of Lincoln's Inn, and, after losing his ears in the pillory, to be imprisoned for life. In 1637 Prynne fell again under the censure of the same court for another libel, when he was doomed to lose the remainder of his ears, to have his cheeks branded, to pay another fine of £5000, and to be perpetually confined in Caernarvon Castle; but afterwards he was removed to Jersey, where he remained till the meeting of the Long Parliament, when he entered London in triumph. He was soon after elected a member of the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself as the leading manager in the prosecution of Archbishop Laud. Prynne, however, opposed Cromwell as vehemently as he had done the king, for which he was sent to Dunster Castle; but in 1659 he was restored to his seat. He was instrumental in the recall of Charles II., for which he was appointed keeper of the Records. In 1661 he fell under the censure of the House for publishing an address to the peers against a Bill then in progress respecting corporations. Prynne was a most vo-

luminous writer, but his principal work is a collection of records. Died 24 Oct., 1669.

PSALMANAZAR, GEORGE, an impostor, is supposed to have been a native of France, but his real name is unknown. He was educated under the Jesuits, after which he led a vagrant life, and subsisted by begging in the garb of a pilgrim. At length he formed the project of passing for a Formosan, and, to carry on the delusion, he invented a new alphabet and grammar. While in Flanders he entered into the army, but still pretended to be a heathen, which incited the zeal of an English clergyman to attempt his conversion, which he accomplished without difficulty. The proselyte, being baptized, was brought to London, where Bishop Compton received him very graciously, and set him upon translating the Catechism into the Formosan tongue. Soon afterwards he wrote and published the History of Formosa, which ran through two editions. He was now sent to Oxford; but, the cheat being discovered, he returned to London, where he subsisted by writing for the booksellers. He had a considerable share in the Universal History, and was much respected in his after years. He died 3 May, 1763, aged about 84.

PTOLEMY, CLAUDIUS, a geographer and astronomer of antiquity, born at Pelusium, in Egypt, about A.D. 70. He resided at Alexandria, where he had an observatory; but it is evident from his cosmography that he was also a voyager, and had visited many of the countries which he has described. He corrected Hipparchus's catalogue of fixed stars, and formed tables of the planetary motions. He also digested the observations of the earlier astronomers into a system which he called the 'Magna Constructio,' which work, on being translated into Arabic, obtained the name of the 'Almagest.' It has been published with a Latin version. Ptolemy adhered to the hypothesis that the earth is the centre round which the sun revolves, whence that system is called after him. His geography is a valuable work, and was printed at Basle in 1553, and again at Amsterdam in 1618. There are other works of his extant, particularly one on Harmonics, edited by Wallis, at Oxford, 1682.

PUFENDORF, SAMUEL, a civilian, born 1631 at Flaeh, near Chemnitz, in Saxony. After studying at Leipsic and Jena, he became tutor to the son of the Swedish resident at Copenhagen; but when hostilities broke out between the two states he was thrown into prison with the rest of the ambassador's suite. While in confinement he wrote his 'Elementa Jurisprudentiæ,' which, in 1660, he dedicated to the elector Palatine, who appointed him professor of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg, whence he removed, in 1670, to a similar situation at Lunden, which university was then just founded by Charles XI. of Sweden, who also made Pufendorf his historiographer and counsellor. In 1688 he went to Berlin, at the desire of the elector of Brandenburg, for whom he wrote the life of his ancestor William the Great. In 1694 he was made a baron of Sweden, but died in Oct., the same year. His other works are, 'De Statu Germanici Imperii;' 'De Jure Naturæ et Gentium;' 'De officio Hominis et Civis juxta legem naturalem;' Introduction to the History of Europe; 'Commentaria de rebus Suecicis;' 'De habitu Religionis Christianæ ad vitam civilem;' 'Jus Feciale Divinum;' 'De rebus a Carolo Gustavo Sueciæ Rege gestis Commentarii.'

PUGET, PIERRE, a French painter, sculptor, and architect, born at Marseilles 1622; died 2 Dec., 1694. His Milo of Crotona, and Perseus and Andromeda, in the Park at Versailles, are pleasing proofs of the power of his chisel.

PUGHE, WILLIAM OWEN, D.C.L., F.S.A., a Welsh lexicographer and antiquary, was born in Merionethshire 7 Aug., 1759, and at the age of seventeen settled in London, where he became acquainted with several Welshmen who were ardent lovers of their native language. His great work is a Welsh and English Dictionary, published in 2 vols. 4to. and 8vo., London, 1803; 2nd edition, 2 vols. 8vo., Denbigh, 1832. He also published 'Cambrian Biography,' translated Milton's 'Paradise Lost' into Welsh, and edited several works on the ancient history of Wales. The university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. 1826. He died at Dolydd-y-cae, Talyllyn, near Dolgelly, 4 June, 1835.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS, born in France 1762, came to London after the French Revolution, obtained employment as a draughtsman in the office of John Nash, the celebrated architect, and became known by a series of elaborate works on the Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages, the principal being 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture,' 2 vols., 1821–23, the literary portion of which was contributed by Mr. Willson, of Lincoln; 'Architectural Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London,' 2 vols., 1827, with descriptions by John Britton; 'Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy,' 1825-28, also in collaboration with Britton; and 'Gothic Ornaments selected from various Buildings in England and France,' in conjunction with his son. Mr. Pugin died 19 Dec., 1832.

PUGIN, AUGUSTUS WELBY NORTHMORE, whose name is so intimately associated with the revival of Gothic architecture, was the son of Augustus Pugin, and was born in Store Street, Bedford Square, London, 1 March, 1812. He received his education at Christ's Hospital. Having acquired marvellous skill in drawing, he travelled with his father in England and Normandy, when in search of materials for his publications. On the death of his father and mother he left town for Ramsgate (1833), where he commenced designing those works which first brought his talents before the public, and were the foundation of his after fame. His treatise 'On Gothic Furniture' appeared in 1835, and that on 'Iron Work' in the same year. In 1836 he commenced that contest with the prevailing architecture of the times, which led to such marked results, in a volume entitled, 'Contrasts: or, a Parallel between the Noble Edifices of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, and similar Buildings of the Present Day, showing the present decay of Taste; with appropriate text.' This publication took his own profession and the public by surprise by its originality and earnestness. Just at this period the Roman Catholic communion, to which Mr. Pugin had allied himself in 1834, evinced considerable energy in church-building, and his constructive abilities soon found extensive employment. He began with the graceful little chapel which is so conspicuous from the railway at Reading; then came his first great work, the church at Derby. Among the other Catholic churches and buildings designed by him are St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham; St. Edward's, St. Mary's, and two other churches at Liverpool; the

church and convent at Edge Hill; St. Wilfred's, Manchester; churches at Kenilworth, Oxford, Cambridge, Stockton-on-Tees, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Preston, Ushaw, Keighley, in Yorkshire, Sheepshead, in Leicestershire, Rugby, Northampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Brewood, Woolwich, Hammersmith, Pontefract, and Fulham; St. Edmund's, near Ware; St. Martin's, Buckingham; St. Wilfred, near Alton; St. Barnabas, Nottingham, with a convent and chapel in the same town; St. Bernard's Church and Monastery, Leicester; the convents of the Sisters of Mercy at Birmingham, Liverpool, and London; St. Gregory's Priory, Downside, near Bath; colleges at Radcliffe and Rugby, and improvements at Maynooth, Ireland; and the Catholic Cathedrals of Killarney, Enniscorthy, and St. George's, Southwark. His works for the earl of Shrewsbury, who was much attached to him, were the extensive additions and alterations to Alton Towers; the chapel, monastery, school-house, St. John's Hospital, Alton; and the church at Cheadle. So great was his devotion to the Catholic faith that he invariably declined to design for Protestant places of worship, and seldom accepted commissions from Protestants for buildings for secular purposes. The chief exceptions to this rule were the gateway to Magdalen College, Oxford, and the elaborate mediæval ornamentation of the new Houses of Parliament at Westminster. Mr. Pugin's pen was also constantly engaged, and he had always some new work or pamphlet in hand. This, no doubt, caused too much excitement for his already overworked mind. The most noticeable of his works are, 'The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture,' 1841; 'An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture,' 1843, originally published in the Dublin Review,' 1841–42; and 'The Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament,' 1844. In 1851 a sad darkness of intellect fell upon him, from which he never recovered but to pass into the shadow of death. He died at Ramsgate 14 Sept., 1852. Mr. Benjamin Ferrey has published 'Recollections of A. W. N. Pugin and his father Augustus Pugin; with Notices of their works,' 8vo., London, 1861.

PULCI, Luigi, an Italian poet, born at Florence 1431. His principal performance, entitled 'Morgante Maggiore,' is a poetical romance, and was printed at Florence 1481. Pulci also wrote sonnets, published with those of Matteo Franco, in which the two authors satirized each other for their amusement. Died 1487.

PULLEN, or PULLUS, Robert, an English cardinal, is said to have been a native of Oxfordshire. He was the principal restorer of the university of Oxford; and, after reading lectures there some years, was made archdeacon of Rochester. He then became professor of divinity at Paris, for which the archbishop of Canterbury put his benefice under sequestration. The Pope, however, decided in favour of the archdeacon, who, in 1144, was made a cardinal, and afterwards chancellor of the Roman church. He died 1150. His Book of Sentences was printed at Paris 1655.

PULTENEY, Richard, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Loughborough 17 Feb., 1730. He became a surgeon and apothecary at Leicester, where he devoted much attention to natural history, and communicated some papers on the sleep of plants, and the rare productions of Leicestershire, to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow 1762. Two years after this he took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, and went to settle at Blandford, Dorsetshire, where he died 13 Oct., 1801. Dr. Pulteney published 'A General View of the Writings of Linnæus;' and 'Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England,' 2 vols. 1790. He left his museum to the Linnæan Society.

PULTENEY, William, earl of Bath. *See* Bath.

PULTON, Andrew, an English Jesuit, who taught a school in the Savoy, London, in the reign of James II., and made himself remarkable by a conference he had in 1687 with Dr. Thomas Tenison, incumbent of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He left England at the Revolution, and followed the court of James II. to St. Germain, where he died 5 Aug., 1710, aged 56. His works are, The Total Defeat of the Protestant Rule of Faith; Account of his Conference with Dr. Tenison; Remarks on Dr. Tenison's account of the Conference.

PURBACH, George, a mathematician, born at Purbach, in Germany, 1423. He became professor of mathematics at Vienna, and, in conjunction with his pupil Regiomontanus, undertook an edition of Ptolemy's Almagest, but left the work unfinished at his death on 8 April, 1461. He wrote some mathematical treatises, and invented a gnomon, or geometrical square, with canons and tables. He also made improvements in trigonometry by the construction of the table of sines, and a decimal division of the radius. His principal work is 'A Theory of the Planets.'

PURCELL, Henry, a musician, born 1658. As his father and uncle were gentlemen of the royal chapel, it is supposed that he was brought up under Dr. Blow. He was first organist of Westminster Abbey, and afterwards of the Chapel Royal. He was not only an eminent church composer, but also for the theatre; and his songs were once extremely popular. He died 21 Nov., 1695. His works are, Sonatas, 1683; the Opera of Diocletian, 1691; and 'Orpheus Britannicus.'

PURCHAS, Samuel, B.D., a noted compiler of travels, was born at Thaxted, Essex, about 1577, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded M.A. 1600, and afterwards B.D., in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 11 July, 1615. On 24 Aug., 1604, he was presented by King James I. to the vicarage of Eastwood, Essex; but, in order that he might have more ample opportunities for collecting and writing voyages and travels, he gave up his incumbency to his brother, and repaired to London, where, by the favour of the bishop of that see, he was collated to the rectory of St. Martin's, Ludgate, where he was buried 30 Sept., 1626. His works are, 'Pilgrimage: or, Relations of the World, and the Religions observed in all Ages and Places discovered from the Creation to this present,' folio, London, 1613, 1614, 1626; 'Purchas his Pilgrimes,' 4 vols. folio, 1625, the work by which he is best known; 'Purchas his Pilgrim, Microcosmus, or the History of Man, &c.,' 8vo., London, 1619; and 'The King's Tower and triumphant Arch of London, 8vo.,' 1623. The publication of these works, according to Wood, brought their author into debt. It may be mentioned that Purchas has a copy of verses prefixed to Captain John Smith's History of Virginia, 1624.

PURCHAS, Samuel, M.A., son of the preceding, became rector of Sutton, Essex, and published 'A Theatre of Political flying Insects,' &c., 4to., London, 1657.

PUSHKIN, Alexander Sergeivitch, a Russian poet, born at St. Petersburg 26 May (7 June), 1799; died 29 Jan. (10 Feb.), 1837.

PUTSCHIUS, Elias, a critic, was born at Antwerp 1580; died at Stade 9 March, 1606. He published Sallust with notes; and the collection of ancient Latin Grammarians, 1605.

PUTTENHAM, George, an English writer, was born about 1530, and educated at Oxford. He lived in the court of Edward VI., and became one of the gentlemen pensioners to Queen Elizabeth. He died about 1600. His works are, an Eclogue entitled 'Elpine;' 'Partheniades,' 1579; 'The Art of Poesie,' 1589, reprinted 1811.

PYE, Henry James, a poet, was descended from an ancient family in Berkshire, but born in London 1745. After receiving a private education he went to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained the honorary degree of master of arts in 1766, and that of doctor of laws in 1772. He was for some time in the Berkshire militia, and ruined his circumstances by standing a contest for the representation of the county. In 1790 he became poet laureate, and in 1792 one of the police-magistrates for Westminster. He died 11 Aug., 1813. His principal works are, 'Farringdon-Hill, a poem;' Six Odes of Pindar, translated into English verse; 'The Progress of Refinement, a poem;' 'Poems on various Subjects,' 2 vols.; a translation of the Poetics of Aristotle; 'Lenore,' a tale from the German of Burger; The Democrat, 2 vols.; The Aristocrat, 2 vols.; 'Alfred,' an epic poem; another collection of poems, 2 vols.; Comments on the Commentators on Shakspere; and a translation of the Hymns and Epigrams of Homer.

PYM, John, a lawyer, born in Somersetshire 1584. He was educated at Broadgate's Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford, from whence he removed to one of the inns of court, and was called to the bar. He became a member of Parliament in the reign of James I., and distinguished himself as a zealous opponent of the court, being a rigid Puritan. In the next reign he acted with greater violence, and was one of the five members who were demanded by the king to be delivered to him as traitors. In 1643 he was appointed by his party lieutenant of the ordnance, but died, very rich, on 8 Dec., the same year, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

PYNE, James Baker, a landscape painter, born at Bristol 5 Dec., 1800; died in London 29 July, 1870. Mr. Pyne, who was for many years vice-president of the Society of British Artists, published a series of lithographs under the title of 'Lake Scenery of England,' and contributed numerous papers to the Art Journal.

PYNE, William Henry, artist and author, died at Paddington 29 May, 1843, aged 74. He was a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours; and his principal works are, 'Microcosm: or a picturesque Delineation of the Arts, &c., of Great Britain, in a Series of 600 groups of small figures for the embellishment of Landscapes,' 2 vols., 1803-6; 'History of the Royal Residences of Windsor Castle, St. James's Palace, &c.,' 3 vols., 1819; 'Wine and Walnuts, by Ephraim Hardcastle,' 2 vols., 1823.

PYNSON, Richard, a printer, was born in Normandy, but was naturalized in England by letters patent. He was also appointed king's printer, and was the first that introduced the Roman letter into this country. He chiefly printed law books, which were at that time in Norman French. He died about 1529.

PYRRHO, the founder of a philosophic sect called Sceptics, and sometimes Pyrrhonists, was born at Elea, in the Peloponnesus, B.C. 340. He was at first a painter, and several of his pictures were long preserved at Elea; but afterwards he became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied to India, where they conversed with the Brachmans and Gymnosophists. On the return of Pyrrho to Greece the inhabitants of Elea appointed him sovereign pontiff of their religion, though his principles tended to overthow all faith. He died B.C. 288, and the Athenians, who had made him one of their citizens, erected a statue to his honour.

PYTHAGORAS, a great philosopher of antiquity, was the son of a jeweller of Samos, but born at Sidon B.C. 586. At the age of eighteen his thirst of knowledge carried him to Egypt, where he resided twenty-five years. From thence he went to Babylon, next to Sparta, and then returned to Samos, but that place being oppressed by Polycrates he proceeded to Phlius, where the sovereign received him graciously. On one occasion the king asked Pythagoras what was his profession; to which he answered that he was a philosopher, for that, in opposition to those who called themselves sages, he considered himself only 'a lover of wisdom.' He next removed to Croton, in Italy, where he established a school, and effected a great reformation in the inhabitants. He subjected his disciples to a strict course of discipline, obliging them to make a common stock of their property, to observe a probationary silence of seven years, and to abstain from particular kinds of food. The moral system of Pythagoras was excellent, and his doctrines were in general pure. In science he was a great inventor. He contrived the multiplication table, and discovered those propositions in geometry which are the basis of practical mathematics. On the discovery of one of these he is said to have offered a hecatomb to the gods as a thanksgiving. Pythagoras taught that the sun occupies the centre of the planetary system, and he also asserted the obliquity of the zodiac. Phalaris, of Agrigentum, was at first inclined to follow the advice of the philosopher, but afterwards became so enraged against him that he would have put him to death had not the people risen and despatched the tyrant. Pythagoras, however, at last fell a victim of persecution. One Cylon, a vicious young man of powerful connections, being refused admittance into his school, compelled the philosopher to leave Croton and fly to Locris, from whence he went to Tarentum, and lastly to Metapontum, where he was slain or starved to death in the temple of the Muses, at the age of 80. Pythagoras was a great lover of music and poetry; and the 'Golden Verses,' which pass under his name, have been often published, with the commentary of Hierocles. The philosopher was married, and had two sons and a daughter, who were all famous for their learning.

PYTHEAS, an ancient traveller, was born at Massilia, now Marseilles, then a colony of the Phoceans. He was a good mathematician, and is said not only to have explored the coast as far as Cadiz, but to have sailed from thence to the Ultima Thule, or Iceland, where he observed the sun to rise almost as soon as he set. After his return he travelled by land in the northern parts of Europe.

He lived about the time of Alexander the Great; but his works are lost, though some of them were extant in the fourth century.

Q.

QUADRATUS, a disciple of the Apostles, and bishop of Athens about 126. He presented an 'Apology' in favour of the Christians to the Emperor Adrian 131, which induced that prince to stop the persecution. Only some fragments of this Apology remain.

QUADRIO, Francesco Saverio, an Italian ecclesiastic, born in the Valteline 1 Dec., 1695; died at Milan 21 Nov., 1756. He wrote a general History of Poetry, 7 vols., 1741-52; and Historical Observations on the Valteline.

QUAIN, Jones, M.D., an English medical writer, professor of anatomy and physiology in the university of London, died 31 Jan., 1865, aged 70.

QUARLES, Francis, a poet, born near Romford, Essex, 1592, and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He afterwards became cup-bearer to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., till her husband was chosen king of Bohemia. Quarles then went to Ireland, was secretary to Archbishop Usher; but when the rebellion broke out he returned to England, and suffered much for his loyalty. Died 8 Sept., 1644. His principal works are, 'Emblems and Hieroglyphics' in the manner of Hugo, and with the same plates, which book went through many editions; 'Argalus and Parthenia,' a romance; 'Enchiridion of Meditations;' 'Divine Fancies;' and 'The Shepherd's Oracles.'

QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY, Antoine Chrysostome, a French archæologist and writer on æsthetics, born in Paris 1755; died 28 Dec., 1849.

QUEKETT, John Thomas, F.R.S., a histologist, born 1815, was the fourth son of the head master of Langport Grammar School, at which institution he received his education. Having determined upon entering the medical profession, he was sent up to his brother, Mr. Edwin Quekett, lecturer on botany to the London Hospital. He competed for the studentship in anatomy, just then established by the Royal College of Surgeons, which he obtained and held for three years, at the close of which his superior attainments as an anatomist, especially in minute dissections and microscopical investigations, led to his permanent appointment in the Hunterian Museum as professor of histology. He was there principally occupied in extending and arranging the series of microscopical preparations commenced by himself, and which ultimately numbered upwards of 50,000 specimens. The work on which his great reputation is chiefly based is the 'Illustrated Catalogue' of the specimens. His other published works are, 'Lectures on Histology,' and a 'Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope,' with numerous papers contributed to scientific journals. Professor Quekett was secretary, and subsequently president of the Microscopical Society of London. He died at Pangbourne, Berks, 20 Aug., 1861.

QUELLYN, Erasmus, *Quellinus*, a painter, born at Antwerp 1607. He was a pupil of Rubens, and executed several grand pictures at his native place. He died 11 Nov., 1678, and left a son, *John Erasmus Quellyn*, whose works are held in estimation. He had also a nephew, *Arthur Quellyn*, who was an excellent sculptor. His son, *Hubert*, was an engraver, and died 1715.

QUERCETANUS. *See* Duchesne.

QUERENGHI, Antonio, an Italian poet, born at Padua in 1546, was secretary of the Sacred College under five Popes, and died at Rome 1633.

QUEROUAILLE, Louise de, duchess of Portsmouth. *See* Portsmouth.

QUESNAY, François, a French physician, the leader of the sect of 'Economists,' was born at Mérei, near Monfort-l'Amaury, 1694; died 16 Dec., 1774.

QUESNEL, Pasquier, a French ecclesiastic of the congregation of the Oratory, born at Paris 1634. He published a celebrated work entitled 'Reflections on the New Testament,' which received the approbation of the Cardinal de Noailles, and even had the royal privilege. At length a cabal was raised against the author as a Jansenist, and he was obliged to retire, first to Brussels, and next to Amsterdam, where he died 2 Dec., 1719. His book was formally condemned at Rome 1713, by the bull 'Unigenitus.'

QUESNOY, François du, an eminent sculptor, born at Brussels 1594. His works, chiefly basreliefs in bronze, ivory, marble, or wax, possess great elegance, representing children, bacchanals, &c. He died at Leghorn 1646.

QUEVEDO Y VILLEGAS, Francisco Gomez de, a Spanish satirist, born at Madrid Sept., 1580. He was a knight of the order of St. James, and was thrown into prison for some satires on the Count d'Olivares, prime minister to Philip IV. but when that statesman was disgraced he recovered his liberty. He died at Villanueva de los Infantes 8 Sept., 1645. All his works have been published in 3 vols. 4to. The 'Visions of Hell,' and Comic Tales, have been translated into English.

QUICK, John, a dissenting divine, born at Plymouth 1636. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and deprived of the living of Brixton, in Devonshire, for nonconformity, in 1662. After this, he resided some time at Middleburg, and lastly settled in London, where he died in 1706. He wrote 'Synodicon in Gallia Reformata,' 2 vols.; 'An answer to that case of conscience, Whether it be lawful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister,' &c.

QUICK, John, a celebrated comedian, died at Islington 4 April, 1831, aged 83.

QUIEN, Michel le, a French Dominican, born at Boulogne 8 Oct., 1661. He opposed Father Pezron's attempt to establish the Septuagint chronology against that of the Hebrew text. He also wrote an answer to Courayer on the English Ordinations, and published an edition of the works of Johannes Damascenus. His other publications are, 'Panoplia contra Schisma Græcorum;' and 'Oriens Christianus in Africa.' Died 12 March, 1733.

QUILLET, Claude, a French writer, born at Chinon (Touraine) 1602. He practised physic for some years; but his career was changed by his interference with the affair of the nuns of Loudun, who were said to be possessed of the devil. He ridiculed the measures pursued there by the intrigues of Richelieu, and in consequence fled to Rome, where he took holy orders and became secretary to Marshal d'Estrées, the French ambassa-

dor. He returned to France with that minister after the death of Richelieu, and in 1655 published at Leyden, under the name of *Calvidius Lætus*, his well-known poem 'Callipædia,' on the art of having fine children, which has been translated into English by Rowe. Cardinal Mazarin nominated the author to the abbey of Doudeauville, in the diocese of Boulogne. Died at Paris 1661.

QUIN, JAMES, a celebrated actor, born in Covent Garden, 24 Feb., 1693. He received his education at Dublin, where his father, who was a barrister, died in 1710. Being thus deprived of support, Quin went upon the stage, and after performing one season in Dublin repaired to London, where he performed inferior parts at Drury Lane, and next at Lincoln's Inn Fields, till, by a casual appearance in Tamerlane, his merit was appreciated, and he became the first tragedian of his day. His prospects, however, had like to have been cut off by the misfortune of killing another performer in a duel. In 1741 he removed to Dublin, and on his return found the public wholly occupied by the merits of Garrick. In 1746 these two great actors performed together at Covent Garden in the 'Fair Penitent,' soon after which Quin retired on a competency to Bath; but in 1749 he performed the part of Coriolanus, in Thomson's posthumous tragedy, on which occasion he spoke an affecting prologue. Quin and Thomson had lived on terms of friendship, the beginning of which was highly honourable to the player, who, without knowing Thomson except as a poet, released him from a spunging-house. About this time he was employed in the instruction of George III.; and when he heard how well the king delivered his first speech to Parliament, he exclaimed, 'I taught the boy!' Quin died at Bath 21 Jan., 1766.

QUINAULT, PHILIPPE, a dramatic poet, born at Paris 3 June, 1635. He wrote operas, which, being popular, excited the envy of Boileau, who attacked Quinault with unceasing asperity. He, however, enjoyed a pension, and was much esteemed for his virtues. Died 26 Nov., 1688. His works were printed 1739, in 5 vols.

QUINAULT DUFRESNE, ABRAHAM ALEXIS, a French tragic actor, born 1693; died 12 Feb., 1741.

QUINTANA, MANUEL JOSÉ, a Spanish poet and patriot, born at Madrid 1772; died there 11 March, 1857.

QUINCTILIANUS, MARCUS FABIUS, a celebrated rhetorician, was born at Rome A.D. 42, though some have supposed that he was a native of Spain, from the circumstance that he taught rhetoric in the city of Calagurra during the governorship of Galba. On the death of Nero he returned to Rome, where he professed eloquence many years. In the reign of Domitian, whom he flattered, he obtained leave to retire into private life, when he employed his leisure in composing his 'Institutio Oratoria.' Two other works, of dubious authority, pass under his name—'Declamationes,' and a dialogue 'De Oratoribus.' This last is also ascribed to Tacitus. Quinctilian, by his first wife, had two sons, one of whom died at the age of five, and the other, who was a child of extraordinary talents, at ten. His second wife brought him a daughter, who was portioned in marriage by the younger Pliny, out of respect to her father under whom he had studied. Quinctilian lived to the age of fourscore.

QUINTUS CALABER. *See* CALABER.

QUIRINI, ANGELO MARIA, a cardinal, born at Venice 16 March, 1680. He became a Benedictine at Florence, where Magliabecchi took great delight in his company. In 1710 Quirini visited England, and while here formed an acquaintance with Newton, Bentley, and other eminent men. Benedict XIII. raised him to the purple, which he adorned by his talents and virtues. Died 9 Jan., 1755. His works are, Primordia Corcyræ; Lives of the Bishops of Brescia; 'Specimen variæ Literaturæ, quæ in urbe Brixiæ, ejusque ditione, paulo post incunabula Typographiæ florebat;' Account of his Travels; The Letters of Cardinal Pole; and an edition of Ephrem Syrus.

QUITA, DOMINGOS DOS REIS, a Portuguese poet, born 6 Jan., 1728; died 1770.

R.

RABAUD DE SAINTE ÉTIENNE, JEAN PAUL, a Protestant minister, born at Nîmes April, 1743. In the Constituent Assembly he showed eloquence and address, and though deluded by the factious spirit of the times, he resumed his moderation in the Convention, and spoke with boldness against the punishment of Louis XVI. These sentiments marked him for death; and though he escaped to Bordeaux, he was seized and taken back to Paris, where he was guillotined 5 Dec., 1793. He wrote 'Letters on the Primitive History of Greece,' &c.

RABELAIS, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated wit, born at Chinon, in Touraine, about 1483. He was at first a monk, but quitted the order to study physic at Montpellier, where he took his doctor's degree, and practised with such reputation that the university deputed him to go to Paris to obtain a restitution of their privileges, in which he succeeded. While at Montpellier he read lectures upon Hippocrates and Galen; but about 1532 he removed to Lyons, where he became physician to the hospital. In 1534 he accompanied John du Bellay to Rome, and there received the papal permission to hold ecclesiastical preferment; in consequence of which he was made a secular canon of the Abbey of St. Maur. He also held the cure of Meudon, where he died 1553. He wrote several books; but the only one by which he is known is the romance called 'The Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel,' an extravagant satire upon monks, priest, popes, and pedants.

RABUTIN. *See* BUSSY.

RACAN, HONORAT DE RUEIL, Marquis DE, a French poet, and one of the first members of the Academy, born at Roche-Racan, in Touraine, 1589; died Feb., 1670.

RACHEL (ELIZA RACHEL FÉLIX), a French actress, born at Munf, Switzerland, 28 Feb., 1820. She was the daughter of a poor Jewish pedler, and passed a miserable childhood. After singing in the cafés of Lyons she was taken to Paris, where she entered the Conservatoire, and made her *début* at the Gymnase in 1837. At first she attracted no particular notice; but she studied assiduously under Samson, an actor and author of great experience, and on 7 Sept., 1838, startled the Parisian public by a personation of Camille in 'Les Horaces,' at the Théâtre Français, so full of originality and tragic intensity as almost to obliterate the traditions of former actresses in the same part.

Thenceforth she stood alone on the French stage, confessedly the first actress of the day, and never probably, rivalled in her peculiar walk of tragedy. She played with marvellous perfection the principal parts in the tragedies of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, which were revived for the special purpose of displaying her abilities as a *tragédienne*. Madlle. Rachel excelled in the delineation of the fiercer passions; but jealousy and hatred were so subtly interpreted that the mind was even less affected by what she expressed than by what she left to the imagination. In 1855 she visited the United States, where she achieved fresh triumphs, in the midst of which she was stricken down by consumption. After a brief sojourn in Egypt she returned to France, and died at Cannet, near Toulon, 3 Jan., 1858.

RACINE, JEAN, a French dramatic poet, born at La Ferté-Milon 21 Dec., 1639. He was educated at Port Royal, on leaving which seminary he went to Paris, and in 1660 wrote an ode on the marriage of the king, for which he received a pension. He now commenced dramatic writer, and in 1666 published his tragedy of 'Alexandra.' The same year he engaged in a controversy with Nicole on the subject of theatrical representations, which that author condemned as injurious to religion. Racine had also to encounter the attacks of envy, and one Pradon was set up as his rival. These attempts, however, failed, and he produced several tragedies, which placed him on a level with Corneille. In 1673 he was admitted into the Academy, and in 1677 nominated with Boileau to write the history of Louis XIV.; but the work was never executed. From scruples of conscience he quitted the theatre, till Madame de Maintenon prevailed upon him to write the sacred drama of 'Esther,' which was performed by the young ladies of St. Cyr, and also at Versailles. This was followed by the tragedy of 'Athaliah,' which, though the better piece, met with a cold reception. Racine now renounced poetry entirely, and spent the latter part of his life in writing the history of the house of Port Royal. His death was remarkable; for, having drawn up a memorial on the distresses of the people, Madame de Maintenon showed it to the king, who was so displeased, that the poet took to his bed, and died 22 April, 1699. His son, Louis, was an abbé, and obtained a place in the finances. He died 29 Jan., 1763, aged 71. He wrote Reflections on Poetry; the Life of his Father; Odes;' 'Epistles;' and a translation of Milton's Paradise Lost; also Dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he was a member.

RADCLIFFE, ANN, a novelist, born in London 9 July, 1764. Her maiden name was Ward, and at the age of 23 she married Mr. William Radcliffe, a graduate of Oxford and a student in one of the Inns of court. Her first performance was a romantic tale entitled 'The Castles of Athlin and Dunblaine,' which was succeeded by 'The Sicilian Romance,' and 'The Romance of the Forest.' These were followed by her 'Mysteries of Udolpho.' Her last work in this department of literature was her romance of 'The Italians.' She also published 'Travels through Holland and along the Rhine,' &c. Mrs. Radcliffe had great skill in describing scenes of terror and the force of the passions. Died 9 Jan., 1823.

RADCLIFFE, JOHN, M.D., was born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, 1650. He was educated at the school

of his native town, and next at University College, Oxford, whence he removed to a fellowship in Lincoln College, where he took his degree of M.B. 1675. He now commenced practice at Oxford; but in 1677 he resigned his fellowship, and in 1682, on proceeding to his doctor's degree, came to London, where he became the first physician of his time, and acquired an immense fortune. He attended King William, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne, but gave great offence to them all by the roughness of his manners. In 1713 he was elected into Parliament for Buckingham; but, on the death of the queen the next year, his life was threatened for not attending her when called to do so by an order of council. This hastened his death on 1 Nov., 1714. His remains were interred in St. Mary's church, Oxford, to which university he was a liberal benefactor, being the founder of the Library and Infirmary which bear his name.

RADCLIFFE, THOMAS, earl of Sussex. *See* SUSSEX.

RADCLYFFE, JAMES, earl of Derwentwater. *See* DERWENTWATER.

RADEMACKER, GERARD, a Dutch painter, born 1673 at Amsterdam, where he died 1711. His brother, *Gerard Rademacker* (b. 1675; d. 1735), attained a high rank as a landscape painter and engraver.

RADETZKY, JOSEPH WENTZEL, COUNT, an Austrian general, born at Trzebnitz, Bohemia, 2 Nov., 1766. He distinguished himself in the wars against France; became commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Italy 1831; and received the bâton of field-marshal 1836. Surprised in 1848 by the Lombard insurrection, he was first driven out of Milan and defeated at Goito; but, in spite of his great age, he lost no time in taking his revenge, for on 23 March, 1849, he gained a decisive victory over Charles Albert at Novara, thus placing Lombardy once more under the domination of Austria. Soon afterwards Radetzky bombarded and recaptured Venice. Died at Milan 5 Jan., 1858.

RADOWITZ, JOSEPH JOHN, a Prussian general and statesman, born at Blankenburg 6 Feb., 1796; died at Berlin 25 Dec., 1853.

RAEBURN, Sir HENRY, a painter, born at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, 4 March, 1756. He lost his parents at an early age, but was carefully brought up by his elder brother, who placed him as an apprentice to a goldsmith. In this situation he began to paint miniatures, which were much admired. He next, with the consent of his master, applied himself to oil-painting on a large scale, which he continued to follow for the rest of his life. Ambitious of improvement, soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he repaired to London, and waited on Sir Joshua Reynolds, who gave him every encouragement, and advised him to visit Italy. He did so, and spent two years in that country, assiduously employed in studying the works of the great masters. On his return (1787) he fixed his residence in Edinburgh, where he soon came into full employment as a portrait painter, nor did he ever attempt any other branch of art. He became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Imperial Academy of Florence, and of the Royal Academy of London. He also received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed the king's portrait painter for Scotland just before his death, which occurred at Edinburgh 8 July, 1823.

RAFFLES, THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., was born 17 May, 1788, in London, where his father was a solicitor. At an early age he entered the old College at Homerton, near London, and on the completion of his studies in 1809 was appointed minister of the Independent chapel at Hammersmith. This position he occupied for three years, at the end of which he removed to Liverpool, and officiated in Great George Street Chapel from that time until 1861, when he resigned his pastoral office. Dr. Raffles enjoyed a high reputation as a pulpit orator. Among his works is a volume of Poems, published in connection with his brother-in-law, the late Dr. J. H. Brown, barrister-at-law, and J. H. Wiffen, the translator of Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered.' This was followed by a 'Memoir' of the life and ministry of his predecessor, the Rev. Thomas Spencer. In 1817 appeared his 'Letters during a Tour through some part of France, Savoy, Switzerland, Germany, and the Netherlands,' in a volume dedicated to his distinguished cousin, Sir Stamford Raffles, in whose company the tour was made. He also published two volumes of lectures on religious subjects, and a great variety of sermons. Dr. Raffles was LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen, and D.D. of Union College, Schenectady, U.S. Died 18 Aug., 1863.

RAFFLES, Sir THOMAS STAMFORD, was born at sea, off Jamaica, 6 July, 1781. He became a clerk in the India House, whence in 1805 he was sent out as assistant-secretary to the new government of Pulo Penang, now Prince of Wales's Island. Having acquired a knowledge of Malay, he was appointed translator to the Government, to which, in 1807, were added the offices of principal secretary to the colony, and registrar of the new court of judicature; but illness compelled him in the following year to retire to Malacca. Returning to Penang as agent to the governor-general, he was sent for by Lord Minto to Calcutta; and his lordship, by the advice of Mr. Raffles, having captured the island of Java, appointed him lieutenant-governor of the place. He resigned this post 1816; and in the following year appeared his 'History of Java,' in 2 vols. Soon afterwards he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed to the residency of Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and to the lieutenant-governorship of Fort Marlborough (1818). He contributed greatly towards carrying into effect the abolition of slavery in that settlement, and also distinguished himself by his political arrangements with the Dutch commissioners in the interest of the Sultan of Palembang, and by the occupation of the island of Singapore. On his last visit to the island, in 1823, he laid the foundation of a literary institution, consisting of a college for the encouragement of Anglo-Chinese literature, with a library, museum, branch schools, &c., and a grant of 500 acres of uncleared ground for its support; but in 1824 the impaired state of his constitution induced him to return to England, where he founded the Zoological Society, of which he was the first president. Died 5 July, 1826.

RAGLAN, FITZROY JAMES HENRY SOMERSET, LORD, an English general, born 30 Sept., 1788, was the eighth son of Henry, the fifth duke of Beaufort, by Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Boscawen. He was educated at Westminster School, and at the age of sixteen, being then known as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, he entered the 4th Regiment of Dragoons as ensign. In 1807 he was attached to Sir Arthur Paget's embassy to Turkey; and in the same year he was first associated with the duke of Wellington, who selected him to serve on his staff on the expedition to Copenhagen. This connection was continued in the Peninsula, where Sir Arthur Wellesley appointed him one of his aides-de-camp and military secretary. At the siege of Badajoz his personal gallantry was particularly distinguished, for he was among the first to mount the breech at the storming of that fortress, and it was to him that the governor delivered up his sword. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Busaco. At Waterloo he lost his right arm. For these services he was made aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent (giving the rank of colonel in the army) and knight-commander of the Bath. He was secretary to the embassy at Paris for a short period in 1814, and was minister-plenipotentiary there Jan.–March, 1815. His lordship was again secretary of embassy at Paris 1816–19. He accompanied Wellington to Verona, when the duke went as plenipotentiary to the congress at those places, and in 1826 proceeded with him to St. Petersburg, when he was sent to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession to the throne. In 1823 Lord Fitzroy Somerset went on a special mission to Madrid, without, however, any diplomatic character. He was appointed, in 1819, secretary to the duke of Wellington as master-general of the ordnance, which situation he held till 1827, and in August of that year he was made military secretary to the commander-in-chief, the functions of which office he performed till 1852. During two Parliaments, those of 1818 and 1826, he represented Truro in the House of Commons, where he acted with the moderate Tories. After the death of the duke of Wellington he was made master-general of the ordnance, and elevated to the House of Peers under the title of Baron Raglan (1852). On the breaking-out of the war with Russia, Lord Raglan was appointed to command in chief the British army, and promoted to the rank of field-marshal. In March, 1854, he left England, reached the Crimea in September, and on the 20th of that month fought, in conjunction with Marshal St. Arnaud, the battle of the Alma. During the following winter the allied troops perished in large numbers in the trenches before Sebastopol; and Lord Raglan's anxiety in regard to the condition of the men and the attacks of the English newspapers upon his military movements weighed heavily upon his spirits. In this state of mind he was seized with the cholera, which carried him off 28 June, 1855.

RAIBOLINI. *See* FRANCIA.

RAIKES, ROBERT, was born at Gloucester 1735. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards succeeded his father in the printing business, which he carried on with credit and advantage. In 1781 he planned the institution of Sunday-schools, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Stock. Died 5 April, 1811.

RAIMBACH, ABRAHAM, an English engraver, of Swiss extraction, born in London 1776; died 17 Jan., 1843. He was the friend of Wilkie, most of whose works he engraved in a masterly manner.

RAIMONDI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an orientalist, born at Cremona about 1540, spent several years in Asia, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of Arabic, Armenian, Syriac, and Hebrew. On returning to Italy he was employed by Cardinal Ferdinand de' Medici to superintend an extensive establishment for printing oriental works, which

r may be regarded as the cradle of the celebrated
press of the Propaganda. He was engaged for some
time in the preparation of a Polyglot Bible, and
was the author of an Arabic Grammar (1610).
The date of his decease is not recorded.

RAIMONDI, MARC ANTONIO, a celebrated engraver of Bologna, who, after having distinguished himself in goldsmith's work, went to Venice, and seeing Albert Durer's prints there, was so charmed with them that he determined to devote himself wholly to engraving. He began by imitating some of the above-mentioned prints so exactly as to deceive the eye; but Albert Durer, seeing one of the counterfeited engravings in Brabant, went to Venice, and, complaining to the Republic, obtained an order that Raimondi's plates should no longer bear the name of Albert. Raimondi afterwards engraved from Raffaelle, Giulio Romano, and Baccio Bandinelli, and had many celebrated pupils, but was reduced almost to beggary when Rome was taken in 1527. Pope Clement VII., whose displeasure he had incurred by engraving the infamous figures in Aretine's book, was afterwards very kind to him. He died about 1534.

RAINBOW, EDWARD, an English prelate, born at Bliton, Lincolnshire, 20 April, 1608, and educated at Westminster School and at Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1642 he was elected president of that society, but was deprived in 1650. At the Restoration he recovered his place, and was made dean of Peterborough. In 1664 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, where he died 26 March, 1684.

RAINE, MATTHEW, D.D., an eminent teacher, born 20 May, 1760, was educated first under his father, a clergyman, at Hackforth, Yorkshire, and next at the Charterhouse, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1791 he was appointed master of the Charterhouse School, and in 1809 elected preacher of Gray's Inn. Died 17 Sept., 1810.

RAINOLDS, or REYNOLDS, JOHN, D.D., was born at Pinho, Devonshire, 1549. He became a scholar and fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he read lectures on Aristotle. In 1586 he was appointed reader of the theological lecture founded by Sir Francis Walsingham. In 1593 he was made dean of Lincoln, which preferment he resigned on being chosen president of his college. He was regarded as the leader of the Puritan party, and distinguished himself greatly at the Hampton Court conference in 1603, where he suggested the necessity of a new translation of the Bible, in which work he was afterwards engaged. Died 21 May, 1607.

RAINOLDS, or REYNOLDS, WILLIAM, brother of John Rainolds, mentioned above, was a native of Pinho, near Exeter, and after being instructed in the classics at Winchester School was sent to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. The study of the writings of Bishop Jewell led him to doubt the truth of Protestantism, and leaving England, he went on to Rome (1575), where he made a public recantation of the Reformed religion. Soon afterwards returning to Douay and Rheims, he was made professor of divinity and of the Hebrew language; and, besides publishing several controversial works, was a great assistant to Gregory Martin in the translation of the Rheims Testament. Having spent some years in these employments, he left Rheims and was made pastor of the Beguin nuns at Antwerp, where he died 24 Aug., 1594.

RALEGH, or RALEIGH, Sir WALTER, was born at Budley, Devonshire, 1552. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, after which he engaged in an enterprise for the assistance of the French Protestants. He next served in the Netherlands, and in 1579 accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, on a voyage to America. On his return he distinguished himself against the Irish rebels, and was joined in a commission for the government of Munster. His introduction at court was by an act of gallantry. Queen Elizabeth, walking out one day, stopped at a miry place, upon which Ralegh took off his cloak, and spread it on the ground, so that her majesty passed on clean and dry. In 1584 he obtained letters patent for discovering unknown countries, by virtue of which he took possession of that part of America which was afterwards called, in honour of Elizabeth, Virginia. Soon after this he received the honour of knighthood, was elected into Parliament for Devonshire, made warden of the Stannaries, and also rewarded with several grants of land in England and Ireland. In 1588 he bore an active part in the destruction of the Spanish Armada; and the year following he accompanied the king of Portugal to his dominions, for which the queen gave him a gold chain. On his return he landed in Ireland, where he visited Spenser, the poet, whom he brought to England and introduced to her majesty. In 1592 he commanded an expedition against Panama. Soon after this he fell under the royal displeasure on account of an illicit amour with the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, though Ralegh acted honourably in marrying the lady. In 1595 he engaged in an enterprise for the conquest of Guiana, where he took the city of San Joseph. The year following he displayed great valour in the expedition against Cadiz; and he was also appointed to a command in the armament sent out to intercept the Spanish plate fleet, which he would have captured had he not been thwarted by the earl of Essex. The ruin of that unfortunate nobleman was hastened by Ralegh, who little thought that he was thereby preparing the way for his own destruction. On the accession of James he was deprived of his preferments, and brought to trial at Winchester for conspiring with Lord Cobham and others to place Arabella Stuart on the throne. Ralegh was condemned; but the sentence was respited, and he lay twelve years in the Tower, where he wrote 'The History of the World,' published in folio in 1614. Two years after this he was released and entrusted with a squadron destined against Guiana; but the enterprise failed after an attack on the town of St. Thome, where Sir Walter's eldest son was killed. When Ralegh landed in England he was arrested and sent to the Tower, whence he endeavoured to make his escape, but was taken, and received sentence of death, which was carried into execution in Old Palace Yard 29 Oct., 1618. The works of this great man are numerous, and on a variety of subjects. His poems have been reprinted, and Dr. Birch published a collection of his tracts, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1748. The best edition of his 'History' is that of Oldys, 1736, 2 vols. folio. To Ralegh we are indebted for tobacco and the potato, which last he planted in Ireland on his return from America.

RALPH, JAMES, is supposed to have been a na-

tive of Philadelphia, where he abandoned his wife and family in 1725, and came to England. In 1728 he published a poem called 'Night,' which procured him a place in Pope's 'Dunciad.' He afterwards produced some dramatic pieces with little success. At length he turned political writer, and in 1742 printed an answer to the duchess of Marlborough's Memoirs, which brought him into notice, and he was much employed by the party connected with the prince of Wales. His principal works were the 'Use and Abuse of Parliaments,' and a 'History of England during the Reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III.' His last publication was entitled 'The Case of Authors by profession.' On the accession of George III. he obtained a pension. He died at Chiswick 24 Jan., 1762.

RAMBOUILLET, CARDINAL DE. *See* ANGENNES.

RAMEAU, JEAN PHILIPPE, a French musical composer, born at Dijon 1683; died 12 Sept., 1764.

RAMLER, KARL WILHELM, a German poet, born at Kolberg 1725; died 1798.

RAMMOHUN ROY (Rajah), a Hindoo of the Brahmin caste, was born 1774 in the district of Burdwan, in the province of Bengal, and educated at Patna, where he studied Arabic, and at Benares, where he made considerable progress in Sanscrit. He afterwards obtained a knowledge of English; and in 1830 he was sent to this country by the king of Delhi, as his ambassador, for the purpose of obtaining from the East India Company an augmentation of the annual stipend which they had assigned to that prince. In this mission he was successful, and he was received at court with great distinction by William IV. Previous to his departure from India he was honoured by the Great Mogul with the title of rajah. Though he professed the Christian faith, and, while in England, attended the service of the Established Church, he is known to have entertained Unitarian principles. He acquired a knowledge of Hebrew to enable him to read the Old Testament in the original; and he published some religious and political tracts in English, as well as some English translations of Indian works, and especially of the principal books of the Vedas. He died at Stapleton Park, near Bristol, 27 Sept., 1833.

RAMSAY. *See* DALHOUSIE, marquis of.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, a Scotch poet, born at Leadhills 13 Oct., 1685. He served his apprenticeship to a wig-maker; but on the expiration of his time he became a bookseller at Edinburgh, where, in 1721, he published a quarto volume of his poems, which being well received, encouraged him to print another in 1728. The principal piece in the last collection is the pastoral comedy called 'The Gentle Shepherd.' In 1724 he published a miscellaneous selection of Scotch poetry, under the title of 'The Evergreen,' in which were inserted two pieces of his own, written after the ancient manner. Died 7 Jan., 1758.

RAMSAY, ALLAN, a portrait painter, son of the preceding, was born at Edinburgh 1709. He studied at Rome, and on his return settled at Edinburgh, where he established a literary society; but after residing there some years he removed to London, and was appointed painter to the king. At the close of life he went to Italy, and died, on landing at Dover, 10 Aug., 1784. Mr. Ramsay wrote 'The Present State of the Arts in England,' and a volume of essays called 'The Investigator.'

RAMSAY, ANDREW MICHAEL, commonly called *Chevalier Ramsay*, was born at Ayr, in Scotland, 9 June, 1686. He was educated at Edinburgh, after which he went to Leyden, where he became acquainted with Poiret, who introduced him to Fénélon. At this time Ramsay was a sceptic; but the good prelate made a convert of him to the Catholic religion, and procured him the appointment of tutor to the duke de Château Thierry and the prince de Turenne. He was also made a knight of the order of St. Lazarus. After this he went to Rome, to educate the children of the Chevalier St. George, commonly called the Pretender, but soon quitted that situation, and returned to Scotland, where he resided in the family of the duke of Argyle. In 1730 the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. He died in France 6 May, 1743. His principal works are, 'Discours sur le Poëme Epique,' prefixed to Telemachus; 'La vie de M. Fénélon;' 'Essai sur le Gouvernement Civil;' 'Les Voyages de Cyrus;' 'L'Histoire de M. de Turenne;' 'Philosophical Principles of Religion.'

RAMSAY, CHARLES ALOYSIUS, a Scotch writer, lived at the close of the seventeenth century. He studied chemistry and medicine, and translated into Latin a treatise of Kunckel 'De principiis chymicis,' 8vo., London, 1678; but is chiefly known by a treatise on Shorthand, first published 1678, and reprinted several times. The edition of 1683 was printed at Paris in 8vo., and is in Latin and French. The French title is as follows: 'Tacheographie, ou l'art d'écrire aussi vîte qu'on parle. Renfermé sous tres-peu de preceptes; le tout enseigné par une méthode briéve & fort intelligible, expliquée par plusieurs exemples.' Prefixed is a very long dedication to Louis XIV. The system of Ramsay is almost identical with that invented by Jeremiah Rich.

RAMSAY, WILLIAM, an English scholar, was born 1806, being the youngest son of Sir William Ramsay, bart. He was educated first at the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, at which latter place he was a professor of mathematics from 1829 to 1831. He became a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, about 1828, and graduated B.A. 1831. Immediately afterwards he was promoted from the mathematical professorship at Glasgow to the chair of Literæ Humaniores in the same university. Died 12 Feb., 1865. He contributed extensively to the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography,' and the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,' edited by Dr. William Smith; published 'Selections from Ovid and Tibullus;' 'Manual of Roman Antiquities;' 'Speech of Cicero for Aulus Cluentius;' 'Manual of Latin Prosody.'

RAMSBOTHAM, FRANCIS HENRY, M.D., a physician, born in or about 1801, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh 1822. He became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, 1826, and a fellow in 1844. Dr. Ramsbotham was for many years consulting obstetric physician and lecturer on midwifery at the London Hospital. He also held the appointment of physician to the Royal Maternity Charity, and the Tower Hamlets Dispensary. At one time he resided in New Broad Street, City, where he enjoyed a considerable practice; but a few years before his death failing health compelled him to relinquish it. Thereupon he retired to Woodend, a small village near Perth, where he died 7 July, 1868, aged 67. Dr. Rams-

Botham was author of 'Principles of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery,' and 'Lectures on Midwifery'—works of standard authority and acknowledged merit.

RAMSDEN, JESSE, F.R.S., an optician, born at Halifax, Yorkshire, 1735, became a mathematical instrument maker in Piccadilly, and married the daughter of Mr. Dollond the optician. Among other discoveries made by him was one for an accurate division of instruments, which procured him a premium from the Board of Longitude. He died at Brighton, 5 Nov., 1800.

RAMUS, PETER, in French, *Pierre de la Ramée*, philosopher, born in Vermandois, in Picardy, 1515. He obtained the place of servant in the College of Navarre, where he devoted his leisure hours to study, and made such progress as to be admitted to his master's degree. Having ventured to attack the doctrine of Aristotle, he was interdicted from teaching philosophy; but this judgment was reversed by Henry II., and in 1551 he was made professor of eloquence. He now distinguished himself by his zeal for a reform in the pronunciation of Latin; and though opposed by the Sorbonnists, he gained the victory. Having asserted his liberty in these points, he next turned Protestant: but as this change could not be long concealed, he was obliged to leave Paris; to which city he returned in 1571, and lost his life in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the following year. He published some works on mathematics, philosophy, and logic.

RAMUSIO, GIAMBATTISTA, an Italian writer, born at Treviso (Venice), 1485. He became secretary to the Council of Ten, and was often employed in public embassies. He died at Padua 10 July, 1557. He compiled a valuable work, entitled 'Raccoltà delle Navigazioni e de' Viaggi,' 3 vols.

RANCÉ, DOM ARMAND JEAN LE BOUTHILLIER, the reformer of La Trappe, was born 9 Jan., 1626, at Paris. At the age of thirteen he published an edition of Anacreon, which he dedicated to his godfather, Cardinal Richelieu. He obtained several benefices before he was in orders, and might have been to the most elevated stations in the church had he not taken the resolution of retiring from the world. Two reasons are assigned for this; one, that on paying a visit to a favourite lady, he found her a corpse; but the other, and the more probable, is, that having a narrow escape from being killed by a musket-ball, he determined to devote his whole life to religious exercises. Accordingly, he assumed the monastic habit 1664, and afterwards took possession of the abbey of La Trappe, reformed it, and introduced that regularity which has made it the admiration of the whole civilized world. Here he died 26 Oct., 1700, leaving several ascetical works, and 'Accounts of the Lives and Deaths of some Monks of La Trappe.'

RANDOLPH, SIR THOMAS, was born in Kent 1523, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and terminated principal of Broadgate Hall in that University 1549. After the accession of Elizabeth he was sent ambassador to Scotland, France, and Russia; and made chamberlain of the exchequer and master of the posts. Died 8 June, 1590. Some of his letters are in print.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, a poet, born at Badby, Northamptonshire, 1605, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge. He became one of the

adopted sons of Ben Jonson; but shortened his life by the irregularity of his conduct, and died 17 March, 1634–5. He wrote five plays, which were published with his poems 1638. 'The Muse's Looking Glass' is the best of his dramatic works.

RANDOLPH, THOMAS, D.D., was born 30 Aug., 1701, at Canterbury, of which city his father was recorder. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Archbishop Potter presented him to the vicarages of Perham and Waltham, in Kent, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Saltwood. In 1748 he was elected president of Corpus Christi College; in 1768 he was made archdeacon of Oxford; and the next year appointed Margaret professor of divinity. Died 24 March, 1783. Dr. Randolph composed several works in defence of the Christian religion. The most valuable were published under the title of 'A View of our Blessed Saviour's Ministry,' 2 vols., 1784. His son, *John Randolph, D.D.*, born 1749, became in succession bishop of Oxford (1799), Bangor (1807), and London (1809), and died 28 July, 1813.

RANTZAU, JOSIAS, Comte DE, marshal of France, was born of a noble family in Holstein. He served first in the Swedish army, but on visiting France with Chancellor Oxenstiern, he was made field-marshal by Louis XIII. At the siege of Dole (1636) he lost an eye; he afterwards lost an arm and a leg, and one of his ears. In 1645, having abjured the Protestant religion, he was made marshal of France. He served in Flanders, but becoming suspected by Cardinal Mazarin, he was sent to the Bastille for eleven months. Died 1650.

RAPHAEL, or RAFFAELLO SANZIO, was born at Urbino 28 March, 1483. He was the only son of Giovanni Sanzio, a painter, who placed him, at the age of thirteen, under Peter Perugino. Three years afterwards, he went with Pinturicchio to Siena, to assist him in painting the history of Pius II., for the cathedral there; but Raphael soon left that work to visit Florence, where he improved his style by studying the designs of da Vinci and Michael Angelo. His favourite artist, however, was Fra Bartolomeo, from whom he received instructions. In 1508 Raphael was invited to Rome by Julius II., who employed him to paint the 'School of Athens,' in the Vatican. In performing this commission, he gave such satisfaction that the Pope ordered all the pictures already painted in the various rooms to be obliterated, and the walls prepared for the productions of Raphael alone, who, with difficulty, succeeded in saving from destruction a ceiling painted by his old master, Perugino. The first of these rooms is dedicated to the history of Constantine; the second exhibits four miracles; the third is filled with allegorical representations of Science; and the fourth is devoted to the histories of Leo III. and IV. Raphael also enjoyed the favour of Leo X., for whom he made a series of cartoons from the sacred history; seven of which are in the possession of the queen of England. To his other talents he added that of being an able architect; the principles of which science he studied under Bramante, who recommended him for his successor in conducting the great work of St. Peter's; the general plan of which, as it now stands, was designed by Raphael. He likewise constructed a number of magnificent buildings, particularly the

Caffarelli palace at Rome. This great artist was, besides, ambitious of being a sculptor, and a statue of Jonah still exists in the church of St. Maria del Popolo, as a specimen of his extraordinary powers. His death, which happened 7 April, 1520, was occasioned by excessive bleeding, when his frame was already weakened by a violent fever.

RAPHELENGIUS, Francis, was born 27 Feb., 1539, at Lanoy, in French Flanders. He studied at Paris; after which he came to England, and taught Greek at Cambridge. On his return to the Netherlands, he married a daughter of Plantin, the printer, at Antwerp, whom he assisted as corrector of the press; but in 1585 he became professor of the oriental languages, at Leyden. Died 20 July, 1597. His works are, Remarks on the Chaldee Paraphrase; a Hebrew Grammar; a Chaldee Dictionary; and an Arabic Lexicon. His son published, Notes on the Tragedies of Seneca, and 'Elogia carmine elegiaco in imagines doctorum virorum.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

RAPIN, René or Renatus, a Jesuit, was born at Tours, 1621. He taught polite literature, with great reputation, in the colleges of his order; and died at Paris, 1687. He wrote, Latin Poems, published at Paris 1681, in 2 vols. The finest piece in this collection is that on Gardens, of which there are two English versions. His 'Critical Dissertations on Ancient Authors; poetry, philosophy, and history,' have also been translated into English.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS, Paul, an historian, was born, of Protestant parents, at Castres, in Languedoc, in 1661. His father, James, lord of Thoyras, was an advocate, to which profession Paul likewise was bred, but quitted it for that of arms. On the commencement of the persecution against the Protestants, he left France, and went to Holland, where he continued till the Revolution, when he followed William III. to England, and obtained a commission in his service. He was at the battle of the Boyne; and received a wound at the siege of Limerick, for which he was made a captain. In 1693 he was appointed tutor to the son of the earl of Portland. After travelling with his pupil through Germany and Italy, he fixed his residence at Wesel, and died there 16 May, 1725. He printed eight volumes of his History of England, down to the reign of Charles I.; and left the remainder in a state for publication, in two volumes more. Besides this work, of which there is a translation and continuation by Tyndal, he published a 'Dissertation on Whigs and Tories;' and an abridgment of 'Rymer's Fœdera.'

RAPP, le Comte Jean, a French general, born at Colmar 26 April, 1772, entered the army at the age of sixteen, and became aide-de-camp to General Desaix, whom he attended in the German and Egyptian campaigns. After the battle of Austerlitz, he was made general of division. In 1813 he long and ably defended Dantzic, which at last surrendered to the Russians, after two-thirds of the garrison had perished. He was made prisoner of war, and did not return to France till after the first restoration of the Bourbons, to whom he gave in his adhesion. During the Hundred Days he sided with Bonaparte, and held Strasburg after the battle of Waterloo. He returned to France 1817, and in the following year took his seat in the Chamber of Peers. Died 8 Nov., 1821.

RASK, Rasmus Christian, a comparative philologist, born 2 Nov., 1787, of poor parents, at Brendekilde, near Odense, in the island of Fünen, in the kingdom of Denmark. He studied at Copenhagen, passed several years in Iceland, and paid several visits to Sweden, Finland, and Russia, with a view to increasing his knowledge of languages. Aided by the rich MS. treasures in the library of Copenhagen, he acquired a profound knowledge of ancient Scandinavian literature. His 'Introduction to the Knowledge of the Icelandic, or ancient Norse Language,' 1811; his 'Anglo-Saxon Grammar, 1817; his 'Researches on the Origin of the Icelandic Language,' 1818; and the valuable materials he furnished to the works of others, especially Bjorn Haldorsen's 'Icelandic Dictionary,' attest his remarkable proficiency in this class of studies. He also turned his attention to the languages of the East, and in 1819 published a 'Sanscrit Grammar.' Soon afterwards he visited Persia, Bombay, and Ceylon, bringing back with him 113 rare manuscripts. Shortly after his return he was appointed professor of history at Copenhagen; and in 1829 professor of oriental languages and principal librarian of the university. Died 14 Nov., 1832.

RASORI, Giovanni, an Italian physician, born at Parma 1767; died 13 April, 1837.

RASTALL, John, a printer, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. He married the sister of Sir Thomas More; and has been called a lawyer, merely from the circumstance of his compiling law books. His principal work, however, is a chronicle, which was reprinted in 1811. Rastall, by engaging in a controversy with Frith, on the doctrine of Purgatory, became a convert to the Protestant religion. He died 1536; leaving two sons, *William* and *John*. The first became a justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Mary; but when Elizabeth came to the throne, he went to Louvain, and died there in 1565. His brother, John, remained in England, and was a justice of the peace. The book called Rastall's Entries belongs to the father, though it passes under the name of William.

RASTALL, John, an English Jesuit, known as the antagonist of Bishop Jewel, was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford; but leaving his country for conscience' sake, he was admitted into the Society of Jesus, together with his brother Edward, at Rome, in 1568. He became rector of the college of his order at Ingoldstadt, and died 1600. His works are 'A Confutation of a Sermon pronounced by Mr. Jewel at St. Paul's Cross,' Antwerp 1564; 'Copy of a Challenge taken out of the said Confutation,' Antwerp 1565; 'Reply against an answer falsely entitled "Defence of the Truth,"' Antwerp 1565; a treatise entitled 'Beware of Mr. Jewell,' Antwerp 1566; 'Brief View of the false Wares packed up in the nameless Apology of the Church of England,' Louvain 1567.

RATRAMNUS, or BERTRAM, a monk of Corby, in the ninth century, who wrote a treatise 'On the Body and Blood of Christ,' which at first appeared to favour the Protestant notions respecting the Real Presence. An English translation was published at Dublin 1753.

RAU, Karl Heinrich, a German writer, was professor of political economy at Heidelberg from 1822 till his death, which took place in that town 19 March, 1870, at the age of 78. His principal work was a 'Compendium of Political Economy.'

RAUCH, CHRISTIAN, a German sculptor, born at Arolsen, in the territory of Waldeck 2 Jan., 1777; died at Berlin 3 Dec., 1857. His greatest work is the colossal monument of Frederick the Great, erected between the university and the palace of the prince of Prussia.

RAVAILLAC, FRANÇOIS, was born at Angoulême 1578 or 1579, and took the habit of the Feuillants, a society from which, six weeks later, he was expelled for irregularity. The fanatical discourses of the advocates of the League so deranged his understanding, that he formed a most inveterate hatred against Henry IV. and determined to cut him off. Full of melancholy fury he went to Paris, and for some days followed the monarch to commit his horrid purpose. On 14 May, 1610, when the royal carriage was stopped in the street by some waggons, the murderer raised himself upon the wheels, and with two blows stabbed the monarch to the heart. He was seized by the duke of Epernon, and condemned to be torn to pieces by four horses. The dreadful sentence was executed the following 27th May, and he declared to the last that he had no accomplices.

RAVENET, SIMON FRANÇOIS, a French engraver, came to England about 1750, and was much employed by the booksellers. He also executed many large prints of historical subjects and portraits in an excellent style. Died 1774.

RAVENSCROFT, THOMAS, an English musician, who died about 1640. He was a bachelor of music, and published 'A brief Discourse of the true but neglected Use of characterizing the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution, in measurable Music,' 1614. He was also the composer of a collection of psalms, and of another of songs.

RAVIS, or RAVIUS, CHRISTIAN, an orientalist, born at Berlin 1613. After studying at Rostock, he came to England, and was patronized by Archbishop Usher, who sent him into the East to collect manuscripts. In 1643 he was appointed professor of the oriental languages at Utrecht; but afterwards he removed to Upsal, and next to Kiel, where he died 21 June, 1677. He left some learned works in Latin, on oriental and biblical literature.

RAWDON, FRANCIS, LORD. *See* HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF.

RAWLEY, WILLIAM, D.D., born at Norwich about 1588, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; after which he became chaplain and amanuensis to Lord Bacon, who procured for him the living of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, and left him a legacy. Died 18 June, 1667. Dr. Rawley printed some of his patron's tracts, under the title of 'Resuscitatio;' and from his papers, Archbishop Tenison collected the 'Remains' of that great man, which he published with the title of 'Baconiana.'

RAWLINSON, CHRISTOPHER, was born at Clark Hall, the seat of his family, in Lancashire, 1677. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was distinguished by his knowledge of the Saxon language; and while there, published an edition of King Alfred's translation of 'Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ.' Died 8 Jan., 1733.

RAWLINSON, RICHARD, LL.D., F.S.A., the fourth son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, (LL.D. 1719). Dr. Rawlinson was so strongly attached to the family of Stuart, that he ordered the head of Layer, who had been executed for treason, to be buried with him. He published a translation of 'Fresnoy's Method of studying History,' 2 vols.; but his principal work is 'The English Topographer, or an Historical Account of all the Pieces that have been written relative to the Natural History or Topographical Description of England,' 8vo. He founded an Anglo-Saxon lecture at Oxford, to which university he was, in other respects, also a considerable benefactor. He died at Islington 6 April, 1755. The sale of his books, manuscripts, prints, and drawings, occupied sixty-eight days.

RAWLINSON, THOMAS, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, knt., lord-mayor of London, was bred to the law, and became so great a collector of books, that Addison characterised him in the Tatler under the name of 'Tom Folio.' While he lived in Gray's Inn, his library occupied four chambers, and he was obliged to sleep in the passage. He afterwards took London House, in Aldersgate Street, where he died 6 Aug., 1725, aged 44. His library was dispersed by auction, and the sale of the manuscripts alone took up sixteen days.

RAWSON, SIR WILLIAM, a celebrated oculist, who resided in Albemarle Street, London. He was knighted 1814, and died 4 Feb., 1827. His original name was *Adams*.

RAY, JOHN, F.R.S., a celebrated naturalist, was the son of a blacksmith, at Block Notley, in Essex, and born there 29 Nov., 1628. He was educated at the school of Braintree, and next at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, but removed from thence to Trinity College; and in 1649 obtained a fellowship. At the Restoration he was episcopally ordained; but lost his fellowship for refusing to sign the declaration against the solemn league and covenant. After this he devoted himself to the study of nature; and in 1663 accompanied Mr. Willoughby on a tour through Europe, of which journey he published an account in 1673. Mr. Ray was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1667; and the Transactions of that body afford ample proofs of his attention to science. In 1672 came out his 'Collection of English Proverbs;' previous to which he published his 'Catalogue of English Plants.' The death of Mr. Willoughby was much felt by Mr. Ray, who was appointed one of his executors, and entrusted with the education of his sons. Soon after this he married, and settled at his native place, where he completed his 'Methodus Plantarum Nova,' 1682; the 'Historia Plantarum,' 3 vols.; and the 'Synopsis Methodica Stirpium.' He also printed Mr. Willoughby's History of Birds; and that of Fishes. His next publication was entitled 'The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation,' which passed through several editions. This was followed by 'Three Discourses concerning the Chaos, Deluge, and Dissolution of the World.' To these pieces succeeded his 'Synopsis Methodica Animalium Quadrupedum;' and in 1693 his 'Sylloge Stirpium Europearum extra Britanniam.' His last undertaking was a History of the British Insects, which he did not live to complete; but his notes, as also his letters, were published after his death, which event happened at Black Notley 17 Jan., 1705.

RAYMOND, ROBERT, LORD, an eminent judge, was the son of Sir Thomas Raymond, one of the

justices of the King's Bench, and author of 'Reports.' The subject of this article became solicitor-general in the reign of Queen Anne, and attorney-general in that of George I.; who appointed him one of the commissioners of the great seal, and afterwards chief justice of the King's Bench. In 1730 he was created Baron Raymond. Died 1732. His Reports have been published in 2 vols. folio, and 3 vols. 8vo.; and his 'Rubrics' in 1 vol., folio.

RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François, a French philosopher, born at Saint-Geniez (Aveyron) 11 March, 1713. He became a Jesuit, but was expelled the society for his irreligious sentiments, 1748. He then associated himself with Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, who employed him in the theological department of the Encyclopédie. Raynal, however, committed the execution of those articles to an abbé, to whom he paid only twenty-five louis d'ors for writing them, while he received himself six times the sum. The cheat being discovered, Raynal was compelled to refund what he had fraudulently withheld. He now published several works at Paris, the principal of which was his 'Political and Philosophical History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies.' This was followed by an essay on the 'Revolution of America,' written in a style of declamation, and full of enmity to the English. In 1791 the Abbé Raynal addressed a letter to the constituent assembly, which greatly irritated the revolutionists; but he escaped the general massacre in the reign of terror; and died poor, 6 March, 1796.

RÉAUMUR, René Antoine Ferchault de, a French naturalist, born at Rochelle 1683. After studying at Poictiers and Bourges he went to Paris, where he made such progress in mathematics and natural philosophy as to be admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at the age of 24. He discovered the art of manufacturing porcelain; of converting iron into steel; of tinning iron plates; and of making artificial pearls. He ascertained also the existence of mines of turquoises in France equal to those of Persia; and he invented a method of hatching eggs by artificial heat. He was the first who reduced thermometers to a common standard, and the instruments constructed upon his principles still go by his name. In dissecting a number of birds he found that the digestion of the carnivorous kind is performed by solution, while that of the granivorous is produced by trituration. This great experimentalist died 18 Oct., 1757. His principal works are, Memoirs of his Discoveries; History of Insects, 6 vols; and a History of the auriferous rivers of France.

RECORD, Robert, M.D., a physician and mathematician, was a native of Tenby, Pembrokeshire, became a student of Oxford, about 1525, and in 1531 was elected a fellow of All Souls' College; but he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge 1545. In 1549 he was comptroller of the Mint at Bristol, and in 1551 was appointed surveyor-general of mines and money in Ireland. He was the first in this country who adopted the Copernican system, the first writer on arithmetic and geometry in English, the first introducer of the knowledge of algebra into England, and the inventor of the present method of extracting the square root. He died in the King's Bench prison about 1558. His chief works are, 'The Urinal of Physike;' 'The Ground of Artes; teaching the worke and practise of Arithmetike;' 'The Pathway to knowledge, containing the first principles of Geometrie;' 'The Whetstone of Witte, whiche is the second part of Arithmetike, containing the Extraction of Rootes;' and an edition of Fabian's Chronicle, 1559.—*Athen. Cantab.*

REDDING, Cyrus, born at Penryn, Cornwall, 1785, came in early life to London, and devoted himself to journalism. He afterwards (1815-18) resided in France, and edited 'Galignani's Messenger.' Subsequently he edited some English provincial journals, and died in London 28 May, 1870. He published a volume of poems; several novels; 'History of Wines,' 1833; 'Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal,' 1858; 'Literary Reminiscences and Memoirs of T. Campbell, 1860; 'Memoirs of remarkable Misers;' and 'Past Celebrities whom I have known,' 1865.

REDESDALE, John Freeman Mitford, Lord, was born 18 Aug., 1748, being a younger brother of William Mitford, the historian of Greece. After passing through Winchester School and New College, Oxford, he was called to the bar, became a distinguished Chancery pleader, and published, in 1787, a valuable work 'On the Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery, by English Bill,' and edition, 1804. He was first returned to Parliament, 1788, through the interest of his cousin, the duke of Northumberland, on a vacancy for Beeralston. He was appointed solicitor-general and knighted 1793, and became attorney-general 1799. Soon afterwards he was returned for East Looe, in Cornwall, and while representing that borough was chosen speaker of the House of Commons 1801. In Feb.. 1802, he was appointed lord-chancellor of Ireland and raised to the peerage of Great Britain. He rendered himself very obnoxous to the Catholic party, for which reason he was removed from the Chancery bench by the Whig administration of 1806. From this period Lord Redesdale was regarded as a very high legal authority in appeals and committees of the House of Lords. Died 16 Jan., 1830.

REDFORD, Sebastian, an English Jesuit, born 27 April, 1701; died at Wealside, Essex, 2 Jan., 1763, leaving a work entitled 'An Important Enquiry, or the nature of a Church Reformation fully considered, wherein is shown from Scripture, Reason, and Antiquity, that the late pretended Reformation was groundless in the Attempt, and defective in the Execution,' 8vo., London, 1751 and 1758.

REDI, Francesco, a physician, born at Arezzo 18 Feb., 1626. He graduated at Padua, and became first physician to the grand duke of Tuscany. He distinguished himself by his experiments on the poison of the viper and the generation of insects. Redi was also a good poet; and the Accademia della Crusca, when compiling their dictionary, regarded his style as of the first authority. Died 1 March, 1698.

REDING, Aloys, Baron de, a Swiss general and statesman, born 1755; died Feb., 1818.

REDMAN, John, D.D., was a member of a Yorkshire family, and nearly related to Cuthbert Tunstal, bishop of Durham, by whose advice and encouragement he applied himself to learning from his childhood. He studied at Oxford, Paris, and Cambridge, being elected to a fellowship at St. John's College in the latter university. He was Lady Margaret professor of divinity there 1538-44; one of the king's chaplains; and master

of King's Hall, Cambridge, 1542. On the dissolution of King's Hall he was appointed the first master of Trinity College, 1546. He was, besides, archdeacon of Taunton, and prebendary of Wells and Westminster. Died 4 Nov., 1551. Dr Redman was one of the compilers of the Anglican liturgy, and the author of 'Opus de Justificatione,' and a treatise 'De Gratiâ,' translated into English by Dr. John Young, under the title of 'The Complaint of Grace.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

REED, ANDREW, D.D., an Independent minister, born in London, 27 Nov., 1787. He was educated at Hackney College, and in 1811 was elected minister of New Road Chapel, St. George's in the East, the congregation of which subsequently removed to Wycliffe Chapel, a larger structure in the Commercial Road, where Dr. Reed continued his ministrations. He was deputed by the Congregational Union of England and Wales to visit America, and to report on the state of religion and education in that country; and he subsequently published the narrative of his visit. He was also the author of 'No Fiction' (1819), a novel which passed through eighteen editions; and of a volume of lectures on the revival of religion entitled 'The Advancement of Religion the Claim of the Times.' Dr. Reed was the founder of the following charities: the London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; Asylum for Fatherless Children, near Croydon; Asylum for Idiots, at Earlswood; the Royal Hospital for Patients discharged as Incurable from the General Hospitals; the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, at Colchester; and the East London Savings' Bank, Stepney. Died 25 Feb., 1862.

REED, ISAAC, was born in London, 1 Jan., 1742. He was brought up to the conveyancing business, but relinquished it for literary pursuits, though he retained his chambers in Staple's Inn, where he collected a large and curious library. In 1768 he published the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montague; in 1773 he edited the Seatonian prize poems; in 1780 he revised and enlarged Dodsley's Old Plays; in 1782 he published the 'Biographia Dramatica,' 2 vols.; in 1783, four volumes of humorous pieces, under the title of the 'Repository;' and in 1785 an edition of Shakspere, 10 vols., which he extended afterwards to 21 vols. Mr. Reed was, for many years, editor and one of the proprietors of the European Magazine. He died 5 Jan., 1807, and was buried at Amwell. The sale of his library took up thirty-nine days, and produced £4000.

REED, (JOSEPH), a dramatic writer, born at Stockton-upon-Tees, in March, 1723. He was a rope-maker, which business he carried on at Stepney till his death in 1787. He wrote 'Madrigal and Trulletta, a mock tragedy;' 'The Register Office,' a farce; 'Tom Jones,' a comic opera; 'Dido,' a tragedy; 'The Impostors, or a Cure for Credulity,' a farce; and some other pieces.

REES, ABRAHAM, D.D., F.R.S., an encyclopedist, born in Montgomeryshire 1743. His father was an eminent dissenting minister, who, intending his son for the same profession, sent him to Cowell's Academy, at Hoxton. When only nineteen years of age he was appointed mathematical tutor in that institution, which office he filled till the academy was dissolved in 1784. Soon after this he became theological and philosophical tutor in the new college founded at Hackney, which place he held till 1795, when that establishment also terminated. At the age of twenty-four he was ordained pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in Southwark, whence he afterwards moved to the Old Jewry, and subsequently to a new chapel in Jewin Street. About 1776—previous to which date he had obtained his doctor's degree from Edinburgh—he was employed as editor of 'Chambers's Cyclopædia,' and completed that great work in 1786, in 4 vols. folio. After the lapse of fourteen years the proprietors projected a more extended Cyclopædia, which Dr. Rees also brought to a conclusion in 45 vols. 4to., 1803–19, and which bears his name. Besides these great literary performances, he published two volumes of Practical Discourses, &c.; and for some years he was a coadjutor with Dr. Kippis in the 'Monthly Review.' Died 9 June, 1825.

REEVE, CLARA, was born at Ipswich 1738. She had a learned education, and gave a proof of it in a translation of Barclay's Latin romance of Argenis, published 1772, under the title of 'The Phenix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis.' Her next work was called 'The Champion of Virtue, a Gothic Story,' published in 1777, but afterwards reprinted with the title of 'The Old English Baron,' a romantic tale, much in the style of Walpole's 'Castle of Otranto.' This was followed by 'The Two Mentors, a Modern Story;' and the next piece of hers was 'The Progress of Romance,' a performance of great research. She afterwards printed 'The Exile;' 'The School for Widows;' 'A Plan of Education;' and 'Memoirs of Sir Roger de Clarendon.' She died at Ipswich 3 Dec., 1803.

REEVE, JOHN, 24 celebrated comic actor, born 1799 in London, where he died 24 Jan., 1838.

REEVE, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, born at Stoodley, Worcestershire, 11 May, 1733, was sent to the Jesuit College at St. Omer in his fourteenth year, and afterwards taught humanities there and at Bruges. Being ordained priest, he defended the whole course of theology, at Liège, in the Lent of 1767, with universal applause. On 5 Aug., the same year, he reached Ugbrooke, where he continued till his death on 2 May, 1820, having for several years previously been afflicted with blindness. His works, all printed at Exeter, are, 'History of the Bible,' 1780, which has gone through several editions; 'Practical Discourses on the Perfections and Wonderful Works of God,' 1788, and again 1793, with a second volume entitled 'Practical Discourses on the Divinity and Wonderful Works of Jesus Christ;' a volume of poetry, 1794; and 'A Short View of the History of the Church,' 3 vols., 1802-3.—*Oliver.*

REEVES, JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., born 1752, was educated at Eton and Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar, being in 1780 appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. He was made chief-justice of Newfoundland 1791, but returned to England the following year, and founded the 'Association for preserving Liberty and Property against Levellers and Republicans.' In 1800 he was appointed one of the king's printers; and for several years he was a superintendent of aliens. Died 7 Aug., 1829. His political publications were very numerous; but he is now only remembered as the author of a 'History of the Common Law,' 5 vols., 1783-1828.

REEVES, RICHARD, an English monk, born at Gloucester 22 June, 1642, was educated at Oxford, but turned Catholic 1667, and became a Benedictine monk at Douay, eight years later,

though he never took holy orders because of his lameness. He wrote a good deal of Latin poetry, and assisted Dr. Fell in translating Wood's 'History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford' into Latin. Died in London, 31 Oct., 1693.

REEVES, WILLIAM, born 1668, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Through the interest of the pious Mr. Nelson, he obtained the rectory of Cranford, Middlesex, and the vicarage of St. Mary, Reading. He was also chaplain to Queen Anne, and died 26 March, 1726. He published a translation of the Apologies of the Fathers, 2 vols.; and, after his death, a volume of his sermons was printed.

REGA, HENRY JOSEPH, a physician, and first professor of that faculty at Louvain, was born there 1690, and died 1754.

REGIOMONTANUS, a celebrated astronomer, whose real name was *John Müller*. He was born at Königsberg, in Franconia, 6 June, 1436, and made so great a progress in learning, that, when a boy, he was admitted into the academy at Leipsic. From thence he removed to Vienna, where he studied the mathematics under Purbach, whom he assisted in his observations. At the desire of Cardinal Bessarion, Regiomontanus and his master went to Rome, to complete the Latin version of Ptolemy's Almagest; but, while there, Purbach died, and the whole task devolved upon his associate. After a long stay in Italy, he went to Buda; but on the breaking out of a war with the Turks he removed to Nuremberg, where he constructed an observatory, and founded a printing-office. He died 6 July, 1476, at Rome, whither he had been called by Sixtus IV. to assist in reforming the calendar. He published several works; and it is said that he formed an automaton in perpetual motion; a fly, which, after escaping from his hand, flew round the room, and returned again; also an eagle, which went to meet the emperor on his entrance into Nuremberg.

REGIS, PIERRE SILVAIN, a French philosopher, born in the Agenois 1632. After studying in the Sorbonne, he read lectures upon the doctrine of Descartes, till interdicted from doing so by the royal mandate. He, however, published an elaborate view of that system, in 3 vols.; and wrote several defences of it, in answer to Huet, Du Hamel, and others. Died 11 Jan., 1707.

REGIUS, URBAN, or *Le Roy*, one of the Reformers, was born at Langenargen in Germany. He studied at Ingoldstadt under Eckius; and when the Emperor Maximilian visited that university, he made Regius his poet-laureate and orator. He afterwards obtained a professorship; but when the controversy arose between Luther and Eckius, he took part with the former, and went to Augsburg. In 1530 he accepted an invitation from the duke of Brunswick to settle as the pastor of the church of Lunenberg. He married a lady of Augsburg, who understood Hebrew well, and brought him thirteen children. Died 23 May, 1541.

REGNARD, JEAN FRANÇOIS, one of the best French comic poets, was born at Paris 8 Feb., 1647. He early travelled, and in passing from Italy to Marseilles, the ship in which he was was taker by pirates and carried to Algiers. Now doomed to slavery, he gained the good graces of his master in making ragouts; but an amour brought on new difficulties. Discovered, he had no choice, but either to turn Mahometan or to be burnt alive. The French consul extricated him from his situation by ransom, and sent him back to his country. In 1681 he resumed his travels, and visited Flanders, Holland, Sweden, and Lapland, as far as the Icy Sea. He returned through Poland and Vienna, and after three years' absence, settled in Paris. He was made treasurer of France, and lieutenant of waters and forests, and led the life of a voluptuary. Died 5 Sept., 1710. As a dramatic writer, the reputation of Regnard stands deservedly high; in comedy he is generally considered second only to Molière. There are numerous editions of his works.

REGNAULT, JEAN BAPTISTE, baron, a French painter, born 17 Oct., 1754, at Paris, where he died 12 Nov., 1829.

REGNAULT, NOEL, a Jesuit, born at Arras in 1683; died at Paris 14 May, 1762. The study of philosophy occupied most of his time, though not to the exclusion of religious and moral duties. His 'Entretiens Physiques' were translated into English by Dr. Dale.

REGNIER, MATHURIN, a French poet, born at Chartres 21 Dec., 1573. He was brought up to the Church, which he disgraced by his debaucheries; and yet obtained a canonry in the cathedral of his native place, with other benefices, and a pension. He died 22 Oct., 1613. He was the first French writer who succeeded in satire.

REICHARDT, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, a German musical composer and miscellaneous writer, born at Königsberg 1752; died 1814. He was for a long time director of the Italian Opera at Berlin, and afterwards of the French and German theatres at Cassel.

REICHENBACH, GEORG VON, a German mechanist and optician, born at Durlach, Baden, 24 Aug., 1772; died at Munich 21 May, 1826.

REID, THOMAS, a Scotch metaphysician, born 26 April, 1710, at Strachan, in the shire of Kincardine, of which parish his father was minister fifty years. He received his education at Aberdeen, where he was chosen librarian of Marischal College, which situation he resigned in 1736; and soon after was presented to the living of New Machar. In 1752 he was elected professor of philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, whence he removed, in 1763, to the same chair in the university of Glasgow, where he died 7 Oct., 1796. His works are, 'An Essay on Quantity,' in the Philosophical Transactions; Enquiry into the Human Mind; Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man; Essays on the Active Powers of Man; An Analysis of Aristotle's Logic.

REID, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., son of the minister of Kinglassie, Fifeshire, was born there 1791. Having obtained a commission in the royal engineers, he was engaged during the last four years of the war in the peninsula, under the duke of Wellington. He was in America in the war of 1812, and again served under the duke in Belgium in 1815. The following year he served in the expedition under Lord Exmouth against Algiers. For some years he was adjutant of the corps of sappers. In 1838, being then lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed to the governorship of the Bermudas, where he introduced many important and beneficial improvements. In 1846 he was nominated governor of the Windward West India Islands, where also he gained the confidence of the entire population. In 1848 he returned to England, and in the following year was appointed

commanding engineer at Woolwich. In Sept., 1851 he was made governor of Malta, and created K.C.B.; and in 1856 he became major-general. He again returned to England in 1857, and died in London 31 Oct., 1858. His name will be enduringly known for his valuable labours in aiding the investigation of the law of storms by a careful analysis of the various hurricanes of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. He published 'An Attempt to develope the Law of Storms, by means of facts arranged according to place and time,' 1838; and 'The Progress of the Development of the Law of Storms, and of the variable Winds, with the practical application of the subject to Navigation,' 1849.

REIMES, PHILIPPE DE, a trouvère, or bard, of the thirteenth century, wrote the 'Roman de la Manekine,' printed by the Bannatyne Club 1840, under the editorship of M. Francisque Michel; and 'The Romance of Blonde of Oxford and Jehan of Dammartin,' which was edited by M. Le Roux de Lincy and printed for the Camden Society 1858.

REINHOLD, ERASMUS, an astronomer, born at Saifeldt, in Thuringia, 11 Oct., 1511. He was professor of mathematics at Wittemberg, and died there 19 Feb., 1553.

REISKE, JOHANN JACOB, an eminent scholar, was born at Zorbig, near Leipsic, 1716. He was educated at the school of his native place, and afterwards at Leipsic, where he applied himself chiefly to the oriental languages. In 1738 he went to Leyden, and became acquainted with Schultens, at whose desire he published the 'Moallakat,' in 1740. He also assisted Burman in his edition of Petronius, but soon quarrelled both with him and Schultens. Having taken his doctor's degree in medicine, he returned to Leipsic, where he obtained the Arabic professorship; but the salary being small, he lived in indigent circumstances several years, so that most of his works were published to supply his necessities. The principal of these were articles of criticism, in the Acta Eruditorum; the Greek Anthology; and 'Animadversiones ad Autores Græcos.' He also translated Demosthenes and Thucydides into German; but his greatest undertaking was an edition of the 'Oratores Græci.' He died 14 Aug., 1774. Reiske wrote his own memoirs, which were completed by his widow.

RELAND, ADRIAN, a divine and orientalist, born at Ryp, in North Holland, 17 July, 1676. In 1699 he was chosen professor of philosophy at Harderwick, whence he removed in 1701 to the chair of oriental languages, and that of ecclesiastical history at Utrecht, where he died 11 Feb., 1718-19. Of his numerous works, all of which are written in elegant Latin, the best known and the most useful is 'Palæstina ex monumentis veteribus illustrata et Chartis Geographicis accuratioribus adornata,' 3 vols., 1714.

RELHAN, RICHARD, F.R.S., a naturalist, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, in which university he took the degree of B.A. 1776, and that of M.A. 1779, at which time he was a fellow of King's College. In 1791 he was presented by his society to the rectory of Hunningsby, Lincolnshire. His classical attainments were high; but he chiefly excelled in botany, which he studied under Professor Martyn. Like Ray, he devoted much time to researches round the country in the vicinity of the university, the result being the discovery of a new species of Lichen, and of the Athamanta Libanotis, both accurately described in his 'Flora Cantabrigiensis,' published 1785, and again, with improvements, 1802. He also edited 'Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum et de Vita Agricola.' Died 28 March, 1823, aged 68.

REMBRANDT VAN RYN, PAUL, a celebrated painter, born near Leyden 1606, was the son of a miller. His real name was *Gerretz*; but from the circumstance of his residing at a village on the banks of the Rhine he obtained that of Van Ryn. He studied first under Vanzwanenburg, and next under Peter Lastman, at Amsterdam. He came into notice by taking a picture to the Hague, where a dealer gave him one hundred florins for it, which circumstance procured him employment and pupils. Rembrandt resided constantly at Amsterdam, and died rich in Oct. 1669. He was also an excellent engraver, and some of his prints fetch very high prices. As a painter he excelled in expression and the force of light and shade. Several of his masterpieces are in the National Gallery.

REMIGIUS (ST.), archbishop of Lyons in the ninth century. He defended St. Augustine's doctrine of grace and predestination against Godeschalc, and presided at the council of Valence in 855. He died 28 Oct., 875. There was another *St. Remigius*, or *Remi*, who was archbishop of Rheims, and converted King Clovis to Christianity. He died 23 Jan., 533.

RÉMUSAT, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, an orientalist, born 5 Sept., 1788, at Paris, where he died 5 June, 1832. He was appointed professor of the Chinese language in the College of France—that chair having been expressly founded for him—and published numerous works of great merit illustrative of the history, languages, religions, and customs of the Asiatic nations. Among these his 'Chinese Grammar' deserves special mention, as it contains brief, yet lucid rules for the acquirement of that difficult tongue.

RENAU D'ÉLIÇAGARAY, BERNARD, a naval architect, born in Béarn 1652. He was employed at Brest in the construction of large ships; and in 1680 he invented gunboats for the bombardment of Algiers, the success of which procured him to be appointed to conduct several sieges under Vauban. For these services he was made a captain in the navy, honoured with the cross of St. Louis, and rewarded with a pension. Renau wrote 'Théorie de la Manœuvre des Vaisseaux.' Died 30 Sept., 1719.

RENAUDOT, EUSÈBE, an orientalist, born at Paris 20 July, 1646. He was for some time a member of the congregation of the Oratory; but in 1700 he accompanied Cardinal Noailles to Rome, where Clement V. gave him the priory of Frossey in Bretagne. While in Italy he was admitted a member of the Academia della Crusca, as he also was of the French Academy, and of that of Inscriptions. His principal works are, 'Historia Patriarcharum Alexandrinorum Jacobitarum;' a collection of Greek and Oriental Liturgies; two Ancient Accounts of the Indies and China; A Defence of the Perpetuity of the Catholic Faith concerning the Holy Eucharist. Died 1 Sept., 1720.

RENAUDOT, THÉOPHRASTE, a physician, born at Loudon 1583; died at Paris 1653. He was the first writer of gazettes in France, which were published under the title of 'Mercure Françoise,' from 1635 to 1643. His other works are, 'Abrégé de la Vie de Henri de Bourbon, prince de Condé;' 'La

Vie du Maréchal de Gassion;' and 'La Vie du Cardinal Mich. de Mazarin.'

RENNELL, JAMES, F.R.S., an English geographer, born at Chudleigh, Devonshire, 1742. At the age of fifteen he entered the navy; but when twenty-four years old he quitted the sea service for the army, and was sent as an officer of engineers to India, where he greatly distinguished himself and attained the rank of major. His first publication, a Chart of the Bank and Current of Cape Lagullas, gave him the reputation of being one of the first geographers of the age; and soon afterwards he was appointed surveyor-general of Bengal. On his return to England he was elected a F.R.S.; and from this period he maintained an extensive correspondence with many of the most learned men of Europe. He died 29 March, 1830, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His best-known works are, 'The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained,' 1800; and 'Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy,' 1814.

RENNELL, THOMAS, D.D., born 1753, proceeded from Eton to King's College, Cambridge; became master of the Temple 1797; dean of Winchester 1805; and died 31 March, 1840. He had the reputation of being an accomplished theologian, but published nothing except one volume of sermons. His wife was the eldest daughter of Sir William Blackstone.

RENNELL, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of Dr. Rennell, dean of Winchester, born at Winchester 1787, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Soon after taking his first degree he was appointed assistant preacher at the Temple. In 1811 he published anonymously 'Animadversions on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament;' and about the same time he became editor of the British Critic. In 1818 he was presented to the vicarage of Kensington, and the same year was elected Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge, in which capacity he published 'Remarks on Scepticism, especially as connected with the Subjects of Organization and Life;' and 'Proofs of Inspiration on the Grounds of Distinction between the New Testament and the Apocryphal Volume.' In 1823 Mr. Rennell was presented to the mastership of St. Nicholas's Hospital and a prebend in the church of Salisbury. Died at Winchester 30 June, 1824.

RENNIE, GEORGE, son of John Rennie, was born in the parish of Christ Church, Surrey, 1791, and educated at St. Paul's School. He became assistant to his father, whom he greatly aided in his engineering works. After his father's death he entered into partnership with his brother, Sir John Rennie, and still later he formed a new partnership with his two sons. For eight years he was inspector of machinery and clerk of the irons at the Mint. He constructed several railways, and executed other important public works, both in this country and Belgium. Died in London 30 March, 1866.

RENNIE, JOHN, F.R.S., a celebrated engineer, born on the farm of Phantassie, East Lothian, 7 June, 1761. His father was a respectable farmer, who gave him a good education, and afterwards placed him under Andrew Meikle, an eminent millwright. After leaving his master he commenced business on his own account, but in 1783 removed to London, and obtained employment in the construction of the Albion Mill. His next concern was in superintending the new machinery of Whitbread's brewery, the execution of which increased his fame. He now set up for himself, and in 1794 stood at the head of the civil engineers of this country. Among his public works may be mentioned Ramsgate Harbour, Waterloo and Southwark Bridges, and the Breakwater at Plymouth; but the Bell Rock Lighthouse, constructed on the same principle as that of the Eddystone, will, perhaps, be deemed the greatest effort of his genius. Though not a man of letters his merit procured his election into the Royal Society. He died at his house in Stamford Street, Blackfriars, 4 Oct., 1821, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

REPTON, HUMPHRY, was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, 1752. He accompanied Mr. Wyndham to Ireland in 1783, and for a short time held a lucrative situation in the castle of Dublin; but when his friend quitted that kingdom Mr. Repton also returned to England. He now directed his attention to drawing, architecture, and particularly ornamental gardening, in which last line he obtained considerable employment. He died 24 March, 1818, leaving several sons, one of whom married a daughter of Lord Eldon. Mr. Repton published some books on miscellaneous subjects; but his principal works are on landscape gardening.

REQUENO Y VIVES, VINCENTE, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Calatraho, in Aragon, 1745. On the expulsion of his order he went to Italy, and died at Tivoli 17 Feb., 1811. He gained prizes from the academies of Madrid and Seville for dissertations relative to the fine arts; but he is best known by an elaborate work entitled 'Saggio sul ristabilimento dell' antica arte de' Greci, e de' Romani Pittori.' He proposed in this treatise to restore the Grecian and Roman art of painting, his manner of explaining which is very different from that of Count de Caylus.

RESTOUT, JEAN, a French painter, born at Rouen 1692, became director of the Academy of Painting, and died 1768. His son, *Jean Bernard Restout*, who was also a good painter and a member of the Academy, died at Paris 1797.

RETZ, JEAN FRANÇOIS PAUL DE GONDI, a French cardinal, born at Montmirail Oct., 1614. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and became coadjutor to his uncle, the archbishop of Paris. After many intrigues, and fighting several duels, he was made archbishop of Corinth and a cardinal; but his character remained the same. Having entered into a conspiracy against Richelieu, he was obliged to quit France, and did not return till 1661. At the close of his life he wrote his memoirs, which are full of anecdote, but must be read with those of Claude Joli, his secretary. Died 24 Aug., 1679.

RETZSCH, MORITZ, a German artist, born at Dresden 9 Dec., 1779; became professor in the Academy of Arts there 1824, and died 11 June, 1859. His reputation was founded upon his outline illustrations to the works of the great poets, especially those to Goethe's 'Faust.'

REUCHLIN, JOHANN, a learned German, born at Pforzheim 1455. He studied at Paris, but took his degree of doctor of philosophy at Bâle, and that of law at Orleans, where he taught Greek, of which language he composed a lexicon and grammar. After this he accompanied the count of Würtemberg to Italy, and while at Rome changed his name to *Capnio*, a Greek word, of the same

import as Reuchlin in German, signifying smoke. His patron held him in such estimation as to appoint him ambassador at the imperial court. On the death of his master he removed to Worms, but was called from his studies to plead the cause of the elector palatine at Rome, where he made himself master of the Hebrew language. In his old age he was reduced to poverty, and was persecuted by the ecclesiastics for opposing Pfefferkorn's design of burning all the Jewish books except the Bible. Reuchlin was the preceptor of Melancthon, and died at Stuttgardt 30 June, 1522. He wrote a Latin comedy against the Monks; a History of the four Empires; the Life of Constantine, from Eusebius; a Treatise 'De Arte Cabalistica;' another, 'De Verbo Mirifico;' and Letters. The 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum' have also been attributed to him, but erroneously.

REUVENS, JOHN EVERARD, a celebrated Dutch jurist, born at Haarlem 1763; died at Brussels 1816. His son, *Gaspard James Christian Reuvens*, who became a famous Egyptologist, was born at the Hague 1793, and died in London 22 June, 1835.

REVELEY, WILLEY, an English architect, was a pupil of Sir William Chambers, and accompanied Mr. Stuart to Greece. Mr. Reveley built the church of All Saints, at Southampton, and other structures. Died 1799.

REVETT, NICHOLAS, an architect and artist, born at Framlingham, Suffolk, 1721. He was the fellow-traveller of James Stuart, and joint editor of 'The Antiquities and Ruins of Athens,' where they resided for many years. Mr. Revett also travelled through Asia Minor with Dr. Chandler, and published the 'Ionian Antiquities.' After his return to England he continued to exercise his profession as an architect, and was employed on many important buildings, one of the most remarkable of his works being the church at Ayott St. Laurence, Hertfordshire, designed by him for Sir Lionel Lyde. Died 3 June, 1804.—*MS. Addit.* 6109, 167.

RÉVIAL, ALPHONSE, a French musician and composer, born at Toulouse 29 May, 1810; became professor of singing in the Paris Conservatoire 1849; died Oct., 1871.

REY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French musical composer, born 18 Dec., 1734; died at Paris 15 July, 1810.

REYHER, SAMUEL, a German writer, born 1635, at Schleusingen. After completing his studies at Leyden, he became preceptor to the prince of Gotha, next professor of mathematics at Kiel, and lastly professor of law at the same place, where he died 22 Nov., 1714. He translated Euclid into German; but he is best known by his 'Mathesis Biblica;' and a Dissertation on the Inscriptions upon the Cross, and the Hour of the Crucifixion.

REYNEAU, CHARLES RENÉ, a French mathematician, born at Brissac, in Anjou, 1656; died 1728. He was a priest of the Oratory, and occupied for 22 years the chair of mathematics at Angers.

REYNER, CLEMENT, D.D., a member of an ancient Yorkshire family, became a Benedictine monk at Dieulwart, was elected abbat of Lamspring, or Lansperg, in Germany, 1643, and died at Hildesheim 27 March, 1651. He was the editor of Father Baker's valuable work, 'Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Angliâ.' *See* BAKER, DAVID AUGUSTINE.

REYNER, EDWARD, a Puritan divine, born at Marley, in Yorkshire, 1600, and educated at Cambridge, where he took his master's degree, entered into orders, and became schoolmaster at Market Rasen, in Lincolnshire. He was afterwards chosen lecturer of a church in Lincoln, and minister of St. Peter's in that city. He also officiated in the cathedral during the usurpation, but was ejected at the Restoration, and died about 1670. He wrote 'Precepts for Christian Practice;' Considerations concerning Marriage; A Vindication of Human Learning and Universities; The Being and Well-Being of a Christian. He is to be distinguished from *Kirby Reyner*, a nonconformist, who was born near Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and died at Bristol 1744. His sermons were published by Dr. Lardner 1745.

REYNER, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic controversialist, was a near relation of Dr. Richard Smith, bishop of Chalcedon, by whose care he was educated while he studied in Paris, where he took his degrees. He resided chiefly in Arras College in Paris, a small community established for the writers of controversy. He was concerned in translating into Latin the following works: Brereley's 'Protestant Apology,' Paris, 1615; Dr. Stapleton's 'Fortress of Faith,' 1619; and Dr. Stapleton's 'Protestancy and its Authors.'

REYNOLDS. *See* RAINOLDS.

REYNOLDS, EDWARD, D.D., was born at Southampton 1599, and educated at Merton College, Oxford. On taking orders he became preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and rector of Braynton, in Northamptonshire. By complying with the Presbyterians he was chosen one of the assembly of divines, and made dean of Christ Church, Oxford; which preferment, however, he lost in 1651 for refusing the engagement. He then settled in London, as vicar of St. Laurence Jewry, but was restored to the deanery in 1659. The year following he was made warden of Merton College, and consecrated bishop of Norwich, where he died 16 Jan., 1676. His works have been published in 1 vol. folio.

REYNOLDS, Sir JOSHUA, was born 16 July, 1723, at Plympton, Devonshire, where his father was a clergyman and master of the grammar-school. At the age of seventeen he was placed under Hudson the painter, with whom he continued three years. In 1746 he went to Italy with Captain, afterwards Lord Keppel, and on his return to England in 1752 settled in London, where he soon rose to the height of his profession. About this time he contracted that friendship with Dr. Johnson which became permanent, and on which he always reflected with pleasure. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed president, and knighted. To this situation the world is indebted for those valuable discourses in which he laid down the principles of his art with perspicuity and elegance. He had long before given a proof of his taste in literary composition, in three papers of the Idler, on false criticism in painting. In 1773 the university of Oxford conferred on Sir Joshua the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1783 he was appointed principal painter to the king. This great artist died unmarried, at his house in Leicester Square, 23 Feb., 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His literary works were published, with his life, by Mr. Malone.

RHAZES, or ALBUBECAR MOHAMMED, an Arabian physician, born in Chorasan about A.D. 852.

He resided at Bagdad, where he was superintendent of the public hospital. He was the first who gave a distinct account of the smallpox, his treatise on which subject has been translated into English. Died 932.

RHEEDE, Henry Adrian Draakenstein Van, Dutch governor of the Malabar Coast, was an accomplished botanist, and published 'Hortus Malabaricus,' 12 vols. folio, 1678-1703.

RHEGAS, Constantinos, a Greek patriot and poet, born at Velestini, in Thessaly, about 1753. He organised at Bucharest and Vienna a secret society with the object of procuring the independence of Greece; but being delivered by the Austrian government to Turkey, he was drowned in the Danube, with eight of his companions, 1798.

RHESE, John David, M.D., or *John Rhese Davis*, a physician, born in the isle of Anglesea 1534. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and went thence to Sienna, where he took his doctor's degree. On his return he settled at Brecknock, and died there, a zealous member of the Catholic Church, soon after 1609. He published, 'Rules for obtaining the Latin tongue,' printed in Italian at Venice; 'De Italicæ linguæ pronunciatione,' printed at Padua; 'Cambro-Britannicæ, Cymeræcæve linguæ Institutiones et Rudimenta,' &c.

RHETICUS. *See* Joachim.

RIBADENEIRA, Peter, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo 1 Nov., 1527. He was the favourite disciple of Loyola as early as his thirteenth year. After professing rhetoric at Palermo, he visited many countries, particularly England, with the duke of Feria, and finally settled at Madrid, where he died 1 Oct., 1611. He wrote the life of St. Ignatius Loyola; and also a general collection of the Lives of the Saints, both which works have been translated into English. Ribadeneira was likewise the author of 'A Treatise on the English Schism.'

RIBALTA, Francisco, a Spanish painter, born at Castellon de la Plana 1551; died at Valencia 1628. His son, *Juan Ribalta* (b. 1597; d. 1628), painted a Crucifixion, which is regarded as one of the masterpieces of the Spanish school.

RIBERA, José. *See* Spagnoletto.

RICARDO, David, an English political economist, of Jewish parentage, born in London 19 April, 1772. His father was a Dutch merchant, and the son being designed for the same profession, received a suitable education in Holland. At an early age he was brought into active life on the Stock Exchange, and, though very young, conducted business with great satisfaction to his father. In 1810 he began a series of letters in the 'Morning Chronicle,' on the subject of the depreciation of the currency; and the substance of these soon afterwards appeared in a separate publication, which produced a controversy; but the author had the satisfaction of seeing his ideas and illustrations confirmed by the Bullion Report. His next performance was 'An Essay on Rent,' in which he followed up the suggestions of Mr. Malthus. After this he engaged in an examination of the affairs of the Bank of England; the result of which inquiry was his proposal for an economical currency; but, though he addressed a letter to Mr. Perceval on the subject, that minister dissented from his opinions. His next undertaking was a work on the 'Principles of Political Economy and Taxation.' In 1819 he was elected into Parliament for Portarlington, in Ireland, but he never spoke except on subjects of finance and commerce, on which occasions he was always listened to with great deference. He died at Gatcomb Park, Gloucestershire, 11 Sept., 1823.

RICAUT, Sir Paul. *See* Rycaut.

RICCATI, Vincente, a Jesuit, born 1707 at Castel Franco, in the territory of Treviso. He taught mathematics at Bologna till the suppression of his order in 1773, when he returned to his native place, and died there 17 Jan., 1775. He was employed in hydraulics by the republic of Venice, the senate of which caused a gold medal to be struck in honour of his services. He was the author of a treatise on the 'Integral Calculus.'

RICCI, Lorenzo, a Jesuit, born at Florence of a noble and ancient family 1703. He was elected general of his order 1758, and held that post when the illustrious society was temporarily suppressed by Clement XIV. With several of his brethren he was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, at Rome, where he died 24 Nov., 1775. Father Ricci wrote a memoir, published after his death, in which he protested against the violence offered to the Society of Jesus.

RICCI, Matteo, a Jesuit, born at Macerata 1552. He became a missionary in China, where he was much esteemed by the emperor, and had liberty to build a church. He drew a map of that empire, and wrote some curious memoirs respecting China, where he died 11 May, 1610.

RICCI, Michael Angelo, a cardinal, born at Rome 1619. He was raised to the purple in 1681, and died 21 May, 1682. His knowledge of the mathematics appeared in his 'Exercitatio Geometrica,' which was reprinted in London.

RICCI, Scipione, bishop of the united sees of Pistoia and Prato, born at Florence 1741, was nephew of Lorenzo Ricci, the general of the Jesuits. An advocate of the reforms introduced into Tuscany by the Emperor Joseph II., he was for a long time in opposition to the Holy See; but in 1805 he declared his acceptance of the apostolic constitutions against Baius, Jansenius, and Quesnel, and especially of the bull *Auctorem fidei*, which condemned his culpable attempts. Died 27 Jan., 1810.

RICCI, Sebastian, a painter, born at Belluno in 1659; died at Venice 13 May, 1734. He lived several years in London, where he was employed in painting historical subjects and landscapes, at Chelsea, Montague House, Bulstrode, and other buildings. He was, however, but an indifferent artist.

RICCIARELLI. *See* Volterra.

RICCIOLI, Giovanni Battista, a Jesuit, born at Ferrara 1598. He taught rhetoric, philosophy, and divinity, at Parma and Bologna, but afterwards obtained leave to pursue the study of the mathematics, the result of which appeared in some valuable works, as, 'Almagestum novum, astronomiam veterem novamque complectens, observationibus aliorum, et propriis, novisque theorematibus, problematibus ac tabulis, promotam,' 2 vols.; 'Astronomia Reformata,' and 'Chronologia Reformata.' Died 25 June, 1671.

RICH, Barnaby, a prolific pamphleteer in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. He appears to have been a captain in the army. His first known production is dated in 1574, and his last in 1624. His tracts, some twenty-six in number, are all of them curious pictures of the age, and are all scarce. A list of them, drawn up by Mr. Peter

Cunningham, will be found in the 11th volume of the publications of the Percy Society.

RICH, CLAUDIUS JAMES, was born at Dijon, in Burgundy, 28 March, 1787. He received his education at Bristol, and made rapid progress in every branch of learning to which he applied himself, particularly the study of languages. On meeting with some Arabic and Persian books, he directed his attention to oriental literature with such success, that his friends procured for him a cadetship in the service of the East India Company. On making his appearance before the board of directors, his qualifications were found so extraordinary that they nominated him to a writership, although he was only seventeen years of age. He was afterwards appointed resident for the company at Bagdad; but died at Shiraz, in Persia, 5 Oct., 1821. His two memoirs on the 'Ruins of Babylon,' and his 'Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan,' afford sufficient proof of his rare talents. His valuable collection of oriental MSS. was purchased by Parliament for the British Museum. Mr. Rich, not long before his death, married the daughter of Sir James Mackintosh, at Bombay.

RICHARD I., king of England, surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, third son of Henry II., was born 1157; succeeded his father 1189; died 6 April, 1199.

RICHARD II., only surviving son of Edward the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III., was born 1366; succeeded to the throne on the death of his grandfather 1377; and was dethroned shortly before his death in 1400.

RICHARD III., duke of Gloucester, brother of Edward IV., was born 1452. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard, duke of York, to be murdered, and then procured his own nomination to the crown 1483. He was slain at the battle of Bosworth Field 22 Aug., 1485.

RICHARD OF BURY. *See* AUNGERVILLE.

RICHARD OF CIRENCESTER, *Ricardus Corinensis*, an historian, was so called from the place of his birth, in the fourteenth century. He belonged to the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter, Westminster, where he devoted himself to the study of British and Anglo-Saxon history. He died in 1401. His works are, Historia ab Hengista ad 1348; Britonum, Anglorum et Saxonum Historia; De Situ Britanniæ. This last was discovered by Bertram, of Copenhagen, and sent by him to Dr. Stukeley, who published an analysis of it 1757. The original was printed with the remains of Gildas and Nonnius the same year at Copenhagen; and in 1809 a new edition, with a translation and map, appeared in London.

RICHARD, LOUIS CLAUDE MARIE, a French botanist, born at Versailles 4 Sept., 1754; died at Paris 7 June, 1821.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES, LL.D., an English lexicographer, born July, 1775. He was intended for the law, but early abandoned it for Philology. In 1805 appeared his first work, entitled 'Illustrations of English Philology,' in which he strenuously advocated the principles of language set forth by Horne Tooke, and advanced some criticisms on Johnson's Dictionary, and some observations on Dugald Stewart's essay 'On the tendency of some late Philological Speculations.' Not long afterwards he undertook the lexicographical portion of the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' of which the first part appeared in Jan., 1818; but after the issue of the fourth part the work was suspended for some years. In 1835 the publication of the Dictionary as a separate work commenced, and finished at the end of 1837 (2 vols. 4to.). Dr. Richardson also published a volume 'On the Study of Language,' which professes to be an exposition of the principles laid down in the 'Diversions of Purley.' Died at Feltham 6 Oct., 1865.

RICHARDSON, Major DAVID LESTER, editor first of the 'Bengal Hurkaru,' and afterwards of the 'Court Circular,' wrote many scientific and literary works. He died at Clapham 17 Nov., 1865, aged 80.

RICHARDSON, EDWARD, an English sculptor, died at Brighton 17 May, 1869, aged 57. He will, perhaps, be chiefly remembered from having been employed (1842) in 'restoring' the well-known effigies of the so-called Knights Templars that lie in the Round Church of the Temple. He published a work on this subject. Among his original works are recumbent effigies of the earl of Powis (ob. 1848) at Welshpool, and of the late marquis of Ormonde, in Kilkenny Cathedral.—*The Register.*

RICHARDSON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Chester, and educated at Dublin. In 1633 he was consecrated bishop of Ardagh; but on the breaking out of the Rebellion he retired to London, and died there 11 Aug., 1654. He had a share in the 'Assembly's Annotations;' and after his death were published his 'Choice Observations upon the Old Testament.'

RICHARDSON, JOHN, the well-known itinerant dramatic showman, died at his cottage, Horsemonger Lane, Southwark, 14 Nov., 1837, aged 70. It is said that he amassed a fortune of upwards of £20,000.

RICHARDSON, Sir JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., a naturalist and arctic explorer, born at Dumfries 1787, studied medicine at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1816 took his degree of M.D. He had entered the navy in 1801 as an assistant-surgeon, and subsequently became acting-surgeon in the 'Hercules,' 74; and in 1819 accompanied Sir John Franklin in his arctic expedition as surgeon and naturalist. He also accompanied the same commander in a second expedition in 1825, and with one detachment of the party explored the coast east of the Mackenzie to the mouth of the Coppermine river. In 1838 he was appointed physician of the fleet, in 1840 an inspector of hospitals, and in 1846 was created a knight. In 1848 he commanded one of the three expeditions which went out in search of Sir John Franklin, and returned in Nov., 1849. In 1855 he retired from the naval service, and passed his remaining days at Lancrigg, Grasmere, where he died 5 June, 1865. He wrote a number of works embodying much information respecting the geology, geography, and natural history of arctic North America. One of the most important of these is the 'Fauna Boreali-Americana,' 4 vols., 1829-37, in which he was assisted by Swainson and Kirby. He also contributed to the natural history of the voyages of Capt. F. W. Beechey, of Sir James Ross, of Sir E. Belcher, and of Capt. Kellett, besides publishing an account of 'The Arctic Searching Expedition, a Journal of a Boat Voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea,' &c., 2 vols. 1851; and 'The Polar Regions,' 1861.

RICHARDSON, JONATHAN, a painter, born about 1665. He quitted the profession of a scrivener to become a pupil of Riley, whose niece he married. After the death of Kneller he was considered as

the principal portrait-painter in this country. He died 28 May, 1745. He had a son, with whose assistance he wrote, 'Essay on the Art of Criticism in Painting;' 'An Argument in behalf of the Science of a Connoisseur;' 'Account of Statues, Basreliefs, Drawings, and Pictures, in Italy;' 'Notes and Remarks on Paradise Lost, with the life of the author.' The son died in 1771, and five years afterwards was published a volume entitled 'Richardsoniana,' followed by another of Poems. Hudson, the painter, married the daughter of the elder Richardson.

RICHARDSON, JOSEPH, a poet, born at Hexham, Northumberland, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, from whence he removed to the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. He was the principal writer of the satires entitled 'The Rolliad,' and 'Probationary Odes;' besides which he produced 'The Fugitive,' a comedy. The duke of Northumberland brought him into Parliament, and advanced him money to purchase a share in the Drury Lane Theatre, which proved the ruin of Richardson and his family. Died 8 June, 1803.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, a novelist, born in Derbyshire, 1689. He served his apprenticeship to a printer in London, after which he worked as a journeyman some years, and then set up for himself in a court in Fleet Street. He published a newspaper for some time, and by the interest of the Speaker, Onslow, was employed in printing the Journals of the House of Commons. In 1741 he brought out his novel of 'Pamela,' which obtained great popularity. The author afterwards added to it two more volumes; but they were very inferior to the former. His next work was 'Clarissa,' which may be pronounced his masterpiece. This was followed by 'Sir Charles Grandison,' in which the madness of love is finely exhibited in the character of Clementina. Besides these publications, Richardson wrote a paper in the Rambler, and some other fugitive pieces. Died 4 July, 1761. His correspondence was printed in 6 vols. 8vo., 1804, with his life, written by Mrs. Barbauld.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born at Wilshamstead, Bedfordshire, 1698. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Emanuel College, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became curate and lecturer of St. Olave, Southwark, where he preached and published 'Four Sermons on Revelation,' and another, on the Consecration of St. John's Church, Horselydown. On undertaking a new edition of Godwin 'De Presulibus,' he returned to Cambridge, where he was chosen master of his college. His edition of Godwin came out in 1743. Archbishop Potter named him in his will to the precentorship of Lincoln, which, however, was contested with him by Dr. Chapman, whose claim was set aside on an appeal to the Lords. Dr. Richardson died 15 March, 1775.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, was born in Perthshire 1743, and became a student of the university of Glasgow 1758. On completing his education and taking his master's degree he was appointed tutor to a nobleman, whom he accompanied to Russia. After his return he was elected professor of humanity, or classical literature, at Glasgow, which chair he filled with reputation above forty years. Mr. Richardson published 'Essays on the Dramatic Characters of Shakspere,' &c. Died 1814.

RICHELET, CÉSAR PIERRE, a French grammarian, born at Cheminon, in the diocese of Château-sur-Marne, 1631; died at Paris 23 Nov., 1698. He was the author of a useful Dictionary of the French Language, full of satirical reflections and obscenities. It was originally published at Geneva 1680 in one volume, but was afterwards enlarged to three volumes. Richelet also wrote a Dictionary of Rhymes, and translated Vega's Conquest of Florida.

RICHER, EDMOND, a French divine, born at Chaource, in the diocese of Langres, 1560. He became grand master of the College of Le Moine, and next syndic of the Faculty of Divinity at Paris. He opposed the papal authority in a treatise 'On the Civil and Ecclesiastical Power,' which made so great a noise that the author was deposed and sent to prison, whence he did not obtain a release till he had made his submission. He also wrote 'A History of General Councils.' Died 28 Nov., 1631.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND EMMANUEL SOPHIE SEPTIMANIE DU PLESSIS, DUC DE, grandson of the Marshal de Richelieu, was born 25 Sept., 1766. He distinguished himself both as a statesman and warrior, and became a member of the French Academy. Having emigrated (1789) he served against the Turks under General Suwarrow, and was afterwards nominated governor of New Russia. On returning to France he was appointed (1815) minister of foreign affairs and president of the council. Though poor he refused a national recompense from the Chambers, and when a pension of 50,000 francs was conferred on him, he gave it to found a hospital at Bordeaux. Recalled to the presidency of the council (1820) after the assassination of the Duke de Berri, he lost some of his popularity, and was compelled to retire from public life in the following year. Died 24 April, 1816.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, DUC DE, a cardinal and statesman, born of a noble family at Paris 5 Sept., 1585. He studied in the Sorbonne, and in 1607 obtained the bishopric of Luçon. He was also appointed grand almoner, and in 1616 made secretary of state. When Marie de' Medici fell into disgrace Richelieu was banished to Avignon, where he wrote his 'Method of Controversy.' Being soon after recalled to court, he brought about a reconciliation between the king and queen, for which he was rewarded with a cardinal's hat, and appointed prime minister, in which situation he displayed extraordinary talents. He subdued the Protestants, reduced Savoy, humbled Spain, struck terror into Germany, and commanded the admiration of all Europe. In the midst of this splendour he died 4 Dec., 1642, and was buried at the Sorbonne, where Girardon constructed a magnificent mausoleum to his memory. He wrote some theological works; and he had also the ambition to be thought a great dramatic poet. The authenticity of the 'Political Testament,' which passes under his name, is doubted by some writers.

RICHELIEU, LOUIS FRANÇOIS ARMAND DUPLESSIS DE, a marshal of France, born 13 March, 1696; succeeded to the dukedom of his great-uncle the cardinal; commanded in the Seven Years' War; and was one of the most notorious *roués* and worthless characters in French history. Died 8 Aug., 1788.

RICHMOND, LEGH, was born at Liverpool

29 Jan., 1772. He received an injury during his childhood by leaping from a wall, which lamed him for the remainder of his life. After having laid the foundation of a classical education he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where a severe illness, produced by intense application, materially retarded his academical progress. He took an *ægrotat* degree 1794, and proceeded M.A. 1797, during which year he married, took deacon's orders, and commenced his pastoral duties as a curate in the Isle of Wight. He subsequently officiated for some time at the Lock Chapel, in the metropolis, and in 1805 obtained the rectory of Turvey, Beds, where he died 8 May, 1827. Besides a work entitled 'The Fathers of the Church,' he wrote a number of narrative pieces in support of religion, several of which (including 'The Dairyman's Daughter,' 'The Young Cottager,' and 'The Negro Servant'), after having been printed separately, were collected and published in one volume, entitled 'Annals of the Poor.'

RICHTER, JOHN PAUL FREDERICK, commonly called Jean Paul, an eminently clever German novelist, was born in 1763 at Wunseidel, near Baireuth, where his father held the office of underschoolmaster and organist, and educated at the gymnasium at Hof, and at the university of Leipsic. He had to struggle for some time with poverty until, in 1793, several families of Schwarzenbach united to invite him to come and undertake the education of their children. Here he tried and developed the principles of education which he afterwards published in his Levana. His circumstances now began to improve, and in 1793 he published Die Unsichtbare Loge. This work attracted the attention of the public, and brought the author into notice. In 1798 he became acquainted with the duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who afterwards honoured him with the title of councillor of legation. In 1801 he married Charlotte Maier, the daughter of a distinguished physician of Berlin, and he finally settled at Baireuth. In 1809 the prince primate, Carl von Dalberg, granted him a pension of 1000 florins per annum, which was afterwards continued by Maximilian, king of Bavaria. In 1817 the university of Heidelberg honoured him with the diploma of doctor of philosophy, and three years afterwards he was elected an ordinary member of the Academy of Sciences of Munich. In 1825 he became totally blind, and he died on the 14th of Nov. in that year. His works were edited by his friend, Dr. Otto, in 60 small 8vo. vols., Berlin, 1826-28. His writings, which are all in prose, and most of which may be called humorous novels, evince a profound knowledge of human nature and an intimate acquaintance with almost every department of science. Some of his publications are philosophical discussions, full of profound thought; but even here his humour sometimes gushes forth and enlivens the abstruseness of philosophical inquiry. English translations of some of his works have given in German Romance, by T. Carlyle, who has also written some essays on the life and writings of Jean Paul.

RICKMAN, THOMAS, F.S.A., an architect, born at Maidenhead 8 June, 1776. He abandoned the practice of medicine for commercial pursuits, and afterwards settled as an architect at Birmingham, where he died in Jan., 1841. Buildings erected from his designs are to be found in almost every English county. Among those which are most

admired may be enumerated the new buildings of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the churches of Oulton, near Leeds, and Hampton Lucy, in Warwickshire. He was the first to point out the chronological succession of modern styles, in his 'Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Gothic Architecture in England from the Conquest to the Reformation,' 1817. Mr. Rickman also wrote the letterpress to Cotman's 'Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk.'

RIDER, JOHN, D.D., was born at Carrington, Cheshire, about 1562. He took his degrees at Jesus College, Oxford, and obtained several preferments, the chief of which was the rectory of Winwick, in Lancashire. He afterwards became dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and in 1612 was consecrated bishop of Killaloe, where he died 1632. His works are, A Letter concerning the News out of Ireland, and of the Spaniards landing; Claim of Antiquity in behalf of the Protestant Religion; A Dictionary English and Latin, and Latin and English.

RIDER, WILLIAM, a clergyman, was for several years under-master of St. Paul's School, and lecturer of St. Vedast, Foster Lane. He published a 'History of England,' 50 vols., 1762-9; a Commentary on the Bible; and 'Lives and Writings of the Living Authors of Great Britain,' 1764. Died 1785.

RIDGLEY, THOMAS, D.D., an Independent minister, was born in London about 1667. He became assistant to Mr. Thomas Gouge, and in 1712 established an academy, the object of which was to bring up candidates for the ministry. In this situation he delivered a course of lectures on the Assembly's Catechism, which was published, with the title of 'A Body of Divinity.' For this he received the honorary degree of doctor from the university of Aberdeen. Died 27 March, 1734.

RIDLEY, GLO'STER, D.D., was born 1702, at sea, on board the 'Gloucester' Indiaman, to which circumstance he was indebted for his name. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. Soon after his ordination he was presented to the living of Weston, Norfolk, and the donative of Poplar, Middlesex, to which was added that of Romford, Essex. In 1763 he published the life of Bishop Ridley, and in 1768, at the desire of Archbishop Secker, he printed three letters to the author of the 'Confessional,' for which he was rewarded with a golden prebend in the church of Salisbury. He died at Poplar 3 Nov., 1774. Besides the above works, he published 'Eight Sermons preached at Lady Moyer's Lecture;' 'De Syriacarum novi fœderis atque usu dissertatio;' A Review of Phillip's Life of Pole; and some poems. His son, *James Ridley*, was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford. He became chaplain to a marching regiment, and died in the prime of life 1765. He is known by the 'History of James Lovegrove,' a novel; but more so by the 'Tales of the Genii.'

RIDLEY, NICHOLAS, D.D., one of the Reformers, was the son of Nicholas Ridley, Esq., of Unthank, near Willimoteswick, Northumberland. He received an excellent grammatical education at the school of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whence he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship 1524. To complete his knowledge of divinity he studied at Paris, and subsequently at Louvain. On his return he was

chosen one of the proctors of the university (1534), and was instrumental in procuring the decree of the university against the spiritual power of the Pope. Archbishop Cranmer made him one of his chaplains, and soon after this he became master of Pembroke Hall, together with which office he held considerable church preferment at Canterbury and Westminster. On the accession of Edward VI. he was consecrated bishop of Winchester, and in 1550 was translated to London. At this period he contracted a bitter dislike for the Princess Mary, and therefore more readily concurred in the steps subsequently taken for her exclusion from the throne. He was employed in all the ecclesiastical measures of King Edward's reign, particularly the compiling of the Liturgy and the framing of the Articles of Religion. It was owing to his representations that Christ's, St. Thomas's, and Bethlehem hospitals were founded. The duke of Northumberland prevailed upon him to concur in the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey. For this he was committed to the Tower, and after a confinement of eight months sent to Oxford to hold a disputation with the triumphant party. Refusing to recant his opinions he was pronounced an excommunicated heretic, degraded from his episcopal and all other ecclesiastical orders, and delivered over to the secular power for punishment according to law. He suffered death at the same stake with Latimer in front of Balliol College, Oxford, 16 Oct., 1555. His works were edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. Henry Christmas, 1841. —*Athen. Cantab.*

RIDLEY, Sir THOMAS, a civilian, was a native of Ely. He became master of Eton school; afterwards a master in Chancery, chancellor of Winchester, and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury. James I. conferred on him the honour of knighthood for the satisfaction afforded by his 'View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law.' Died 22 Jan., 1629.

RIDOLFI, CARLO, a painter of the Venetian school, born at Lonigo, near Vincenza, 1594; died at Venice 1658. He owes his fame chiefly to his 'Lives of Illustrious Venetian Painters,' 1648.

RIDOLFI, CLAUDIO, a painter, whose historical pieces and portraits are much admired, was born at Verona 1574, and died at Corinaldo 1644.

RIEGO Y NUNEZ, RAFAEL DEL, a Spanish revolutionist, born at Tuña, in the Asturias, 1785. He was the first to proclaim the Spanish constitution of 1820. At the head of a small battalion, which gradually increased, he succeeded in defeating the opposition which was made to him. Ultimately the provinces declared their independence, and for a time Riego was hailed and rewarded as the liberator of his country. Being elected a deputy to the Cortes of 1822, he was chosen president of that body, in which post he displayed great firmness and moderation. At length Ferdinand beginning to violate the constitution which he had sworn to observe, Riego again took the field; but the king's party being assisted by the French under the Duc d'Angoulême, Riego was taken prisoner, and being sent to Madrid, was there executed as a traitor 7 Oct., 1823.

RIENZI, NICHOLAS GABRINI DE, a native of Rome, who, in the fourteenth century, made himself famous by an attempt to restore the republic. He was of low origin, but had received a liberal education, and possessed great eloquence, which induced his fellow-citizens to send him as one of their deputies to Pope Clement VI., then at Avignon. Rienzi, on this occasion, drew so affecting a picture of the distressed state of the city, that the Pope appointed him apostolic notary, which office he discharged with great credit. But while he appeared actuated by the purest principles, he was secretly forming a conspiracy for the alteration of the government. To his partizans he represented the advantages they would derive from possessing the revenues of the apostolic chamber; and he had the address to persuade the Pope's vicar-general that it was for the interest of his holiness to allow the seizure of these treasures, in order to curb the pride of the Roman nobility. By these means he became the idol of the people, who declared him sovereign of Rome; and, what was more extraordinary, the Pope confirmed the title. Rienzi, however, governed the city with judgment and moderation for some time; but the pomp of power spoiled him, and he became a tyrant. A confederacy was then formed against him, and he fled for refuge to Prague, where he was seized and sent to the Pope, who confined him in a dungeon three years. Innocent II., however, the successor of Clement, not only gave him his liberty, but even appointed him governor of Rome, thinking that he would prove a useful instrument to correct the disturbances which then raged in the ecclesiastical states. Rienzi, however, was now an altered man, and his cruelties raised him new enemies, by whom he was put to death 8 Oct., 1354.

RIES, FERDINAND, a pianist and composer, who resided for several years in this country, was born at Bonn 1784, and died at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 13 Jan., 1838.

RIGAUD, HYACINTHE, a painter, born at Perpignan 1659. He excelled in portrait, and has been called the Vandyke of France. In the course of his long career he painted five monarchs, besides a number of princes. Louis XV. conferred on him the order of St. Michael and a patent of nobility. Died 19 Dec., 1743.

RIGAUT, STEPHEN PETER, F.R.S., was born at Richmond, Surrey, 1774, of a family long connected with science, both his father and his maternal grandfather having been Observer to the king at Kew, which office was conferred upon himself on his father's death in 1814. He became a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; Savilian professor of astronomy in that university 1810; and died 16 March, 1839. Mr. Rigaut in 1831 printed the Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence of Dr. Bradley, to which in 1833 he added a Supplement, including an account of Harriott's Astronomical Papers. In 1838 he published some valuable notices on the first publication of Newton's Principia. He was a frequent contributor to the scientific journals. His son, *S. Jordan Rigaut*, D.D., became bishop of Antigua 1857, and died 16 May, 1859.

RIGHTWISE. *See* RITWYSE.

RILEY, JOHN, a portrait-painter, born in London 1646; died 1691. He was the scholar of Fuller and Zoust, and after the death of Lely was appointed state-painter.

RINALDI, ODERIC, an ecclesiastical historian, was a native of Treviso, and a member of the congregation of the Oratory. He continued the Annals of Baronius, in 10 vols. folio; besides which

e published an abridgment of the whole work in talian. Born 1595; died 1671.

RING, JOHN, a surgeon, born near Salisbury 751, received his education at Winchester School, fter which he became a pupil of the two Hunters t St. George's Hospital. In 1772 he began to ractise for himself in Swallow Street, where, and n the neighbourhood, he continued in great and eserved reputation till his death on 7 Dec., 1821. Ir. Ring was a zealous defender of vaccination, support which he established an institution at considerable expense, and he also liberally gave is assistance to other charities. Besides his medi- al works he occasionally composed Latin and nglish verse with fluency, spirit, and elegance. is chief publication is 'A Translation of the Works of Virgil, partly original and partly altered om Dryden and Pitt,' 2 vols., 1820.

RINTOUL, ROBERT STEPHEN, a journalist, the rojector and first editor of the 'Spectator' news- aper, was born in Scotland 1787; and died 2 April, 1858.

RINUCCINI, OTTAVIO, a poet, was a native of orence. He went to France with Mary de' Me- ci, and is said to have been the first who in- ented the opera, or musical drama, in the year 600. He wrote three pieces, 'Daphne,' 'Euri- ce,' and 'Ariadne.' Died at Florence 1621.

RIOLAN, JEAN, a physician, born at Amiens 539, took his degree at Paris, where he became an of the faculty, and died in 1606. He was lefender of the doctrines of Hippocrates, and the ncients, against the chemists. His 'Discourse n Hermaphrodites' is still sought after by the urious.

RIOLAN, JEAN, son of the above, was born at ris in 1577. He became royal professor of ana- my and botany, and physician to Mary de' Me- ci. The university of Paris was indebted to m for the botanic garden. He died 19 Feb., 657. He made discoveries in anatomy and pub- hed several works, in one of which he attacked arvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

RIPON, FREDERIC JOHN ROBINSON, first EARL OF, econd son of Lord Grantham, was born in Lon- n 1 Nov., 1782, and from Harrow School was nt to St. John's College, Cambridge. On leaving e university he became private secretary to his ative, Lord Hardwicke, who was then lord-lieu- nant of Ireland. He first obtained a seat in Par- ment for Carlow, but in 1807 he was elected for e family borough of Ripon. In 1809 he became nder-secretary of state for the colonies in the rceval administration. From the Colonial Office, nich was then also the War Office, Mr. Robinson ired with Lord Castlereagh, when that states- an withdrew from the Government on his arrel and duel with Mr. Canning, but in the llowing year his near relation becoming first d of the Admiralty, offered him a seat at the ard, and he remained a lord until, in 1812, the rmiership devolved on Lord Liverpool, in con- quence of the assassination of Mr. Perceval. der the auspices of the new chief he entered the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade, loying along with this office the emoluments first of a lord of the Treasury, and subsequently paymaster of the forces. He was then made rivy councillor. At the end of a few years he came president of the Board of Trade, and m the Board of Trade rose to the ministry finance. He was for four years chancellor of the Exchequer, and then returned once more to the Colonial Office, but now as secretary of state. In 1827, having previously been raised to the peerage as Viscount Goderich, he became first lord of the Treasury and prime minister. Through internal dissensions, however, the cabinet over which he presided gave way before it had an opportunity of meeting Parliament, and when he had been at the head of it three months. Lord Goderich was colonial secretary in Earl Grey's ministry of 1830, and became lord privy seal in 1833, receiving at the same time an earldom, taking his title from Ripon, the borough which had faithfully returned him to Parliament for twenty years. In 1834 he withdrew from the cabinet, alarmed at the ultra-Liberal propositions of the Reform administration in regard to the Irish Church. In Sir Robert Peel's government of 1841 the earl was president, first of the Board of Trade, and next of the Board of Control. On the break-up of Sir R. Peel's government in 1846 the earl retired from official life. Died 28 Jan., 1859. The earl of Ripon was the last of that race of cabinet ministers who ruled England in the dreary period between the conclusion of the war and the first Reform Bill, and whom Mr. Disraeli has satirised as a cluster of mediocrities, headed by an arch-mediocrity.

RIPPERDA, JOHN WILLIAM, BARON DE, was born of a noble family in Groningen. He rose to the rank of colonel of infantry in the Dutch service, and in 1715 was sent on a mission to Spain, where he insinuated himself into the favour of Philip V., who gave him the title of duke, and made him prime minister. His fall, however, was as rapid as his rise, and he was thrown into the castle of Segovia, where he remained till 1728, when he escaped to Portugal, from whence he passed to England, and next to Holland. He then offered his services to the Morocco ambassador, who accepted them, and Ripperda became as powerful in Africa as he had been in Spain. He now turned Mussulman, and assumed the name of Osman; but after some time he fell into disgrace, and was committed to prison. However, he regained his liberty, and went to Tetuan, where he died, in Nov., 1737.

RISHANGER, WILLIAM DE, an English chronicler, born 1250, became a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's, and was appointed historiographer to Henry III. He was living in 1322. His Chronicle was printed for the Camden Society 1840, under the editorship of J. O. Halliwell.

RITCHIE, LEITCH, novelist, was a native of Greenock, and commenced his literary career in early youth, whilst clerk in a mercantile firm, by starting a periodical called 'The Wanderer.' He afterwards removed to London, where he edited in succession 'The 'Englishman's Magazine,' 'The Era,' and 'The Indian News.' He also wrote the letterpress for such illustrated works as 'Turner's Annual Tour,' and 'Heath's Picturesque Annual,' besides superintending the issue of 'The Library of Romance,' to which he contributed the story of Schinderhannes, the Robber of the Rhine. He is principally known, however, by his tale of 'Wearyfoot Common,' originally published in Chambers' Journal, of which periodical he was editor for several years. Died 15 Jan., 1865.

RITSON, JOSEPH, a lawyer and antiquary, was born at Stockton, in Durham, 2 Oct., 1752. He settled in London as a conveyancer, and purchased

the office of high-bailiff of the Savoy, which he held to his death on 3 Sept., 1803. As an antiquary, particularly in old poetry, he possessed merit, which was counterbalanced by pride and impiety. His principal publications are, A Collection of English Songs, 3 vols.; The English Anthology, 3 vols.; Robin Hood, a collection of Ballads, &c., 2 vols.; A Collection of Scotch Songs, 2 vols.; Biographia Poetica, a Catalogue of English Poets; On Abstinence from Animal Food.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, a mathematician, born in Pennsylvania 1732. He was a watchmaker; and in 1769 the American Philosophical Society employed him to observe the transit of Venus. He afterwards constructed an observatory, where he made some important discoveries. After the revolutionary war he was appointed director of the Mint, and treasurer of his native province. He also had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him, and succeeded Franklin as president of the Philosophical Society. Many of his papers are in the Transactions of the Institution to which he belonged. Died 10 July, 1796.

RITTER, HENRY, a German philosopher, born at Zerbst 1791, was educated at the universities of Halle, Göttingen, and Berlin. He devoted himself at an early age to the study of the chief ancient and modern systems of philosophy, and wrote 'History of Ancient Philosophy,' 1829-53; 'Essay on German Philosophy, down to Kant,' 1853; 'A History of Christian Philosophy;' and other works. Died at Göttingen 3 Feb., 1869.

RITTER, KARL, an eminent geographer, born in Prussia 1779, was educated at the university of Halle, and studied ancient history at Göttingen. He was subsequently appointed professor of geography at Frankfort. He wrote several learned works, including 'Geography considered in its relation to Nature and the History of Men,' 2 vols., 1817-18; 'History of the Nations of Europe before Herodotus,' 1820; 'On the Sources of the Nile,' 1844; 'On the Jordan and the Red Sea,' 1850; 'On Palestine and its Christian Population,' 1852; 'Introduction to the Study of Geography, with Remarks on a more scientific method of Geographical Studies,' 1853; besides Memoirs and Reports published in the Transactions of several learned societies. Died at Quedlinburg 29 Sept., 1859.

RITTERSHUSIUS, CONRADUS, a civilian, born at Brunswick 25 Sept., 1560. After taking his doctor's degree at Basil, he became professor of law at Altorf, where he died 25 May, 1613. He wrote some works on civil law, and notes upon Greek and Latin authors. His edition of Oppian was printed 1657.

RITTERSHUSIUS, NICHOLAS, son of the above, born at Altorf 1597, became professor of feudal law there; and died 1670. He published some of his father's works; also an oration on the 'Periplus of Hanno;' and a collection entitled 'Genealogia Imperatorum, Regum, Ducum, Comitum,' &c.

RITWYSE, JOHN, a grammarian, born at Salle, Norfolk, and educated at Eton, whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge, 1508. He became usher to William Lilly of St. Paul's School, and succeeded him in the mastership 1522. Ritwyse wrote a Latin tragedy, entitled 'Dido,' and published an improved edition of Lilly's Grammar. Died 1532.—*Athen. Cantab.*

RITZ, VALENTINE, a painter, resided above fifty years at Cambridge, and was buried at Little St. Mary's in that town 3 Jan., 1744-5. He was a native of Germany.

RIVE, JEAN JOSEPH, was born 19 May, 1730, at Apt, in Provence. He was brought up to the Church, but on the breaking out of the Revolution he became a furious anarchist, and ended a turbulent life at Marseilles 1792. His works are chiefly on subjects of bibliography and literary history.

RIVERS, ANTHONY WOODVILLE, EARL, was the son of Sir Richard Woodville, Lord Rivers, by Jacqueline of Luxemburg, duchess of Bedford. He was born about 1442; and, in his seventeenth year, accompanied his father on an expedition to deprive the earl of Warwick of the government of Calais, where they were made prisoners. When Edward IV. came to the throne, and married the daughter of Lord Rivers, Anthony Woodville was honoured with the Garter, and appointed captain-general of the king's forces. He was also made governor of Prince Edward, and chief butler of England. On the death of the king, the earl assembled a body of troops, with the intention of crowning his nephew; but his design was defeated by the duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who caused the gallant nobleman to be beheaded in the castle of Pontefract 13 June, 1483. Earl Rivers was the patron of Caxton, who printed 'The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers,' translated by him from the French, 1477; 'The Moral Proverbs of Christine of Pyse;' 'The Boke namd Cordyale or Memorare Novissima.' According to Caxton, Lord Rivers also 'made divers balades agenst the seven dedely synnes.' One of these ballads is in Percy's Reliques.

RIVET DE LA GRANGE, ANTOINE, a French Benedictine, was born in 1683, at Confolens, in Poictiers; and died in 1749. His works are, Le Necrologe de Port Royal des Champs; The Literary History of France, 9 vols. 4to. This last was extended by Clemencet to 13 vols.

RIVIÈRE, ROCH LE BAILLIF, SIEUR DE LA, a French physician and astrologer, was a native of Falaise. He followed the principles of Paracelsus, which subjected him to so much criticism, that he was obliged to make an apology for his doctrine. He published 'Demonsterion, sive 300 Aphorismi continentes summam Doctrinæ Paracelsicæ,' 1578, and in 1580 a 'Treatise on the Plague.' De la Rivière was also author of some other works, and died 5 Nov., 1605, at Paris. He had been first physician to Henry IV.

RIVINUS, AUGUSTUS QUIRINUS, a botanist, born at Leipsic 1652. He became professor of physiology and botany at his native place, where he died 1723. He published a 'Systema Plantarum,' and some works on medicine. His son and successor, *John Augustus Rivinus*, died in 1725.

RIZZIO, or RICCI, DAVID, a musician, born at Turin 1540, and brought up in France, where his father was a dancing-master. David visited Scotland about 1564, in the suite of the ambassador of Savoy; and there, by his vocal powers, attracted the notice of the unfortunate Queen Mary. Having once obtained a footing at court, Rizzio behaved in such a manner as to excite the envy and hatred of the courtiers; but there is every reason to believe that his religion contributed as much as anything to exasperate the Scots. On 9 March, 1566, Lord Darnley and some of the nobles murdered Rizzio in the queen's presence. As a performer

ne excelled on the lute; but it is not true that he improved the music of Scotland.

ROBERT BRUCE, a Scotch gentleman, born about 1274. He opposed John Balliol for the crown of Scotland, which was awarded to the latter by Edward I. of England. When Balliol was deposed, Bruce was elected king, and in 1314 defeated the English at the battle of Bannockburn. He afterwards made peace with Edward III., who renounced all claim to Scotland, for himself and his heirs. Bruce died 7 June, 1329; and on his death-bed desired that his heart might be carried to the Holy Land, and deposited in the Holy Sepulchre.

ROBERT OF GENEVA. *See* CLEMENT VII.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, the oldest of our English poets, lived in the time of Henry II. Camden quotes many of his old English rhymes, and speaks highly of him. He died about the beginning of the reign of King John, at an advanced age.

ROBERT, HUBERT, a French painter of architecture and landscape, born 1733 at Paris, where he died 15 April, 1808.

ROBERT, LOUIS LEOPOLD, a painter and engraver, born at La Chaux-de-Fonds, in the canton of Neufchâtel, Switzerland, 13 May, 1794; committed suicide at Venice 20 March, 1835. In 1810 he went to Paris to study engraving under Girardet, but he afterwards abandoned engraving altogether, and proceeding to Italy, devoted himself entirely to his pencil. His picture of 'The Reapers,' exhibited at the Louvre 1832, is his masterpiece. Among his other paintings are 'The Neapolitan improvisatore,' the 'Madonna del Arco,' and 'The Venetian Fisherman.'

ROBERTS, DAVID, an English painter, was born 1796, in Stockbridge, Edinburgh, where his father, John Roberts, was a shoemaker. At an early age he was apprenticed to a house-painter. Even while following this humble calling he showed that he possessed artistic talent of no ordinary kind, and he succeeded in procuring admission to the Academy of the Board of Trustees. In 1822 he was engaged as a scene-painter at Drury Lane, and in 1826 first appeared as an exhibitor in the Gallery of the Royal Academy of London. Subsequently he visited Spain, where he spent several years in the search for subjects for his pencil. In 1839 he was elected A.R.A., and in 1841 admitted to the full honours of an Academician. During a protracted visit to Syria and Egypt he made a marvellous collection of sketches, which were afterwards lithographed. They form the magnificent work entitled 'The Holy Land, Syria, Idumea, Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia' (4 vols. fol., 1842, &c.). The number of Mr. Roberts's paintings, and many of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy, is very great. He was certainly the best architectural painter that our country has produced. Nothing can be more effective than his views of cathedral interiors lit up with gorgeous pageants of the Roman Catholic religion. He gave a grand, broad effect; a truthful general result, and did not much trouble himself with minuteness of workmanship. He who began as a humble house-painter, and ended a Royal Academician, had not a little to boast of. He, too, belonged to that proud phalanx of men whose biographies touch most keenly all young ambition—the self-made men who, from small beginnings, have fought their way upwards

to fame, wealth, and station. Mr. Roberts died in London 25 Nov., 1864.

ROBERTSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, a popular preacher, eldest son of Capt. Frederick Robinson, R.A., was born in London 3 Feb., 1816. At the age of sixteen he was placed at the New Academy in Edinburgh, and he afterwards matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford (B.A. 1841; M.A. 1844). Having held several curacies, he became in 1847 incumbent of Trinity Chapel, Brighton. He then became one of the most popular preachers in the town, being gifted with a ready eloquence, for the support of which he usually carried only a few notes into the pulpit. His theological opinions were free from the trammels of any particular section of the Anglican Church; and his discourses were distinguished by the liberality of his sentiments, as well as by the poetical beauty of his thoughts. Mr. Robertson was also a favourite lecturer. Several volumes of his lectures and sermons have been published, and his 'Life and Letters,' edited by S. A. Brooke, appeared at London in 2 vols. 8vo., 1865; 3rd edition 1868.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH, LL.D., a Scotch antiquary, was born at Aberdeen, and took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh. He was one of the chief founders of the Spalding Club, instituted in 1839, and he also rendered material assistance to the Maitland Club. In 1853 he was appointed curator of the Historical Department of Her Majesty's Register House, Edinburgh. Dr. Robertson's publications are, 'The Book of Bon-Accord;' 'The Diary of General Patrick Gordon;' 'Collections for the History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff;' 'Illustrations of the Topography of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff,' which, like the two preceding, was edited for the Spalding Club; 'An Inventory of the Jewels and Personal Property of Queen Mary,' edited for the Bannatyne Club; 'Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ,' edited for the same club; and 'Memoir of the Episcopal Church.' Died 13 Dec., 1866.

ROBERTSON, THOMAS WILLIAM, a dramatist, born 9 Jan., 1829, and educated at Spalding, Lincolnshire, and in Holland, wrote some dramas for the minor theatres, which met with moderate success, and 'The Cantab,' a farce, produced at the Strand Theatre 1862. His reputation was established by the comedy 'Society,' brought out at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in Nov. 1865. It was followed by 'Ours,' produced at the same establishment 12 Sept., 1866; by 'Shadow Tree Shaft,' which proved a failure, produced at the Princess's Theatre 6 Feb., 1867; by 'Caste,' another success, first played at the Prince of Wales's Theatre April 6; and by 'For Love,' at the New Holborn Theatre 5 Oct., 1867. Died 3 Feb., 1871.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Dublin 16 Oct., 1705. He studied at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A., 1725; but was expelled the university for the part he took in asserting the right of the students to choose a rector. Afterwards the proceedings were reversed, and he was restored. On taking orders he obtained some preferment in Ireland, which he vacated by turning Arian. In 1768 he was chosen master of the grammar-school at Wolverhampton, where he died 20 May, 1783. He published 'An Attempt to explain the words Reason, Substance, Person, Creeds, Orthodoxy, Catholic Church, Subscription, &c.' On sending a copy of this heretical publica-

tion to the university of Glasgow he was complimented with the degree of D.D.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, D.D., was born 1721, at Borthwick, in Mid Lothian, of which place his father was minister. He received his education first at Dalkeith, and next at the university of Edinburgh. In 1743 he was presented to the living of Gladsmuir; and when the Rebellion broke out, in 1745, he took up arms, as a volunteer, for the defence of the government. On the restoration of tranquillity he returned to his parochial duties; and while at Gladsmuir published a 'Sermon, preached before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in Scotland,' of which he lived to see fourteen editions. About this time he removed to Edinburgh, on being presented to one of the churches of that city. He was also appointed chaplain of Stirling Castle; in 1761 one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary for Scotland; and the next year chosen principal of the university of Edinburgh. In 1764 the office of historiographer of Scotland, with a salary of £200 a-year, was revived in his favour; and he might have obtained high preferment in the Church of England if he had chosen to take episcopal orders, which he declined. His next work was the 'History of Charles V.,' which subject he adopted in preference to the History of England, though this last was expressly recommended to him by King George III. In 1777 he published the 'History of America,' for which he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Madrid. Since his death two additional chapters to this work have been printed. The last publication of Dr. Robertson was 'An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India,' 1791. Died 11 June, 1793.

ROBERVAL, GILES-PERSONNE DE, a mathematician, born 8 Aug., 1602, at Roberval, in the diocese of Beauvais. He became professor of mathematics in the college of Maitre Gervais, and also in the Royal College at Paris. He was likewise a member of the Academy of Sciences, and died 27 Oct., 1675. His principal works are, A Treatise on Mechanics; another entitled 'Aristarchus Samos;' papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.

ROBESPIERRE, FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN JOSEPH ISIDORE, a revolutionary monster, born at Arras 1758. Having lost his father in his childhood he was taken under the protection of the bishop of Arras, who sent him to the college of Louis le Grand, after which he studied the law, and was admitted an advocate in the council of Artois. About this time he published a treatise on Electricity, and another on Crimes and Punishments, in which he denied the right of society to put offenders to death. At the beginning of the Revolution he was elected a member of the States-General, where he obtained the name of 'Incorruptible,' by his constant declaration against political corruption. The Jacobin Club raised him to power, when a scene of blood followed, to which no parallel can be found in history. Robespierre and his creatures established the terrible tribunal called the Committee of Public Safety, which spread dismay and death throughout France. At length a confederacy was formed against the tyrant, who was arrested 27 July, 1794, but not till his lower jaw was broken by a pistol-shot; and the next day he suffered under the guillotine amidst the execrations of the multitude.

ROBIN HOOD. *See* HOOD.

ROBIN, JEAN, a distinguished botanist, keeper of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, was born 1550; died 25 April, 1629. His son and successor, *Vespasien Robin* (b. 22 July, 1579; d. 5 Aug., 1662), was also a celebrated botanist.

ROBINS, BENJAMIN, a mathematician, born at Bath in 1707. He became a teacher of mathematics, and in 1742 published an excellent treatise on Gunnery, for which he received the gold medal from the Royal Society. On the return of Lord Anson from his voyage round the world, Mr. Robins was employed to prepare the narrative of that expedition for the press. The book came out, however, in the name of the chaplain of the 'Centurion.' In 1750 Mr. Robins went to India as engineer-general to the Company, but died at Madras 29 July, 1751. His mathematical tracts were printed in two vols., 1761.

ROBINSON, ANASTASIA. *See* PETERBOROUGH.

ROBINSON, EDWARD, an American philologist and Biblical scholar, born at Southington, Conn., 10 April, 1794; died 24 Jan., 1863.

ROBINSON, JOHN, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, was born 1575, probably in Lincolnshire, and educated at Cambridge, either in Emmanuel or Corpus Christi College. After holding for some time a benefice near Great Yarmouth, when a society of Dissenters was formed in the North of England, about 1602, he was chosen their pastor with Clifton. Persecution drove his congregation into Holland in 1608, and he soon followed them. At Amsterdam, where they found emigrants of the same religious sentiments, they remained about a year; but as the minister, J. Smith, was unsteady in his opinions, Robinson proposed a removal to Leyden. Here they continued eleven years, and their numbers so increased that they had in the church three hundred communicants. Robinson, when he first went to Holland, was a most rigid separatist from the Church of England; but by conversation with Dr. Ames and R. Parker he became more moderate, though he condemned the use of the liturgy, and the indiscriminate admission to the sacraments. In 1613 Episcopius, one of the professors of the university of Leyden, the successor of Arminius, and of the same doctrine with him, published some theses, which he engaged to defend against all opposers. Robinson, being earnestly requested to accept the challenge by Polyander, the other professor, who was a Calvinist, held a disputation in the presence of a numerous assembly, and completely foiled Episcopius his antagonist. In 1617, when another removal was contemplated, Robinson entered zealously into the plan of making a settlement in America. Having succeeded in the negotiations, a minority of the congregation, under the lead of Brewster, the ruling elder, set out, 1620, in two ships, the 'Speedwell' and the 'Mayflower,' which could hold only a small number. It was the intention of Robinson to follow with the rest of the congregation; but he died 1 March, 1625, before the consent of the association of English merchants who controlled the enterprise could be obtained. Mr. Robinson, who was an acute controversialist, and highly versed in classical learning, published 'A Justification of Separation from the Church of England,' 1610; 'Of Religious Communion,' 1614; 'Apologia Justa et Necessaria,' 1619, translated into English 1644; 'Defence of the Doctrine propounded by the Synod of Dort,' 1624; 'A Treatise of the Lawfulness of Learning of the Ministers of

the Church in England,' 1634; and 'Essays or Observations, Divine and Moral,' 1628, 2nd edition 1638. His collected Works, with a memoir by Robert Ashton, were published in 3 vols. at London, 1851.

ROBINSON, JOHN, a prelate and statesman, born at Cleasby, Yorkshire, 7 Nov., 1650. He took his degrees at Oriel College, Oxford, after which he went as chaplain to the embassy at Stockholm, where he also became the resident minister, and while there wrote an 'Account of Sweden.' On his return to England he was made dean of Windsor and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1710 he was consecrated bishop of Bristol; and soon after appointed lord privy seal, next a lord of trade and plantations, and subsequently one of the plenipotentiaries at the treaty of Utrecht. In 1714 he was translated to London. Died 11 April, 1723.

ROBINSON, MARY, was the daughter of Captain Darby, of Bristol, and born there 1758. She married at the early age of sixteen; but her husband being a profligate, and her own disposition gay, she soon fell into trouble, to relieve herself from which she had recourse to the stage. In this situation, while acting 'Perdita,' in the Winter's Tale, she attracted the particular notice of the prince of Wales; but this connection did not last long. She next lived with a general officer, but being deprived of the use of her limbs by a rheumatic fever, she retired on a pension to Englefield Green, and died there 28 Dec., 1800. Her writings consist of novels, poems, and 'Memoirs of her own Life.' Mrs. Robinson left a daughter, who published some poems, and died 1818.

ROBINSON, RICHARD, archbishop of Armagh, and Baron Rokeby, was born in Yorkshire in 1709. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1751 he accompanied the duke of Dorset to Ireland, and the same year was advanced to the bishopric of Killaloe; from whence he was translated in 1759 to Leighlin and Ferns, in 1761 to Kildare, and in 1765 to the primacy. In 1777 he was elevated to the temporal peerage, and in 1783 appointed prelate of the order of St. Patrick. In 1785 he succeeded his brother in the baronetcy, and was the last survivor of the Robinsons of Rokeby in the male line. He died at Clifton in Oct., 1794. The archbishop, besides building a palace at Armagh, with an observatory, founded a school and a public library there, which last he furnished with a large collection of books, and left a liberal endowment for its support.

ROBINSON, ROBERT, a Baptist minister, was born at Swaffham, Norfolk, Oct., 1735. He was apprenticed to a banker in London; but at the age of twenty he became a preacher among the Calvinistic Methodists. Afterwards he turned Baptist, and in 1759 was chosen minister by a congregation of that persuasion at Cambridge. His stipend being small, he helped it out by turning dealer in corn and coals. Amidst these occupations he acquired a knowledge of the languages, and published some works which obtained celebrity. The principal of these were a translation of Saurin's sermons, and a tract against Lindsey entitled 'A Plea for the Divinity of Christ.' His principles, however, were far from being settled, and at length he became an avowed Socinian. He died suddenly at Birmingham 8 June, 1790. His last work was a 'History of Baptism,' published after his death, with another volume entitled 'Ecclesiastical Researches.'

ROBINSON, TANCRED, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (M.D. 1685). He became a member of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a frequent contributor on subjects of natural history. Many of his letters are also in Ray's Correspondence. Died 29 March, 1748.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, born at Wakefield 29 Aug., 1749, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship; and held the living of St. Mary's, Leicester, from 1788 till his death on 24 March, 1813. Mr. Robinson, who entertained Calvinistic opinions, wrote 'Scripture Characters;' 'The Christian System unfolded;' sermons and tracts.

ROBISON, JOHN, was born 1739, at Boghall, Stirlingshire. He received his education at the college of Glasgow; on leaving which he became mathematical tutor to a son of Admiral Knowles. In 1762 the lords of the Admiralty appointed him to go out to Jamaica for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of Harrison's timekeeper. On his return he renewed his studies at Glasgow, and in 1769 succeeded Dr. Black as reader in chemistry. The year following he went with Sir Charles Knowles to St. Petersburg, and while there was made inspector of the corps of marine cadets. On receiving an invitation to the chair of natural philosophy at Edinburgh he quitted Russia, accompanied by some pupils, who wished to profit by his instructions. When the Royal Society of Scotland was instituted in 1783, Mr. Robison was chosen secretary, and several of his papers are in the Transactions of that learned body. In 1798 he published an extraordinary book entitled 'Proofs of a Conspiracy against the Religions and Governments of Europe,' for which he obtained the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Glasgow. He next edited the lectures of Dr. Black, which he illustrated with notes. His last publication was the 'Elements of Mechanical Philosophy.' Died 30 Jan., 1805.

ROBSON, FREDERIC, a comedian, whose real name was *Brounbill*, born at Margate 1821; died 12 Aug., 1864.

ROBSON, GEORGE FENNEL, an eminent painter in water-colours, was the son of a wine-merchant of Durham, where he was born 1790. From his earliest infancy he manifested a decided taste for drawing, and he was accordingly put under Mr. Harle, the only drawing-master his native city furnished. At the age of sixteen he came to London. His first publication was a view of his native city, the profits of which enabled him to visit the Highlands of Scotland. In the habit of a shepherd, with a wallet at his back and Scott's Poems in his pocket, he wandered over the mountains, winter and summer, until he became familiar with the various aspects they presented under the different changes of season, and laid up a stock of materials which lasted him his life. On his return he published 'Outlines of the Grampian Mountains' (1819). In 1813 he first appeared as an exhibitor in the ninth annual exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, and he was elected a member the following year; but it was not till the exhibition of 1815 that his works commanded that public attention which gained for him extensive and abundant patronage. Among his numerous works we may mention a 'View of

London from the Bridge before Sunrise,' and 'The City of Durham from the North East.' He also drew 'Picturesque Views of the English Cities,' published with letterpress descriptions by Mr. Britton in 1826. Many of his drawings were made conjointly with Mr. Hills, whose admirable mode of treating animals accorded perfectly with Mr. Robson's magnificent and characteristic backgrounds. Died 8 Sept., 1833.

ROCCA, Angelo, an ecclesiastic, born at Rocca Contrata, in the march of Ancona, 1545. He took his doctor's degree in divinity at Padua, and in 1579 obtained a place in the Vatican, where also he had the superintendence of the Apostolic press. He died 8 April, 1620, and left his library to the public. He wrote several bibliographical and antiquarian works in Latin.

ROCHAMBEAU, Donatien Marie Joseph de Vimeur, Comte de, son of Marshal Rochambeau, mentioned below, was born 1750. He accompanied his father to America; was sent to St. Domingo 1792, and to Martinique 1793. He drove the English from the latter colony, and caused the French republican government to be recognised; but soon afterwards, being besieged in Port Royal by superior forces, he was compelled to capitulate 1794. He accompanied General Leclerc to St. Domingo, defeated Toussaint-Louverture in 1802, and on Leclerc's death he became commander-in-chief. In 1803, his troops having been decimated by sickness, he was obliged to surrender to the insurgents, who delivered him over to the English, and he did not regain his freedom till 1811. Afterwards he was employed in the German army, and fell at the battle of Leipsic 18 Oct., 1813.

ROCHAMBEAU, Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de, marshal of France, born at Vendôme 1 July, 1725. He entered the military service 1742, and became a brigadier of infantry after having distinguished himself at the capture of Minorca 1756. In 1780, being then lieutenant-general, he was sent to America with six thousand men; and in the following year he acted in concert with Washington in the operations which brought about the capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown. On his return to France, after the peace of 1783, he was appointed governor of Picardy and Artois. In 1791 he received a marshal's bâton. The same year he was invested with the command of the Army of the North; but after an unsuccessful attempt to restore discipline in it, he resigned 1792. In 1793 he was sentenced to death by the Revolutionary tribunal; but on his name being called for execution, it was found that the cart which conveyed the prisoners to the place of execution was already full, and the superintending officer pushed him back, saying, 'Stand back, old fellow; your turn will come later.' However, Robespierre fell before his turn came, and he was liberated. Died 10 May, 1807. His 'Memoires' were published in 2 vols., 1809.

ROCHEFOUCAULD, François, Duc de la, prince of Marsillac, a French author and moralist, born 15 Dec., 1613. He distinguished himself as one of the most brilliant young noblemen about the court, and formed a connection with the famous duchess of Longueville, which involved him in the civil war of the Fronde. At the battle of St. Antoine, in Paris, he signalized his courage, and received a musket-shot, which for some time deprived him of sight. When these troubles were terminated, and he had made his peace with the government, he devoted himself to the pleasures of society and literature. His house was the resort of the best company at Paris in point of talents and understanding, and his conversation was relished by such persons as Boileau, Racine, Sévigné, and La Fayette. He died at Paris 17 March, 1680. He made himself famous by a work entitled 'Reflexions et Maximes,' many times printed, and abundantly both praised and criticized. The fundamental principle of this work is that self-love is the motive of all our actions. The duke also wrote 'Mémoires de la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche,' 2 vols. 1713.

ROCHESTER, John Wilmot, earl of, was the son of Henry, earl of Rochester, and born 1647. He was educated at the grammar-school of Burford, and at the age of twelve became a student of Wadham College, Oxford. On leaving the university he travelled, and at his return was made one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber, and comptroller of Woodstock Park. In 1665 he went to sea with the earl of Sandwich, and behaved gallantly, but afterwards declined in reputation, and led a very dissipated life, though he was much admired for his wit and good-nature. At length, worn out with debauchery, he fell into a decline, and died penitent 26 July, 1680. His poems are highly indecent.

ROCHESTER, Laurence Hyde, earl of, K.G., second son of Edward, earl of Clarendon, the lord chancellor, was early engaged about the court. He was made, in 1661, master of the robes to the king, and in 1676 he was sent as ambassador to Poland, and was present as plenipotentiary at the congress of Nimeguen. He was appointed first lord of the Treasury 1679, and warmly opposed the bill which was brought into Parliament to exclude the duke of York from the succession; and for his services he was raised to the peerage 1681 by the title of viscount Hyde, and afterwards earl of Rochester. In 1684 he was appointed president of the Council, lord treasurer, and in 1685 made Knight of the Garter. At the Revolution he was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and was sent in 1700 to Ireland as lord-lieutenant. His abilities recommended him equally in the next reign, as under Anne he was made president of the Council. Died 1711.

ROCHFORD, Lord. *See* Boleyn.

ROCHFORD, George Boleyn, viscount, brother of Anne Boleyn, the second queen of Henry VIII., was educated at Oxford, where he applied himself to poetry. In 1529 he became Viscount Rochfort, and after the marriage of Henry VIII. to his sister he was employed in several embassies, and appointed constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports; but when that tyrant became jealous of his consort, the charge of incest was brought against his lordship, who was beheaded on Tower Hill 17 May, 1536. He wrote poems, songs, and sonnets.

ROCK, Daniel, D.D., Catholic archæologist, a native of Liverpool, born in 1799, was educated at Old Hall, Herts, and at the English College, Rome. Having entered into holy orders and served the mission in London for two years, he became in 1827 domestic chaplain to the late earl of Shrewsbury, till, leaving Alton Towers, Staffordshire, he was appointed, in 1840, to the care of the Catholic congregation at Buckland, near Farringdon. On the reintroduction into England of the Catholic hierarchy in 1852 he was one of the first

canons of Southwark, and resigned his pastoral charge in Berks, in order to live near London, in 1854. He wrote 'Hierurgia, or the Sacrifice of the Mass expounded,' London, 1833, in 2 vols. 8vo., and in a second edition, 8vo., somewhat enlarged, in 1 vol., 1851, in which he illustrates most of the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church among the Latins, Greeks, and Orientals, not only by written evidences, but from paintings, sculptures, and inscriptions, found in the catacombs or elsewhere, belonging to the earliest ages of faith; 'The Church of our Fathers, as seen in St. Osmond's Rite for the Cathedral of Salisbury, with Dissertations on the Belief and Ritual in England before and after the Coming of the Normans;' and 'Did the Early Church in Ireland acknowledge the Pope's Supremacy?' published in 1844—the two last-mentioned works treat principally of our national ecclesiastical antiquities; 'Transubstantiation Vindicated;' 'The Mystic Crown of Mary, the Holy Maiden-Mother of God, born free from the stain of Original Sin,' in verse, 8vo., London, 1857; and other smaller productions. In 1862 he took an active part, as one of the committee, in carrying out the object of the 'Special Exhibition of Works of Art on Loan, chiefly of the Mediæval Period,' at the South Kensington Museum; and contributed the article in the official catalogue on 'Ecclesiastical Vestments, Tissues, and Embroideries,' there exhibited. In 1870 he wrote 'Textile Fabrics; a Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of Church Vestments, Dresses, Silk Stuffs, Needle-work, and Tapestries forming that section of the South Kensington Museum.' He died at Kensington 28 Nov., 1871.

ROCKINGHAM, CHARLES WATSON WENTWORTH, MARQUIS OF, K.G., born 13 May, 1730, succeeded his father in the marquisate at the age of 20. Though his natural abilities were not great, his amiability, generosity, and integrity, along with his vast wealth, combined to make him a prominent political leader. In 1765 he succeeded George Grenville in the premiership, with the position of first lord of the Treasury, and from that time till his death was the acknowledged leader of the liberal branch of the aristocracy. The ministry of which he was the head had not in it one man of commanding ability, and was ill-fitted to cope with a powerful opposition and with the distracted condition of the American colonies. Although it contained members who had voted against the passage of the Stamp Act, it did not undertake to repeal it, but made preparations to execute it in all the colonies. The general resistance which the attempt met with throughout America, and the impossibility of enforcing its provisions except at the point of the bayonet, led to a repeal of the Act in March, 1766; but at the same time an Act was passed declaring the supreme power of Parliament over America in all cases whatsoever. On July 12 Rockingham retired from power, and during the administration of Lord North was at the head of the aristocratic portion of the Opposition. On the resignation of North, Rockingham formed a ministry in March, 1782, which ended at his death on 1 July the same year.

RODNEY, GEORGE BRYDGES, LORD, was the son of Captain Henry Rodney, a naval officer. He was born at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, 19 Feb., 1718, entered early into the navy, and in 1742 obtained the command of a ship. In 1749 he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland, and on his return, in 1753, married the sister of the earl of Northampton. In 1759 he was made admiral of the Blue, and the same year destroyed the stores prepared at Havre de Grace for an invasion of England. In 1761 he served on the West India station with such activity that at the conclusion of the war he was made a baronet. In 1768 he was elected into Parliament for Northampton; but the contest ruined his estate. In 1771 he went to Jamaica as commander-in-chief, and at the expiration of the term of service retired to France, where overtures were made to him on the part of that government, which he refused with indignation. In 1779 he was again called into employment; and the year following, by defeating the Spanish fleet, under Langara, off Cape St. Vincent, he saved Gibraltar. After this he went to the West Indies, where, on the 12th of April, 1782, he gained a great victory over Count de Grasse, for which he was made a peer. He died in London 24 May, 1792.

ROE, Sir THOMAS, was born about 1580, at Low Layton, Essex, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford; after which he became a student of one of the inns of court. In 1604 he was knighted, and soon after went to make discoveries in America. In 1614 he was sent on an embassy to the Mogul, at whose court he remained three years. In 1621 he went in the same capacity to Constantinople, and during his residence there collected a number of manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian Library. He also brought over the Alexandrian copy of the Greek Bible, which is in the British Museum. In 1629 Sir Thomas negotiated a peace between Poland and Sweden; and it was by his advice that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, where he gained the battle of Leipsic. In 1640 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in Parliament. The next year he was sent ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and on his return was made chancellor of the Garter. He died in Nov., 1644. In 1622 was published his 'True and faithful Relation of what hath lately happened in Constantinople;' and in 1740 appeared 'The Negotiations of Sir Thomas Roe in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from 1621 to 1628.'

ROEBUCK, JOHN, M.D., was born at Sheffield 1718. He was educated at Northampton, and next at Edinburgh; but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1743; after which he settled at Birmingham, where he began to apply chemistry to practical uses. In these pursuits he was joined by Mr. Garbett; and they established, together, a manufacture of the oil of vitriol at Prestonpans. The doctor now gave up the medical profession, and soon after fixed his residence at Carron, where he instituted an extensive iron foundry, by which he would have realized an immense fortune, had he not unfortunately taken a lease of the duke of Hamilton's coal and salt works at Borrowstounness, whereby he ruined himself, and was obliged to dispose of all his other concerns, among which was his share in the steam-engine patent. He died 17 July, 1794. Some of his papers are in the Transactions of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh.

ROELAS, JUAN DE LAS, a Spanish painter and ecclesiastic, was born at Seville about 1560, and died 23 April, 1625, at Olivares, where he held a canonry.

ROEMER, OLAUS, a Danish astronomer, born 1644; became professor of astronomy at Copenhagen 1681, and died there 19 Sept., 1710. He

discovered, by the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, the velocity of night.

ROGERS, JOHN, born at Birmingham about 1509, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1526), and subsequently became chaplain to the English merchants at Antwerp, where he embraced Protestant opinions, and became intimate with Tyndal and Coverdale. In 1537 he set forth, abroad—but at what particular place is uncertain, and under the assumed name of Thomas Matthews—a translation into English of the Bible. At the accession of Edward VI. Rogers returned to England, and was made prebendary of St. Paul's; but when Mary came to the throne he was burnt in Smithfield 4 Feb., 1554-5, being the first of many who suffered death in that reign for their adherence to the Protestant religion.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ROGERS, JOHN, D.D., was born at Ensham, Oxfordshire, 1679, and educated at Oxford, being elected to a fellowship at Corpus Christi College. After completing his degrees in arts, he was presented to the vicarage of Buckland, in Berkshire, whence he removed to London, and became lecturer of St. Clement Danes; and also of Christ Church, Newgate Street. In 1716 he was instituted to the rectory of Wrington, Somersetshire; and some time after elected canon residentiary of Wells, of which church he became sub-dean. In 1719 he published 'A Discourse of the visible and invisible Church of Christ;' which he afterwards defended against Sykes, in 'A Review of the Discourse.' In 1726 he was appointed chaplain to the prince of Wales; and about the same time he published 'Eight Sermons on the Necessity of Divine Revelation,' against Collins, who retorted in a 'Letter to Dr. Rogers;' which drew from the latter 'A Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion.' In 1728 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He died 1 May, 1729; and after his decease two volumes of his sermons were published.

ROGERS, SAMUEL, F.R.S., F.S.A., a poet, wit, and patron of art, born 30 July, 1763, at Stoke Newington, Middlesex. His father was a London banker, and an eminent man among the dissenters. At a very early period of life young Rogers applied himself to the study of art and letters, which he perfected by extensive foreign travels. His first published essay in poetry was an 'Ode to Superstition, with some other Poems,' 1786. In 1792 appeared 'The Pleasures of Memory,' a poem in two parts, written in English heroics, with rhyme and with great elegance of language and correctness of thought. This work was the means of introducing him to Mr. Fox, an introduction that coloured the whole career of the poet, for no one could be ten minutes in Rogers's company without hearing some friendly reference to the name of Fox. The death of his father in 1793 left him in the possession of an ample fortune, and shortly afterwards he retired from active participation in business. His third publication, and his masterpiece, in the opinion of many, was his 'Epistle to a Friend, and other Poems,' 1798. In 1812 he published another poem, the 'Voyage of Columbus,' which met with indifferent success. This was followed by 'Jacqueline, a Tale,' 1814; and 'Human Life,' 1819. His last and largest publication was his descriptive poem of 'Italy,' 1822, which passed through several editions. He dedicated the remainder of his literary life to the publication of exquisitely illustrated editions of his 'Italy,' and his 'Poems.' For more than half a century he figured in the foremost rank of London literary society. It may indeed be doubted whether any English poet ever lived so much in the eyes of men and women as the Banker Bard of St. James's Place, where he pitched his tent in 1803. Rogers's 'Table Talk' was published shortly after his death, which occurred 18 Dec., 1855.

ROGET, PETER MARK, M.D., F.R.S., an English physician, born in London 1779; died at Malvern 13 Sept., 1869. As a scientific writer he is best known by his work on 'Animal and Vegetable Physiology,' published in 1834 as one of the Bridgewater Treatises. His 'Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases' has passed through many editions.

ROHAN, HENRI, DUC DE, was born 1579, at the castle of Blein, in Brittany. After the death of Henry IV. he was considered as the head of the Protestants, and he carried on three wars in their favour against Louis XIII., who, however, was reconciled to him in 1629. The duke then went into the Venetian service; but in 1631 he became generalissimo of the Grisons. He was mortally wounded in an action with the Imperialists 1638. He wrote, Memoirs; 'Les interests des Princes;' 'Le parfait Capitaine, ou l'Abrégé des Guerres des Commentaires de César;' and Memoirs relative to the War of the Valteline. His widow, *Marguerite de Bethune*, daughter of the great Sully, was a courageous woman, and defended Castres against the maréchal de Themines. She died in 1660. *Benjamin de Rohan*, brother of Henry, took the Isle of Rhé in 1625; but lost it again soon after, and came to England, where he died in 1630. *Anne Rohan*, sister of the duke, was distinguished by her spirit, learning, and piety. At the taking of Rochelle, she and her mother refused to be included in the capitulation, and were made prisoners of war. She wrote a poem on the death of Henry IV.; and studied the Scriptures in their original tongues. She died in 1646.

ROHAN, LOUIS RENÉ EDOUARD, Prince DE, French ambassador at Vienna, bishop of Strasburg, cardinal, and grand almoner of France, was born 1734. He is known by his gallantries, his dilapidations, and especially by his acting the part of dupe in the famous affair of the Diamond Necklace. For this he was tried before the Parliament and acquitted 1786. On the convocation of the States-General (1789) he was elected deputy by the clergy of Haguenau. He resigned his bishopric on the conclusion of the concordat (1801), and died at Ettenheim 16 Feb., 1803.

ROLAND, MANON JEANNE PHILEPON, wife of M. Roland, one of the agents in the French Revolution, was born at Paris 1754, and married 1780. Her husband then resided at Lyons, as a manufacturer; but being chosen a member of the constituent assembly, he removed, with his wife, to Paris, where this extraordinary woman made her house the rendezvous of the Brissotine faction. At the beginning of 1792 Roland was appointed minister of the interior; but his wife was said to have transacted all the business; and complaints were alleged against her, of which she endeavoured to clear herself in an eloquent speech at the bar of the convention. At length Roland, finding it impossible to escape the vengeance of his enemies, destroyed himself; and his widow lost her head on the scaffold in November, 1793. She wrote 'Opuscules,' on moral subjects; 'Voyage en

Angleterre et en Suisse;' and left a manuscript memoir of herself, entitled 'Appel à l'impartiale Posterité.'

ROLAND, PHILIPPE LAURENT, a French sculptor, professor in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, was born at Marcq, near Lille, 13 Aug., 1746, and died at Paris 11 July, 1816.

ROLLE, Sir HENRY, was born at Heanton, Devonshire, 1589. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; after which he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He was also chosen a member of Parliament, and in 1640 made a serjeant-at-law. In 1648 he accepted the office of chief justice of the court of the Upper Bench; but resigned his seat some time before his death, which happened 30 July, 1656. His 'Reports,' in French, were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1675. He also wrote 'An Abridgement of Cases and Resolutions of the Law,' which was published by Sir Matthew Hale.

ROLLI, PAOLO ANTONIO, a native of Rome, who came to England, and was employed in teaching some of the children of George II. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He died at Rome 1767, aged 80. He published, in London, a collection of poems; also editions of several Italian authors, particularly the Decameron of Boccaccio. He was likewise the editor of Marchetti's 'Lucretius;' and he translated Milton's Paradise Lost into Italian verse.

ROLLIN, CHARLES, a French writer, born at Paris 30 Jan. 1661. He was educated in the college of Du Plessis, where he became assistant to his tutor, M. Hersan, professor of rhetoric, who afterwards declined the chair of eloquence in his favour. In 1694 he was chosen rector of the university, in which office he continued two years; and then Cardinal Noailles engaged him to superintend the education of his nephews, at the college of Laon. After this he was made coadjutor to the principal of the college of Beauvais; which seminary was then in a desolate state, but Rollin soon made it a flourishing society. In 1712 he was deprived of his situation by the intrigues of the Jesuits, who had also interest enough to displace him when elected, the third time, rector of the university of Paris. Rollin now composed his work 'On the Manner of studying and teaching the Belles Lettres,' 4 vols. This was followed by his 'Ancient History,' and nine volumes of the 'Roman History.' He also published a valuable edition of Quintilian, with notes. He died 14 Sept., 1741.

ROMAGNOSI, GIAN DOMENICO, an Italian jurist, born at Salso, near Piacenza, 13 Dec., 1761. Sent to Parma to study law, he was created a doctor 1785. At this period the false theories of Beccaria and Filangieri were in fashion, and Romagnosi published in 1787 his great work, 'Genesi del Diritto Penale' (3 vols.), the fourth edition of which work appeared at Florence 1832. He was appointed chief civil magistrate of Trent 1791, and afterwards aulic councillor. Romagnosi was opposed to the French Revolution, but he was appointed professor of jurisprudence first at Parma (1802), next at Pisa (1807), and finally at Milan (1808). Meanwhile he published his most important work, 'Introduzione allo studio del Diritto Publico Universale' 1805; and was employed with other publicists in framing a new code for the kingdom of Italy. After being deprived of all his offices on the fall of Napoleon, he published upwards of twenty works; the principal of which were reprinted collectively at Florence, 5 vols. 1834. Died at Milan 8 June, 1835.

ROMAINE, WILLIAM, was born of a French family, at Hartlepool, co. Durham, 25 Sept., 1714. After receiving his education at the school of Houghton-le-Spring he went to Hertford College, Oxford; but migrated thence to Christ Church, where, in 1737, he took his degree of M.A. One of his first sermons, before the university, was directed against Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, which produced a bitter reply from that powerful writer. After this Mr. Romaine engaged in an edition of Calasio's Hebrew Concordance, into which he foisted some alterations, to serve the Hutchinsonian system. In 1748 he obtained the lectureship of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; the year following he was chosen lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West; and in 1750 he was appointed assistant morning preacher at St. George's, Hanover Square. Soon after this he was elected Gresham professor of astronomy, which situation he soon resigned. He obtained such popularity by his opposition to the bill for the naturalization of the Jews, that his publications on that subject were printed by the Corporation of London. In 1764 he was elected to the living of St. Anne, Blackfriars, where, as well as at St. Dunstan's, he continued to officiate till his death, 26 July, 1795. Mr. Romaine was a zealous Calvinist, but firmly attached to the Established Church. His works are, Comment on the 107th Psalm; Twelve Sermons on Solomon's Song; Twelve Discourses on the Law and Gospel; The Life of Faith; The Walk of Faith, 2 vols.; The Triumph of Faith; occasional Sermons and Tracts.

ROMANELLI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, born 1617, at Viterbo, where he died 1662.

ROMANI, FELIX, one of the most famous librettists of Italy, died in 1864, or the beginning of 1865. The operas 'Norma' and 'L'Elisir' were his most successful productions.

ROMANO, GIULIO. *See* GIULIO.

ROMANOFF, VICE-ADMIRAL, an illustrious ornament of the Russian navy, died in 1864.

ROMANUS, Pope, succeeded Stephen VI. 897, and died 8 Feb., 898.

ROMBOUTS, THEODORE, a painter, was born at Antwerp in 1597, and died in that city in 1637, or 1640. He affected to be the rival of Rubens; but though he stood no chance of success in such a competition, he possessed merit as an artist, particularly in representing mountebanks, musicians, &c.

ROMILLY, JOHN, a celebrated clock-maker of Geneva, born 1714. He invented many improvements in the construction of time-keepers, particularly in the beating of seconds. He died at Paris 16 Feb., 1796. All the articles on clockwork in the Encyclopédie were written by him; and he also established the 'Journal de Paris' in 1777. He published, separately, a letter on the perpetual motion. His son, *John Edm. Romilly*, became a minister of the Calvinistic communion, at Geneva and London, and died in 1779. He wrote, Religious Discourses; and the articles on 'Toleration' and 'Vertu,' in the Encyclopédie.

ROMILLY, Rev. JOSEPH, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1813; Fellow 1815; M.A. 1816). In 1832 he was elected registrary of the university, and retained that office until his death,

on 7 Aug., 1864. He put the numerous and important records committed to his care into most admirable order, and compiled useful indexes to facilitate reference, to the lasting benefit of the university. Mr. Romilly compiled, with great care and remarkable accuracy, two editions of 'Graduati Cantabrigienses,' the last of which appeared in 1856.

ROMILLY, Sir SAMUEL, was the son of a jeweller in Frith Street, Westminster, and born there 1 March, 1757. His education was private and contracted; after which he became a clerk in an attorney's office, but left that situation to study in one of the inns of court. In 1783 he was called to the bar; and for several years confined his practice to draughts in equity. At length he rose to distinction in the court of chancery; and in the last administration of Mr. Fox was made solicitor-general, when he received the honour of knighthood. When the party to whom he was attached went out of office, he also retired; but still continued in Parliament, where he displayed great powers in debate. He exerted himself in endeavouring to effect a revision of the criminal code, with a view to the limitation of capital punishments to a few heinous offences; on which subject he published an able pamphlet; as he also did another against the erection of the office of vice-chancellor. The death of this eminent man was melancholy. Shocked at the loss of his wife, who died of a dropsy, in the Isle of Wight, he became delirious, and destroyed himself, 2 Nov., 1818.

ROMNEY, GEORGE, a painter, was born at Dalton, in Lancashire, in 1734. He was intended for his father's business, which was that of a builder; but discovering a turn for drawing, he was placed with a country artist. He then became an itinerant portrait painter, and married; but in 1762 he left his wife, and set out for London. In 1765 he gained a prize from the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; and in 1773 he went to Italy. On his return to England he rose very high in reputation, not only in portrait, but in history, of which he gave several specimens in the pictures he painted for Boydell's Shakspere. Died 15 Nov., 1802.

RONSARD, PIERRE DE, a French poet, born in Vendômois 1524. He became page to the duke of Orleans, who resigned him to James V. of Scotland, with whom he lived two years, and then returned to the service of his former master, who employed him in several negotiations. After this he learnt Greek under Dorat; but devoted himself chiefly to poetry, in which he gained a great reputation. He also distinguished himself as a soldier, and fought against the Protestants; for which he was rewarded with the priory of St. Cosmes, near Tours, where he died 27 Dec., 1585. His works were published by Richelet, in 2 vols. folio, 1623.

ROOKE, Sir GEORGE, an admiral, was born in Kent 1650. He entered early into the naval service, and had the command of several expeditions in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, all of which he conducted with equal skill and courage. In 1702 he at acked the French fleet in the harbour of Vigo, and took several galleons and men of war, besides destroying a number of others. In 1704 he made himself master of Gibraltar; notwithstanding which, such was the violence of party, Sir George was soon afterwards superseded by the Whigs, who endeavoured to lessen his services by representing them as the effects of mere chance and good fortune. Died 24 Jan., 1708-9.

ROOKE, LAURENCE, a mathematician, born at Deptford 1623. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge; but after taking his master's degree, he went to Oxford and entered himself at Wadham College. In 1652 he obtained the Gresham professorship of astronomy, which he afterwards exchanged for that of geometry. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society, and died 27 June, 1662. Several of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions.

ROOKER, MICHAEL, an engraver, born 1743. He studied under his father, who excelled in architectural subjects. Afterwards he was placed with Paul Sandby, who gave him the name of Michael Angelo. Rooker was not only a good engraver, but an excellent scene painter. Some of his principal plates are those which he executed for the Oxford Almanacks. Died 3 March, 1801.

ROOTHAAN, JOHN PHILIP, was born at Amsterdam 23 Nov., 1785; elected general of the Society of Jesus 9 July, 1829; and died at Rome 8 May, 1853.

ROSA, SALVATOR, a celebrated painter, was born at Renella, a village near Naples, 20 June, 1615. After studying under Francanzani, he became a disciple of Ribera, with whom he went to Rome. Prince John Charles de' Medici took him to Florence, where he stayed nine years, dividing his time between painting, poetry, and music. He wrote plays and performed parts in them, besides which he composed many cantatas. While at Florence he painted a number of pictures for the grand duke and his son, who rewarded him liberally. The Maffei family also proved great friends to Salvator; and it was at their seat that he wrote his satires, which have been often printed. On his return to Rome he executed many pictures for churches; but his principal merit lay in the representation of the wild scenery of nature, storms, and subjects of the most terrific description. Died 15 March, 1673.

ROSALBA. *See* CARRIERA.

ROSAMOND, FAIR. *See* CLIFFORD.

ROSCIUS, QUINTUS, a Roman actor, was born at Lanuvium. He was so celebrated for his powers of representation that his name has ever since been the characteristic distinction of performers of pre-eminent merit. When falsely accused of some offence, Cicero, who had been his pupil, undertook his defence in an oration which is still extant. Roscius wrote a treatise on his profession, which is lost. He was raised to the senatorial rank, and died B.C. 61.

ROSCOE, HENRY, youngest son of William Roscoe, the historian, born 1800, was called to the bar 1826, and obtained a considerable practice on the northern circuit. His legal works, particularly a treatise on Real Property, proved him to be a sound and acute lawyer. In addition to these he edited, in 1826, North's Lives of the Lord-keeper Guilford, the Hon. Sir Dudley North, and Dr. John North; wrote the 'Lives of Eminent British Lawyers,' forming a volume of Lardner's Cyclopædia; and published a life of his father, 2 vols., 1833. He died at Gateacre, near Liverpool, 25 March, 1836.

ROSCOE, THOMAS, fifth son of the eminent writer, William Roscoe of Liverpool, was born in June, 1791, and began to write as early as 1817 in

local reviews and journals. His editions of the 'Life of Cellini,' of 'Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe,' and of 'Lanzi's History of Italian Painting,' are well known. He translated specimens from the Italian, German, and Spanish novelists, and edited a series of the English novelists, with illustrations by Cruikshank. Among his literary labours may be mentioned 'The Memoirs of Scipio di Ricci;' 'The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico,' and his 'Duties of Men;' 'The Landscape Annual;' 'The Juvenile Keepsake;' 'The Remembrance;' portions of the Histories of Italy, Spain, and Portugal; and the 'Life and Campaigns of Wellington.' He died at Acacia Road, St John's Wood, London, 24 Sept., 1871.

ROSCOE, WILLIAM, an English historian, was the son of a respectable tavern-keeper, and was born at Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, 8 March, 1753. His mother was a woman of superior understanding, and much of his future conduct in life was influenced by her teaching and example. After having received the rudiments of education he quitted school to assist his father (who kept a market-garden as well as a public-house) in his agricultural pursuits, devoting all his hours of relaxation to reading. In his fifteenth year he was articled to an attorney, and in 1774 he commenced practice in his native town. He afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Aspinall, and married. Literature, however, continued to occupy his attention, and numerous poetic effusions, chiefly on public occasions, came from his pen; but the works on which his fame as an author rests are 'The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent,' 2 vols., 1796, and 'The History of the Life and Pontificate of Leo X.,' 1805. Mr. Roscoe was for a short time M.P. for Liverpool, and carried on the business of a banker till 1820, when the firm was declared bankrupt. Died 27 June, 1831.

ROSCOMMON, WENTWORTH DILLON, EARL OF, born in Ireland about 1633, was educated at Caen, under Bochart, and at the Restoration obtained the place of captain of the band of pensioners, which he afterwards resigned and went to Ireland, where he was appointed a captain in the Guards. Having squandered his estate by gaming, he returned to England, and was made master of the horse to the duchess of York. He now altered his conduct, married a daughter of the earl of Burlington, and cultivated literature. Having become acquainted with Dryden, they formed, in conjunction, a plan for refining and fixing the standard of the English language, which noble design failed owing to the unquiet state of the times. Roscommon died 17 Jan., 1684, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The best of his works is his 'Essay on Translated Verse.' Several new facts relating to his biography are given in an article by Mr. Thompson Cooper, printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for Dec., 1855.

ROSE, GEORGE, a statesman, was the son of an Episcopal clergyman at Brechin, in the shire of Angus, and born there 11 June, 1744. He was brought up under an uncle, who kept a school near London, after which he went into the navy and became a purser; but, by the interest of the earl of Marchmont, he was taken from thence and made keeper of the records in the Exchequer. Here his talents for business were soon discovered, and he was appointed to superintend the publication of the Domesday Book, after which he was employed to complete the journals of the Lords.

From this period his advancement was rapid, and his services were duly appreciated and engaged by almost every administration. Mr. Pitt, in particular, placed unbounded confidence in his judgment on subjects of trade and finance; and when that great man returned to power after the short peace Mr. Rose was made president of the Board of Trade, and treasurer of the Navy. On the death of Mr. Pitt another change occurred; but when the administration formed by Lord Grenville retired Mr. Rose resumed his former station, and continued in it till his death, which happened at Cuffnels, his seat in Hampshire, 13 Jan., 1818. He published, 'A Report on the Records; A brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenues, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great Britain; Considerations on the Debt due by the Civil List; Observations on the Poor Laws; Observations on the Historical Work of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox, with a narrative of the Events which occurred in the Enterprize of the Earl of Argyle, in 1685, by Sir Patrick Hume; and other works.

ROSE, Sir GEORGE HENRY, an English diplomatist, was born 1771, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1807 he was sent on an extraordinary mission to the United States. From 1813 to 1815 he held the post of ambassador at Munich, and at Berlin from the latter date till 1823. He was made a knight of the order of the Guelphs in Hanover 1819. From 1818 he succeeded his father as clerk of the Parliament, and held that lucrative office till 1844. Died 17 June, 1855. He wrote, 'A Letter on the means and importance of converting the Slaves in the West Indies to Christianity,' 8vo., 1823; 'Scriptural Researches,' 12mo., 1832; and edited 'A Selection from the Papers of the Earls of Marchmont, illustrative of events from 1685 to 1750,' 8vo., 3 vols.

ROSE, HUGH JAMES, B.D., was born 1795 at Uckfield, of which parish his father was minister, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became vicar of Horsham 1822-30; prebendary of Chichester 1827-33; Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge 1829-33; rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1830; incumbent of Fairstead, Essex, and of St. Thomas's, in the borough of Southwark, 1834; and principal of King's College, London, 1836. He died at Florence 22 Dec., 1838. Mr. Rose, who belonged to the 'High' section of the Anglican communion, was regarded as one of the most redoubtable champions of that church, and a formidable opponent of German rationalism, his publications, as Christian Advocate, being superior, in the opinion of Bishop Jebb, to anything in modern divinity. From the long list of his works we select the following: 'Inscriptiones Vetustissimæ,' 1825; 'The State of the Protestant Religion in Germany,' 1825, with an Appendix, 1828; 'The Commission and Consequent Duties of the Clergy,' 1828; 'Christianity always Progressive,' 1829; 'Letter to the Bishop of London, in reply to Mr. Pusey's works on the causes of Rationalism in Germany,' 1829; 'Remarks on the dispositions towards Christianity generated by prevailing opinions and pursuits,' 1830; 'Notices of the Mosaic Law, with some account of the opinions of recent French writers concerning it,' 1831; 'The Gospel an abiding System; with some remarks on the new Christianity of the St. Simonians,' 1832. In 1832 Mr. Rose projected the 'British Magazine;'

and upon the death of Mr. Smedley he became editor of the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.' He also prepared new editions of Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, and of Middleton on the Greek Article; and his name is to be found on the title-page of a Biographical Dictionary.

ROSE, SAMUEL, a barrister, born at Chiswick 20 June, 1767; died in London 20 Dec., 1804. He edited Comyn's Reports and Digest.

ROSELLINI, IPPOLITO, an Egyptologist, born at Pisa 13 Aug., 1800, studied the oriental languages at Bologna, under the renowned Mezzofanti, and was subsequently nominated professor of those languages in the university of Pisa. He became a disciple of Champollion, who inspired him with a taste for hieroglyphical studies; and in 1828 he was placed by the grand duke of Tuscany at the head of a scientific expedition, which visited Egypt at the same time as the French expedition directed by Champollion. The results of the expedition Rosellini gave to the world in his great work entitled 'I Monumenti dell' Egitto e della Nubia,' Florence, 1832-45. He died 4 June, 1843.

ROSEN, FRIEDRICH AUGUST, an orientalist, born at Hanover 2 Sept., 1805. He studied the elements of Sanscrit with his father, and afterwards pursued the study of that language with Professor Bopp at Berlin. In 1826 he published his 'Corporis Radicum Sanscritarum Prolusiones,' which was the forerunner of his larger work, 'Radices Sanscritæ,' 1827. He also studied Arabic and Persian, and in 1836 became professor of oriental languages in the university of London (now University College), which chair he afterwards exchanged for the professorship of Sanscrit. He was also honorary foreign secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, and secretary to the Oriental Translation Committee. He published his 'Rig Vedae Specimen,' 1830; the Arabic text of the 'Algebra of Mohammed ben Musa,' with an English translation and notes, 1831; and prepared for publication the great Biographical Dictionary of Ibn Khallikan; but this, as well as another work, in which he intended to give a comprehensive view of the system of Indian jurisprudence, was never completed. Among his other literary labours was a revision of the 'Dictionary, Bengali, Sanscrit, and English,' published by Sir Graves Houghton. Died in London 12 Sept., 1837.

ROSENMÜLLER, ERNST FRIEDRICH KARL, son of Johann Georg Rosenmüller, was born at Hessberg 10 Dec., 1768, and became professor of oriental languages in the university of Leipsic, where he died 27 Nov., 1835. Of his numerous works the principal are 'Scholia in Vetus Testamentum,' 8 vols., 1788-1827; and 'Handbuch der Biblischen Alterthumskunde,' 4 vols., 1823-31.

ROSENMÜLLER, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, son of Johann Georg Rosenmüller, was born at Hessberg, near Hildburghausen, 1771, and died 1820, at Leipsic, where he had been professor of anatomy and surgery. His works on anatomy are highly esteemed.

ROSENMÜLLER, JOHANN GEORG, born at Ummerstadt, a small town in the principality of Hildburghausen, 18 Dec., 1736, became professor of divinity at Leipsic, and superintendent in the Lutheran church at the same place, and died 14 March, 1815. He was one of the most industrious of German writers, and left nearly a hundred works, most of them designed for the instruction of youth.

ROSIER, JAMES, who is supposed to have been a son of a person of the same name who was the Puritanical minister of Winston, Norfolk, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1592-3; M.A. 1596). He was engaged by Thomas, Lord Arundel, of Wardour, to accompany Captain George Waymouth on his voyage to Virginia. The captain sailed from Ratcliffe 5 March, 1604-5, landed in Virginia on Whitsunday, 19 May, at a spot which was named Pentecost Harbour, and afterwards ascended the Penobscot river. He set out for England on 16 June, and on 18 July came into the haven of Dartmouth. Mr. Rosier was author of 'A True Relation of the most prosperous voyage made this present year, 1605, by captain George Waymouth, in the discovery of the land of Virginia, where he discovered sixty miles up, a most excellent river; together with a most fertile land,' 4to., London, 1605; reprinted in the Collections of the Massachusetts Hist. Soc., 3rd ser. viii. 125 seq. Extracts from this work are given in Purchas his Pilgrimes iv. 1659 seq. Purchas erroneously attributes to Rosier, John Brereton's Brief and True Discovery of the North Part of Virginia, and this mistake has misled Anderson, the historian of the Colonial Church.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 18.

ROSMINI, CARLO DE', an Italian biographer, born at Roveredo, in the Italian Tyrol, 1758; died 1827, at Milan, of which city he wrote a history.

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a voluminous compiler, born 1590, in Scotland. He was an Episcopal divine, and master of the free school at Southampton, where he died 1654. His principal works are, 'The new Planet no Planet; or, the Earth no wandering Star,' written against the Copernican system; 'Virgilius Evangelizans,' a cento on the Life of Christ, collected from Virgil; 'Medicus Medicatus,' against Sir Thomas Browne's 'Religio Medici;' 'The Muse's Interpreter, a key to Mythology;' 'A Continuation of Ralegh's History of the World;' and 'A View of all Religions.'

ROSS, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, born in the parish of Kincardine-O'Neil, Aberdeenshire, 13 April, 1699, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen (M.A. 1718). In 1732 he was appointed schoolmaster of Lochler, Forfarshire, where he spent the remainder of his simple and unvaried life in the discharge of the duties of his humble office. Died 20 May, 1784. Besides some highly popular ballads in the Scotch dialect, he wrote the beautiful pastoral poem entitled 'Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess, a poem in the broad Scotch dialect.' The best edition is that published by John Longmuir, LL.D., 1866, containing a life of the author and a sketch of his inedited works.

ROSS, Sir JAMES CLARK, an Arctic navigator, born in London 15 April, 1800. He entered the navy in 1812, on board the 'Briseis,' commanded by his uncle, Captain, afterwards Sir John Ross, under whom he continued to serve in the Baltic, the White Sea, and on the coast of Scotland. He accompanied his uncle, as a midshipman, in his first voyage in search of a North-west passage. Subsequently, from 1819 to 1825, he was engaged with Captain Parry in his three voyages, being promoted during his absence in 1822 to the rank of lieutenant. He again accompanied Captain Parry in 1827, and on his return to England he was appointed commander. He also joined his uncle, Captain John Ross, from 1829 to 1833, on his second voyage in search of a North-west pas-

ssage, and in 1834 was elevated to the rank of post-captain in recognition of his valuable services, among which were included the discovery of the magnetic pole. He was afterwards employed by the Admiralty in a magnetic survey of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1839 he was appointed to the command of an expedition, in the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' to the Antarctic Seas, the chief purpose in view being magnetic investigation. This voyage, which occupied a period of four years, was rich in additions made to the previous knowledge of the Antarctic regions in geography, geology, zoology, and botany. Captain Ross married after his return in 1843, and received the honour of knighthood in 1844. In 1847 he published the results of his discoveries and researches in the Southern and Antarctic regions, in 2 vols. In Jan., 1848, he made a voyage in the 'Enterprise' to Baffin's Bay, in search of Sir John Franklin, but was unsuccessful. Died at Aylesbury 3 April, 1862.

ROSS, JOHN. *See* ROUSE.

ROSS, JOHN, D.D., a native of Herefordshire, became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1756. Previous to this, his classical and critical powers had been made known to the world, in a defence of the epistles said to have been written by Cicero to Brutus; and an edition of the 'Epistolæ Familiares.' He became vicar of Frome, Somersetshire, and in 1778 bishop of Exeter, where he died 24 Aug., 1792.

ROSS, Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN, K.C.B., an Arctic navigator, born at Balsarroch, Wigtonshire, 24 June, 1777. He was fourth son of the Rev. Andrew Ross, minister of Inch, and proprietor of Balsarroch. Entering the navy 1786, he served actively and valiantly throughout the whole of the French war, and was wounded thirteen times. His undaunted conduct was acknowledged in various ways. He had many increases of pension. He received from the Patriotic Society a sword worth £100; he got, with a knighthood, another sword, worth £200, from the king of Sweden; and he also obtained many other foreign knighthoods and honours. After the peace he, in 1818, went in command of the hired sloop 'Isabella,' a company with the 'Alexander' brig, commanded by Sir Wm. Edward Parry, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and inquiring into the probability of a North-west passage. Shortly after his return to England he was advanced (7 Dec., 1818) to post rank. The results of his investigations are detailed in his 'Voyage of Discovery,' published in 1819. He was, from May, 1829, until Oct., 1833, employed in the 'Victory' steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions, equipped at the expense of Sir Felix Booth. He received the honour of knighthood 1834. In March, 1839, he was appointed consul at Stockholm, where he remained several years. He was appointed a rear-admiral on the retired list 1851, and died at 5, Gillingham Street, Pimlico, 31 Aug., 1856. Besides his 'Voyage of Discovery,' Sir John Ross wrote many other works of merit. The best known are his 'Letters to Young Sea Officers,' and his 'Memoirs of Lord de Saumarez,' under whom he had so long and so gallantly laboured for his country's glory.

ROSSE, WILLIAM PARSONS, EARL OF, eldest son of Lawrence, the second earl, was born at York 17 June, 1800. He entered the university of Dublin 1818, whence he passed, in 1819, into residence at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. 1822, as a first-class in mathematical honours. As Lord Oxmantown, he represented the King's County in the House of Commons from 1821 till the end of the first reformed Parliament, when he retired from political life for the purpose of devoting himself to philosophical pursuits. In 1841, on his father's death, he succeeded to the title, and in 1845 was elected one of the representative peers for Ireland. Lord Rosse resided chiefly at Birr Castle, in Ireland, where he set up his first telescope in 1831. It had a concave speculum of 3 feet diameter, a focal distance of 27 feet, and was so nicely balanced, by means of weights over pulleys, that it could be raised or lowered to any angle with the greatest ease. The success of this instrument, the construction of which he had himself superintended, and a considerable part of which he had worked upon with his own hand, encouraged him to further effort. With a newer and more gigantic instrument, 52 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, having a 6-feet speculum, many of the nebulæ previously seen merely as luminous patches were resolved into stars, and in others a spiral form and arrangement was detected. New nebulæ were discovered in considerable numbers, and wherever the instrument was directed new stars were seen in immense profusion. Sketches of some of the more remarkable nebulæ were published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1850. Lord Rosse was elected, in 1849, president of the Royal Society; and in 1842 the university of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. Died 31 Oct., 1867.

ROSSETTI, GABRIELE, professor of Italian at King's College, London, well known as an Italian poet and commentator on Dante, died 26 April, 1854, aged 71.

ROSSI, JOHN CHARLES FELIX, R.A., an English sculptor, born at Nottingham 1762: died in London 21 Feb., 1839.

ROSSI, PELLEGRINO, Count, an Italian statesman, born at Carrara, in the duchy of Modena, 13 July, 1787. He became an advocate and professor of laws in the University of Bologna as early as 1809. In 1815 he acted as civil commissioner during the occupation of the Legations by Murat, and was in consequence proscribed. He escaped to Geneva, where the rights of a citizen were conferred upon him in time to rescue him from the persecution of the Austrian Government. He occupied for nearly twenty years the chair of criminal law in the Academy of Geneva. He was also elected a member of the council, and deputy to the Diet, in which he zealously advocated the centralisation of the federal power. Wearied, however, with the minute and untractable elements of Swiss politics, he was induced by M. Guizot to remove to Paris 1833. The next year he was appointed professor of political economy in the College of France, and of public law to the Parisian faculty of law. Eventually he was summoned to the Chamber of Peers (1840). Although he never held a ministerial office in France, he lived in the closest intimacy with the Government, and enjoyed the unreserved confidence of King Louis Philippe. This circumstance caused him to be selected (1845) for the important post of French ambassador at Rome; and, after an absence of thirty years, he returned to his native country as the plenipoten-

tiary of a foreign sovereign. Deprived of his employments by the Revolution of 1848, Rossi retired for a short time to Carrara; but upon the entrance of the Austrians into the Papal territories, he repaired to Rome, and having offered to reorganize the States of the Church without violence or foreign assistance, he was appointed by Pope Pius IX. minister of the interior, with charge of the finances and the police. Count Rossi was assassinated on 15 Nov., 1848, at one o'clock, as he was alighting from his carriage to enter the Chamber of Deputies. He was stabbed in the neck, and died instantly. In 1854 a man named Constantini was found guilty of the murder, and executed. Count Rossi's works were collected by his son, and published in 8 vols. 8vo., Paris 1857-1863.

ROSSI, Rosso De', or Il Rosso, a painter, called in France *Maître Roux*, was born at Florence 1496. He closely imitated Michael Angelo and Parmasan; and though he never had any instructor, he acquired considerable skill in his profession. Francis I. appointed him superintendent of the works of Fontainebleau, where he died 1541.

ROSSINI, Gioacchino Antonio, a celebrated composer, born 29 Feb., 1792, at Pesaro, in the State of the Church. His parents were in poor circumstances, the father being an indifferent performer on the French horn in a strolling company of musicians. Young Rossini became one of the party when only ten or twelve years old, and picked up in a desultory and crude manner the elements of the art in which he was destined to become a master of world-wide and lasting celebrity. When about fifteen years of age he entered the Lyceum of Bologna, where he studied counterpoint and composition under Stanislas Mattei. His earlier operas have been consigned to oblivion. The first which made him famous was 'Tancredi,' brought out at Venice 1813, and this was followed some months later by 'L'Italiana in Algieri,' which met with a success in no degree inferior. His fame was increased by 'Il Turco in Italia' (1814), and 'Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra' (1815). 'Il Barbiere di Siviglia,' an *opera buffa*, produced at Rome 1816, was condemned on the first night, though it is now perhaps the most popular of all operas, except Mozart's 'Don Giovanni.' 'Il Barbiere' was followed by 'Otello,' 'Cenerentola,' 'La Gazza Ladra,' 'Mose in Egitto, 'Zelmira,' 'Semiramide,' and other operas. After going to Vienna he visited London, where he received the most lavish sums for his vocal performances and tuition, and was courted as a guest in the highest circles. From Oct., 1824, the date of his departure from England, Rossini belonged personally and artistically to Paris. The crowning glory of his career, and one of the few masterpieces of grand opera, 'Guillaume Tell,' was produced at the Académie Royale 1829. With this grand effort Rossini's career may be said to have terminated. As a church composer, he is chiefly known by his beautiful 'Stabat Mater,' which is, in its way, a masterpiece. Died at Paris 13 Nov., 1868.

ROSSLYN, Alexander Wedderburn, earl of, was born at Chester Hall, in Scotland, 13 Feb., 1733. He first appeared at the Scotch bar, but in 1753 he entered himself a student of the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar 1757. In 1763 he was made a king's counsel; in 1771 solicitor-general; and in 1778 attorney-general, in which situation he did eminent service by his advice to call out the military during the riots in 1780. The same year he was appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and called to the upper house by the title of Baron Loughborough. After this he was, for a short time, first-commissioner of the great seal; but when Mr. Pitt came into power, his lordship adhered to the party of Mr. Fox, and continued to do so till 1793, when he succeeded Lord Thurlow in the chancellorship, which office he held till 1801. He was then created earl of Rosslyn. He died without issue 3 Jan., 1805, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ROSTOPTCHIN, Fedor, Count, a Russian general, born at Livna, in the province of Orel, 12 (23) March, 1765; died at Moscow 18 (30) Jan., 1826. He was governor of Moscow in 1812, and is believed to have caused the burning of that city upon its capture by the French. This, however, he denied in a pamphlet, 'La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscou,' Paris, 1823.

ROSWEIDE, Heribert, a Jesuit, born at Utrecht 1569. He became professor of philosophy and divinity, first at Douay, and next at Antwerp, where he died 1629. His works are, Fasti Sanctorum quorum Vitæ in Belgicis Bibliothecis Manuscriptæ asservantur; Account of the Hermits of Egypt and Palestine; An Ecclesiastical History; and History of the Belgic Church.

ROTGANS, Luke, a Dutch poet, born in 1645 at Amsterdam; died 1710. He wrote the Life of William III., King of England, an epic poem in eight books, and several other pieces, printed together 1715.

ROTHERHAM, Thomas, sometimes called Scot, a munificent prelate, born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 1423. He became fellow of King's College, Cambridge, master of Pembroke Hall, and chancellor of that university. He was secretary to four kings, and was successively bishop of Rochester (1468), and Lincoln (1471), and archbishop of York (1480). He also held the office of lord chancellor. Died 29 May, 1500. He was a liberal benefactor to Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he is deemed a second founder.—*Athen. Cantab.*

ROTHSCHILD, the name of a Jewish family of European bankers. *Mayer Anselm Rothschild*, the founder of the great commercial house, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1743. He was intended for the Jewish ministry, but being placed by his father in a counting-house at Hanover, he showed so great an aptitude for commercial pursuits that, having experienced his honesty and integrity in lesser matters, the landgrave of Hesse appointed him (1801) banker to himself and his court. Nor was this confidence misplaced; for during the sway of the great Napoleon in Germany, the landgrave's private fortune was saved by the devotedness of the bankers, whose name, in the course of years, had grown to be a tower of commercial strength over Central Europe. At his death in Sept., 1812, he left to his five sons not only the inheritance of an immense fortune and boundless credit, but the still more precious legacy of wise and prudent and united counsels. He especially recommended them, if they would preserve the position he had gained for them, always to act together; and it is well known that his sons and his grandchildren have, for more than half a century, strictly followed that advice. Taking part in most of the great financial affairs of

ustria, France, and England, they formed in the
st generation an invincible phalanx; for, while
ne third son, Nathan Meyer (b. 1777; d. 1836),
ettled in London, Anselm took up his residence
: Frankfort, Solomon at Vienna, Charles at Naples,
nd James (b. 1792; d. 15 Nov., 1868) at Paris.

ROTROU, JEAN DE, a French poet, was born at
reux 12 Aug., 1609. Richelieu was so well
easèd with his tragedies and comedies that he
ave him a pension; yet Rotrou would not flatter
is eminence by joining in the combination
gainst Corneille, whose merit excited the jealousy
the cardinal. Rotrou obtained an office at
reux, where he remained when the place was
esolated by a pestilential disorder, of which he
ed 27 July, 1650. He wrote thirty-seven dra-
natic pieces.

ROTTECK, KARL VON, a German publicist and
storian, born 18 July, 1775, at Freiburg, Baden,
here he died 26 Nov., 1840. As an historian, he
widely known by his 'Universal History,' an
bridgment of which has been translated into
nglish by T. Jones.

ROUBILIAC, LOUIS FRANÇOIS, a sculptor, was
rnative of Lyons. He came to England in the
ign of George I., and was employed on several
eat works, particularly the monument of the
ake of Argyle, in Westminster Abbey; the statue
Shakspere, in the British Museum; that of
andel, in Westminster Abbey; and that of Sir
aac Newton, at Cambridge. He was a very
ssent man, but pleasant in his manners. Died
London 11 Jan., 1762.

ROUS, FRANCIS, a republican writer, born at
alton, Cornwall, 1579, and educated at Broadgate
all, Oxford. He was brought up to the law, and
came a member of Parliament in the reign of
harles I., when he was distinguished by his zeal
the establishment of a commonwealth, on the
nn of the Hebrew republic. He was afterwards
e tool of Cromwell, whom he compared to
oses, and, in consequence, was made one of his
ds. He was also appointed provost of Eton, and
d at Acton, near London, 7 Jan., 1659. His
rks were published, in folio, 1657.

ROUS, JOHN, incumbent of Santon Downham,
ffolk, kept a curious diary, a portion of which,
ending from 1625 to 1642, was printed in 1859
the Camden Society, under the editorship of
s. Mary Anne Everett Green. Born 1584; died
ril, 1644.

ROUSE, or ROSS, JOHN, called the Antiquary
Warwick, was born in that town. He studied
Balliol College, Oxford, and afterwards became
on of Osney. He travelled over the greater
rt of the kingdom to collect information respect-
historical events, and then settled at Guy's
ffe, Warwickshire, where he died 14 Jan., 1491.
work on the Antiquities of Warwick, and the
story of our Kings, was printed by Hearne 1719.
ere is also a manuscript of his on the history of
Earls of Warwick, in the Bodleian Library.

ROUSSEAU, JACQUES, a painter, born at Paris
e. He studied under Swanefelt, and afterwards
Italy, where he acquired great skill in landscape,
hitecture, and perspective. On his return to
nce, he was employed by Louis XIV.; but,
ng a Protestant, he went to Holland, whence he
ne to England, and painted many fine pictures,
ticularly at Montague House, now the British
seum. Died 1694.

OUSSEAU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a poet, born at Paris 6 April, 1670. His father was a shoemaker, who gave him a liberal education. In 1688 he became page to the French minister at the court of Denmark, and afterwards secretary to Marshal Tallard, in his embassy to England. In 1701 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions; but in 1712 he was banished from France on the charge of writing some satirical couplets, which he declared were forgeries, devised for his ruin. He then went to Switzerland, and afterwards to Vienna, under the patronage of Prince Eugene. In 1721 he published in London an edition of his poems, in 2 vols. He next lived with the duke of Aremberg, whose favour he lost, and died suddenly at Brussels 17 March, 1741. An edition of his works was printed in 1743, in 3 vols. 4to., and 4 vols. 12mo.

ROUSSEAU, JEAN JACQUES, the son of a watchmaker at Geneva, was born there 28 June, 1712. His mother died soon after his birth, and his education was much neglected. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he ran away, and escaped into Savoy, where a priest recommended him to one Madame de Warens, who, having abandoned her husband and the Protestant religion, affected a mighty zeal for her new faith. She accordingly took the young fugitive under her protection, and placed him in a seminary at Turin, where he was baptized in the cathedral. After living in one or two families as a servant he returned to Madame de Warens, who became his mistress till Jean Jacques was superseded by another gallant. Having acquired some knowledge of music, Rousseau now earned his living by writing pieces for the dealers, and giving instruction to young persons. In 1750 he gained the prize given by the academy of Dijon on this subject: 'Whether the revival of the arts and sciences has contributed to the refinement of manners?' Rousseau supported the negative side of the question with considerable ingenuity. In 1752 he produced a musical entertainment, entitled 'Le Devin du Village,' which was very successful. But his next performance, 'A Letter on French music,' gave such offence that he found it expedient to retire to Geneva, where he abjured the Catholic religion, and was admitted to the rights of citizenship. In 1760 he published 'Julie, ou la Nouvelle Heloïse,' a romance of the most seductive description. His next work, entitled 'Du Contrat Social,' struck at the foundation of all governments, and therefore was prohibited, both in France and Switzerland. This treatise was followed in 1762 by 'Émile, ou de l'Éducation;' the principles of which are of the worst tendency, and the book was consequently condemned by the Parliament of Paris, as also at Geneva, where the gates were shut against the author, who, in revenge, published his 'Letters from the Mountain.' Rousseau, having now created a host of enemies on the Continent, gladly accepted an offer to visit England, accompanied by David Hume, who procured for him a pension. But he soon quarrelled with his benefactor, threw up his pension, and returned to France, where he published his 'Dictionary of Music,' which received the approbation of Dr. Burney. His 'Letters on Botany' have also been praised by good judges, and were translated into English by Professor Martyn. Rousseau married a woman after she had borne him five children, all of whom were sent to the foundling hospital by their unnatural father. He died

suddenly, or rather, as was supposed, poisoned himself, 3 July, 1778, at Ermenonville, the estate of the Marquis de Girardon. He wrote an account of his own life, under the title of 'Confessions.' A uniform edition of his works was printed by Didot, in 25 vols. 12mo., 1801.

ROUTH, MARTIN JOSEPH, D.D., a native of South Elmham, Suffolk, born 15 Sept., 1755, received his education at Oxford, was elected president of Magdalen College in that university 1791, and died at the age of 100, on 22 Dec., 1854. He published an edition of the Euthydemus and Gorgias of Plato 1784; and a valuable work entitled 'Reliquiæ Sacræ: sive Auctorum fere jam perditorum secundi tertiique Sæculi Fragmenta, quæ supersunt: accedunt Epistolæ Synodicæ et Canonicæ Nicæno Concilio antiquiores,' 4 vols., 1814-18, second edition, 1846. A fifth volume, supplementary to both editions, appeared in 1848. Dr. Routh likewise published 'Scriptorum Ecclesticorum Opuscula,' and an improved edition of Burnet's Own Times.

ROUX, MAÎTRE. *See* ROSSI.

ROWE, ELIZABETH, was the daughter of Mr. Walter Singer, a Dissenting minister, of Ilchester, Somersetshire, where she was born 11 Sept., 1674. At the age of twenty-two she published a volume of poems, under the signature of 'Philomela.' In 1709 she married Mr. Thomas Rowe, who wrote some poetical pieces and a supplement to Plutarch's Lives. He died in 1715, and Mrs. Rowe continued a widow the remainder of her life. She published, without her name, in 1728, a popular work entitled 'Friendship in Death, in twenty Letters from the Dead to the Living;' which was followed soon afterwards by 'Letters Moral and Entertaining.' In 1736 appeared 'The History of Joseph,' a poem. Mrs. Rowe died suddenly at Frome 20 Feb., 1736-7. Dr. Watts published her 'Devout Exercises of the Heart;' and in 1739 her 'Miscellaneous Works' appeared in 2 vols.

ROWE, NICHOLAS, a dramatic poet, was the son of John Rowe, Esq., serjeant at law, and born at Little Berkford, Bedfordshire, 1673. On leaving Westminster School, he became a student of the Middle Temple, but was never called to the bar. At the age of twenty-five he produced his tragedy of 'The Ambitious Stepmother;' which was followed by 'Tamerlane;' 'The Fair Penitent;' 'Ulysses;' 'The Royal Convert;' 'Jane Shore;' 'Lady Jane Grey;' and a comedy called 'The Biter.' Three of these plays still retain their place on the stage, and possess considerable merit, particularly 'Jane Shore' and the 'Fair Penitent.' Rowe also wrote miscellaneous poems, and the Life of Shakspere; but his principal performance is a translation of Lucan's Pharsalia. He died 6 Dec., 1718, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

ROWLANDS, HENRY, a Welsh divine and antiquary, was a native of Anglesey. He wrote a valuable book entitled 'Mona Restaurata; or the History of the Isle of Anglesey.' Died 1722.

ROWLANDSON THOMAS, a celebrated caricaturist, born July, 1756, in London, where he died 22 April, 1827.

ROWNING, JOHN, a mathematician, who was fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and rector of Anderby, Lincolnshire, died 1771, at the age of 72. He wrote some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, but is best known by a 'Compendious System of Natural Philosophy.'

ROXBURGH, WILLIAM, M.D., an eminent physician and botanist, born at Underwood, in the parish of Craigie, Ayrshire, 29 June, 1759. He received his education at Edinburgh, where he served his time as a surgeon, after which he went to India, and settled at Madras. Having communicated several papers on natural history to the Royal Society, he was appointed keeper of the botanical garden at Calcutta, where he formed an intimacy with Sir William Jones, and became a member of the Asiatic Society, whose volumes exhibit abundant proofs of his talents. Dr. Roxburgh made several important discoveries, particularly in the colouring matter of the lacca insect, and the cultivation of hemp in Bengal, for which he received three gold medals from the Society of Arts. He died at Edinburgh 10 April, 1815. His other works are, 'Plants of the Coast of Coromandel,' 3 vols. folio, 1795-1819; Botanical Description of Swieteniæ; and an Essay on the Natural Order of the Scitamineæ.

ROXBURGHE, JOHN KER, DUKE OF, a celebrated collector of books, was born in London 1740; succeeded to his father's title 1755; and died 19 March, 1804. The sale of his magnificent library, in 1812, created extraordinary excitement among book-collectors, and in commemoration of the event the Roxburghe Club was established, its principal object being the reprinting of scarce and curious books.

ROY, JULIEN DAVID LE, an architect, born at Paris 1728. His father, *Julien le Roy*, was one of the most celebrated horologists of his age, and died at Paris in 1759, leaving four sons, of whom *Julien David* was the most eminent. He wrote, 'Ruines des plus rares monumens de la Grèce,' for which he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions; 'Histoire de la disposition et des formes differentes des Temples des Chretiens;' 'Observations sur les Edifices des anciens Peuples;' 'De la Marines des anciens Peuples;' 'Les Navires des Anciens.' He died 1803. His brother, *Pierre le Roy*, was watchmaker to Louis XVI., and died 1785. He published 'Etrennes Chronometriques,' and a 'Treatise on the Labours of Harrison and Le Roy, for the Discovery of the Longitude.'

ROYER-COLLARD, ANTOINE ATHANASE, a French physician, born at Sompuis, near Vitry-le-Français, 7 Feb., 1768; died at Paris 27 Nov., 1825. He started, in 1803, the 'Bibliothèque Médicale,' which was for many years the best medical periodical in France.

ROYER-COLLARD, PIERRE PAUL, a French philosopher and statesman, born at Sompuis, near Vitry-le-Français (Marne), 21 June, 1763, was admitted an advocate at the Paris bar at the age of twenty. At first he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Revolution of 1789, and became secretary of the first commune of Paris; but, in 1792, being disgusted with the excesses of his political associates, he abandoned the revolutionary cause. On being sent by the department of the Marne as deputy to the Council of the Five Hundred (1797), he displayed great courage by defending in the tribune proscribed persons and the clergy, the result being that he was expelled from the Assembly on the 18th Fructidor. He now associated himself with the members of the Secret Council which Louis XVIII. had established in Paris. After the proclamation of the Empire Royer-Collard abandoned politics, and applied himself exclusively to philosophical

tudies, being appointed in 1811 professor of history and modern philosophy in the Faculty of Letters and the Normal School. After the first Restoration he was appointed director of the royal printing establishment; and under the second Restoration he was councillor of state and president of the royal council of the university, in addition to which he was sent to the Chamber of Deputies by the department of the Marne. He was a Liberal Royalist, and the leader of the Doctrinaires, a small but influential party, who insisted that the State ought to be administered in accordance with the abstract doctrine of right, rather than with the mere expediency and passion of the hour. For a time he gave his support to the ministry of Decazes; but the excesses of the Ultra-Royalists induced him to place himself at the head of the Opposition. By assailing the law of primogeniture, the law of sacrilege, and various reactionary measures, he acquired a popularity so great that in 1827 he was re-elected in seven electoral districts simultaneously. The same year he succeeded Laplace in the Academy. Appointed by the king president of the Chamber in 1828, he finally withdrew into private life after the resignation of the Molé administration in 1839. Died 4 Sept., 1845. The master of Cousin, of Jouffroy, and of Damiron in speculative philosophy, and of Guizot and De Tocqueville in political science, he has left no permanent record of himself at all corresponding to his personal reputation and authority. His philosophical writings, chiefly fragmentary, in an original and picturesque style, are published with Jouffroy's translation of the works of Thomas Reid.

ROZIER, FRANÇOIS, an agricultural writer, born at Lyons 23 Jan., 1734. He was an ecclesiastic, and obtained a priory, but devoted himself almost wholly to botany and natural history. He was a member of the Academy at Lyons, where he had the direction of the public nursery ground. He conducted the 'Journal de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle;' and published besides a 'Course of Agriculture,' with other works. He was killed during the siege of Lyons, 29 Sept., 1793.

RUBENS, Sir PETER PAUL, was born at Antwerp, though some accounts say at Cologne, 29 June, 1577. His masters were Tobias Verhaect, Adam Van Oort, and Otho Venius, with the last of whom he lived about four years, and then went to Italy, where he met with a patron in the grand duke of Mantua, who not only employed him as an artist, but sent him on an embassy to Spain. While at that court he painted the picture of Philip III., who honoured him with many marks of distinction. Rubens was prevented from settling in Italy by the invitation of the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella, in compliance with which he returned to Antwerp, where he rose to the height of his profession. In 1620 he was employed by the Princess Mary de' Medici to adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg with a series of paintings illustrative of the principal scenes of her life. While thus engaged, he became known to the Duke of Buckingham, who purchased his museum for ten thousand pounds. In 1628 Rubens was sent by the Infanta Isabella to Madrid, where he painted several pictures in the royal palace, for which he received the order of knighthood and the key of chamberlain. He was next employed in a political mission to England, and continued there about a year, during which he painted the

Apotheosis of James I., in the Banqueting House at Whitehall, and also the picture of Charles I. as St. George, and his queen as Cleodelinde, for which he was knighted, and received a chain of gold. He was appointed secretary to the Council at Antwerp, and died there, full of honours, 30 May, 1640. His son, *Albert Rubens*, born 1614, succeeded his father as secretary to the Council, and died 1657. He wrote 'Regum et Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata;' 'De Re Vestiaria Veterum,' &c.

RUCCELLAI, BERNARD, *Oricellarius*, was born at Florence 1449. He was related to the Medici family, and succeeded Lorenzo as head of the Platonic Academy, for whom he built a magnificent house, with gardens and groves. He was also eminent as a diplomatist, and filled important offices in the State. He died in 1514. His works are, 'De Urbe Romana;' 'De Bello Pisano;' 'De Bello Italico;' 'De Magistratibus Romanis;' and 'Trionfo della Calunnia,' a poem.

RUCCELLAI, GIOVANNI, son of the preceding, was born at Florence 1475. He became an ecclesiastic, and was sent by Leo X. as his legate to the court of France. Pope Clement VII. appointed him keeper of the Castle of St. Angelo, whence he obtained the name of *Il Castellano*. He wrote two tragedies, called 'Rosmunda,' and 'Orestes;' but his principal performance is a poem, entitled 'Api, or the Bees.' Died 1526.

RÜCKERT, FRIEDRICH, a German poet and orientalist, born at Schweinfurth, in Bavaria, 16 May, 1789. He completed his studies at the university of Jena, and after a tour through Italy, where he made a special study of the national songs, he fixed his residence in Coburg. In 1826, however, he was appointed professor of the Persian language at Erlangen, whence he was summoned to Berlin by King Frederick William in 1830. In 1849 he retired to his charming estate near Coburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. Rückert is one of the most elegant and most harmonious poets of Germany. His first collection of poems, 'Deutsche Gedichte,' appeared as early as 1814, under the pseudonym of Freimund Reimar; and it was followed by numerous other poetical works, some original, and some translated from oriental languages. Died 31 Jan., 1866.

RUDBECK, OLAUS, a Swedish physician, born 1630. While a student at Upsal, he discovered the lymphatics in the liver, and other parts of the body; though his claim of priority was contested by Bartholine. He also cultivated botany, and founded a garden for the university of Upsal, where he held the chair of medicine till his death, in 1702, having resigned the professorships of botany and anatomy, some years before, to his son. His principal works are, 'Catalogus plantarum horti Upsaliensis;' 'Deliciæ Vallis Jacobææ;' 'Campi Elysii,' which was intended as part of a complete vegetable system, in 12 vols. folio, but the remainder of the work was destroyed by a fire. Rudbeck also wrote 'Atlantica, sive Manheim vera Japheti posterorum sedes ac Patria,' in which he maintains that Sweden was the garden of Eden, and the Atlantis of Plato. *Olaus Rudbeck*, son and successor of the preceding, was born at Upsal 1660. He took his doctor's degree at Utrecht, and in 1720 joined Benzelius in founding the Swedish Academy of Sciences, the memoirs of which learned body contain a number of his dissertations on subjects of natural history. He also published

some works on the plants and animals mentioned in Scripture. Died 23 March, 1740.

RUDDIMAN, THOMAS, a grammarian and critic, born at Boyndie, in the county of Banff, in Oct. 1674. He was educated at the parish school, whence he removed to King's College, Aberdeen, where he obtained an exhibition, and took the degree of M.A. On leaving Aberdeen, he became master of the school at Laurencekirk; but his talents being discovered by Dr. Pitcairne, that gentleman procured for him the place of assistant-keeper of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, where he was also employed as corrector of the press. In 1714 he printed his 'Rudiments of the Latin Tongue,' which superseded all the other grammars in Scotland. His next publication was the Works of Buchanan, 2 vols., 1715. The same year he became a printer, in partnership with his brother. The first part of his 'Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones' came out in 1725, and the second in 1732; but that on Prosody was never published. Ruddiman also established a newspaper called 'The Caledonian Mercury.' In 1739 he published 'Anderson's Diplomata Scotiæ,' with a preface. In his latter years he was afflicted with blindness, notwithstanding which he printed an excellent edition of Livy. He now resigned his place as keeper of the Advocates' Library, and was succeeded by David Hume. He died at Edinburgh 19 Jan., 1757.

RUDING, ROGERS, F.S.A., born at Leicester 9 Aug., 1751, became a fellow of Merton College, Oxford (B.D. 1782). In 1773 he was presented to the college living of Morden, Surrey, and soon afterwards he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose 'Archæologia' he was a contributor. He published 'Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies,' 4 vols., 1817. Died 16 Feb., 1820.

RUFFHEAD, OWEN, a miscellaneous writer, born in Piccadilly about 1723. He entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar; but the only figure he made in that profession was in publishing an edition of the Statutes. He applied himself with more success to politics, and conducted a periodical paper called the 'Contest.' He was also the author of the 'Life of Pope,' and several pamphlets. Died 25 Oct., 1769.

RUFINUS, by some called *Toranius*, was born about the middle of the fourth century, at Concordia, in Italy. He became a priest in the monastery of Aquileia, where he contracted a friendship with St. Jerome, whom he followed to the East; but while in Egypt he suffered much persecution from the Arians. On his arrival in Palestine, he founded a monastery on Mount Olivet, where he employed himself in translating Greek authors into Latin. His version of Origen gave such offence to his old acquaintance Jerome, that he wrote bitterly against him, and Rufinus was cited to Rome by Pope Anastasius, who condemned his translation. Rufinus then retired to Sicily, where he died about 410. He wrote a defence of Origen, which, with his other works, was printed at Paris in 1580, folio.

RUGENDAS, GEORGE PHILIP, a German painter of battle pieces, born 27 Nov., 1666, at Augsburg, where he died 9 May, 1742.

RUGGLE, GEORGE, a dramatic writer, was born at Lavenham, in Suffolk, in 1575. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, but removed to Trinity College, and next to Clare Hall, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1614 his Latin play of 'Ignoramus' was performed at Cambridge, before James I. This comedy, which is a severe satire on the lawyers, was reprinted with a biographical preface by Mr. Hawkins, in 1787. Ruggle was in orders, and died about 1622.

RUHNKEN, DAVID, an eminent critic, born at Stolpe, in Pomerania, 1723. He was intended for the Church, but, after studying at Königsberg, he went to Wittenberg, and there took a degree in laws. Thence he proceeded to Leyden and became attached to Hemsterhuis, who recommended him as a classical tutor, and persuaded him to publish a lexicon to the Timæus of Plato. After this he went to Paris, where he passed most of his time in the king's library and that of the Benedictines. In 1757 he became assistant to Hemsterhuis, and on the death of Ouendorp was appointed professor of Latin oratory and history. When Hemsterhuis died, he did honour to his memory in an affectionate eulogy, and soon after published an edition of the rhetorical treatise of Rutilius Lupus, which was followed by Velleius Paterculus. Died 14 May, 1798.

RUINART, THIERRY, a French ecclesiastic, born at Rheims 10 June, 1657. He became a Benedictine, and was the associate of Mabillon in publishing the Acts of the Saints. He also printed an edition of the works of Gregory of Tours, a volume on the Martyrs of the first four centuries, and other books on ecclesiastical history. Died 24 Sept., 1707.

RUMFORD, Sir BENJAMIN, COUNT, was born 1753, at Rumford, now called Concord, in New Hampshire. He received his education at Harvard College, and at the age of nineteen married a widow, by whom he had a daughter; but soon afterwards he took up arms in the royal cause, and being obliged to quit America, never saw his wife again. He was for some time in the Colonial Office, but towards the close of the war returned to America, and attained the rank of colonel. On the conclusion of hostilities he received the honour of knighthood, and went into the Bavarian service, where he became a lieutenant-general and councillor of State. He greatly improved that electorate by his institutions, and in 1791 was created a count of the Holy Roman Empire, and honoured with the order of the White Eagle. In 1795 he visited England, and the year following went to Ireland, where he introduced several improvements in the hospitals and houses of industry. On his return to Munich he was entrusted with the military command of the city, which he preserved from the French and Austrians. In 1798 the count came again to this country, and received many public testimonies of respect. In 1802 he went to Switzerland, where he married the widow of Lavoisier; but they were soon separated. The count died near Paris 21 Aug., 1814. His mechanical inventions and discoveries are mostly detailed in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' and in four volumes of 'Essays,' which he published. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and of numerous scientific institutions.

RUMOHR, KARL FRIEDRICH LUDWIG FELIX VON, a German writer on art, born at Reinhardsgrimma, near Dresden, 1785, studied at the university of Göttingen, and at the age of fifteen placed himself under the tuition of the painter Fiorillo. In 1804 he visited Italy, and in 1811 published the first of a succession of works on art;

critical and historical, which extended to about twenty volumes. In 1815 he returned to Italy, and commenced at Florence the studies for his 'Italian Researches' on the history of art, two volumes of which were published in 1827, and the third in 1831. He died at Dresden 25 July, 1843.

RUMPH, GEORGE EVERARD, a botanist, born at Hanau 1637. He took his doctor's degree in physic, after which he went to Amboyna as consul and senior merchant. Though he lost his sight at the age of forty-three, he continued his botanical pursuits, the results of which were published by Burman, in 1751, under the title of 'Herbarium Amboinense.' Rumph also left behind him another work, entitled 'Imagines Piscium Testaceorum,' printed at Leyden, 1711. He died 1706.

RUNCIMAN, ALEXANDER, a painter, born at Edinburgh 1736. After serving his time to an ordinary artist, he went to Rome with his brother, who died in Italy. Alexander continued his studies with diligence, and on his return home was employed by Sir James Clerk to decorate his house with scenes from Ossian. One of his best pictures is an Ascension, in the Episcopal Chapel at Edinburgh. Died 21 Oct., 1785.

RUNJEET SINGH, chief of Lahore and Cashmere, was born at Gugazanwala, 60 miles west of Lahore, 2 Nov., 1780. He belonged to an obscure tribe, and was without the advantage of a good education; but nature had endowed him with remarkable intelligence and sagacity. He distinguished himself by his bravery in several battles with the English, and his countrymen selected him as their chief. Having thus been elevated to power he conceived the idea of freeing that portion of India which was inhabited by the Sikhs from the dominion of England. A crafty politician, as well as an able general, he aggrandized his possessions by successive encroachments, and in a short time became master of the Punjaub, Cashmere, Peshawer, and a part of Afghanistan. He re-established the reign of law, and became the idol of the people whom he had regenerated. The natural ally of all the enemies of British power in India, he obtained their assistance in forwarding his designs, and he was the only one of the rajahs who constantly maintained his independence. Died 27 June, 1839.

RUPERT, PRINCE, the third son of Frederick, king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I., was born 1619, and received an education adapted to the military service. In the civil wars of England, whilst his elder brother became a pensioner to the Parliament, Prince Rupert adhered steadfastly to his royal uncle, and defeated the rebels in several engagements, for which the king honoured him with the Garter, and made him a peer. The prince, however, was more successful as a naval commander than on the land, particularly after the Restoration, in the great Dutch war, on the conclusion of which he led a retired life, occupied wholly in scientific pursuits. He invented a composition called prince's metal, improved the strength of gunpowder, and constructed a piece of ordnance that would carry several bullets with the utmost speed. He also found out a method of fusing black lead; but his principal discovery was that of engraving in mezzotinto, and there are some prints executed by him in this way. He died in London 29 Nov., 1682, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

RUSH, BENJAMIN, M.D., was born in the state of Pennsylvania, of parents who were Quakers, 1745. He studied in the college of Princeton, but took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, 1768. On his return to Philadelphia, an attempt was made to form a medical school in that university, and Dr. Rush became professor of chemistry. In 1776 he was chosen a member of Congress, and appointed surgeon-general of the military hospital, which office he exchanged for that of physician-general, but soon resigned that situation also. Soon afterwards, when the medical colleges of Philadelphia became united under the name of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Rush was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine and clinical practice. He died 19 April, 1813. His works are numerous. The principal tracts were collected into an 8vo. volume entitled 'Essays, literary, moral, and philosophical,' 1798. Dr. Rush also wrote 'A History of the Yellow Fever,' which was translated into Spanish and French.

RUSHTON, EDWARD, a native of Lancashire, received his academical education at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1572. The next year, having embraced the Catholic faith, he proceeded to Douay, and after being ordained priest at Rome, was sent on the English mission 1580. Being soon seized and committed prisoner to the Tower, he was tried and condemned to die at the same time with Father Campian. After about four years' imprisonment he was sent into banishment. He died in Lorraine 29 June, 1586. Rushton was the first publisher of Saunders's famous work, 'De Schismate Anglicano' (1585), to which he added the third book.

RUSHWORTH, JOHN, was born in Northumberland about 1607. He studied at Oxford, and became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. In 1640 he was appointed assistant-clerk of the House of Commons, and was much employed in negotiations during the civil wars. After the Restoration he became secretary to the Lord-Keeper Bridgeman; but falling into distress, he died in the King's Bench Prison 12 May, 1690. The 'Historical Collections,' with the Trial of the Earl of Strafford, published by him in 8 vols., are valuable, though not impartial.

RUSHWORTH, WILLIAM, an English priest, was educated at Douay, and died 1637. He was a good mathematician, and a correspondent of the celebrated Oughtred; and author of 'The Judgment of Common Sense in the Choice of Religion.'

RUSSELL. *See* BEDFORD.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER, M.D., was born at Edinburgh, where he received his education and took his degree; after which he went to Aleppo, as physician to the English factory, and resided there many years. On his return he settled in London, and became physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, in which situation he continued to his death, in 1770. Dr. Russell wrote 'The Natural History of Aleppo,' printed in folio, 1755, and again, with additions, 1794. His brother, *Patrick Russell*, who died 2 July, 1805, aged 79, was also physician to the factory at Aleppo, and afterwards in the East Indies. He published 'A Treatise on the Plague,' 1791; and 'Descriptions and figures of two hundred Fishes, collected on the Coast of Coromandel.'

RUSSELL, MICHAEL, LL.D., a prelate of the Protestant Episcopalian Church in Scotland, was born 1781, at Edinburgh; but his studies were prosecuted in the college of Glasgow. In 1809 he

was appointed to St. James's Chapel, Leith, of which he continued minister for the rest of his life. He was elected bishop of Glasgow and Galloway 1837, and died 2 April, 1848. Bishop Russell was an able and extensive writer. His earliest publication, 'A View of the System of Education at present pursued in the Schools and Universities of Scotland,' 1813, excited much attention. For twenty-five years he was a regular contributor to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana;' and he published a 'History of the Church in Scotland,' and 'Sermons on Doctrinal Subjects;' but his principal work is 'The Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, from the death of Joshua until the decline of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah,' 3 vols., 1827-37.

RUSSELL, PATRICK, a Catholic divine, promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin 2 Aug., 1683. During James II's residence in the Irish metropolis he performed the service and rites of his church in the royal presence. On the downfall of the Stuart dynasty he fled to Paris, but afterwards returned to Ireland, where he died 1692.

RUSSELL, Lord WILLIAM, third son of the fourth duke of Bedford, was born in Sept., 1639. He received a private education under puritanical teachers. His early life, however, appears to have been rather dissipated, till he married, in 1667, the excellent daughter of Lord Southampton. On becoming a member of the House of Commons, he distinguished himself by his zeal for the exclusion of the duke of York, and at length became so far involved in a conspiracy for effecting a revolution, that, when the Rye House Plot was discovered, an indictment was preferred against him, and he was condemned at the Old Bailey. Great exertions were made to save his life, but all without effect, and he was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields 18 July, 1683. After the Revolution an Act was passed to annul and make void the proceedings against Lord Russell. His widow, Lady *Rachel*, died 29 Sept., 1723, at the age of 87. Her letters were printed in 1773; and subsequently more of her correspondence, together with her memoirs and those of her husband, were published.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM, LL.D., was born 1746, in the county of Mid Lothian. He was educated at Inverleithen, after which he served his time to a printer and bookseller. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he published a 'Collection of Modern Poems;' soon after which he removed to London, where, for some time, he followed the business of a printer, but at length became an author by profession. His principal publication was, 'The History of Modern Europe,' in 5 vols; after which he undertook the 'History of Ancient Europe,' but did not complete it. He now obtained the degree of doctor of laws in Scotland, and engaged in a 'History of England during the Reign of George III.,' but died, without having made any progress in the work, 1 Jan., 1794.

RUST, GEORGE, D.D., a native of Cambridge, succeeded Jeremy Taylor in the bishopric of Dromore 1667, and died Dec., 1670. He wrote 'A Discourse of Truth,' and 'Discourse of the Use of Reason in matters of Religion.' His 'Remains' were published 1686, by Henry Hallywell

RUTHERFORD, DANIEL, a physician, distinguished by his chemical discoveries, was born at Edinburgh 3 Nov., 1749, and took his degree of M.D. there in 1772. He succeeded Dr. Hope as professor of botany and keeper of the botanic

garden in 1786, and retained these offices until his death, on 15 Dec., 1819. In his thesis 'De Aëre Mephitico,' Dr. Rutherford first indicated the existence of a new gaseous body, since called azote or nitrogen.

RUTHERFORD, JOHN, M.D., one of the founders of the medical school of Edinburgh, was the son of the minister of Yarrow, Selkirkshire, and born there 1 Aug., 1695. He was educated at Selkirk, and next at Edinburgh, after which he became apprentice to a surgeon; but in 1715 he came to London, and next went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Boerhaave. Having taken his doctor's degree at Rheims, 1721, he settled as a physician at Edinburgh, and soon afterwards joined Monro and others in a series of medical lectures. Those on practice devolved on Dr. Rutherford, who continued them for forty years. Died 1779.

RUTLAND, JOHN, an English clergyman, who, refusing to conform on the accession of Elizabeth, went into voluntary banishment, and became chaplain to the Emperor Ferdinand, and pastor of St. John's, in Worms. He was a man of great parts and learning. His works are, 'Loci Communes Theologici,' relating to controversies of religion, 8vo., Antwerp, 1560; and 'Tractatus de Septem Sacramentis.'

RUYSCH, FREDERIC, a physician, born at the Hague 1638. He graduated at Leyden, after which he settled at his native place, but removed from thence to take the chair of anatomy at Amsterdam, where he formed a museum, which the Czar Peter, who often dined with him, purchased in 1717. In 1685 he was appointed professor of physic, and superintendent of the midwives of Amsterdam. He died 22 Feb., 1731. His works were published in 5 vols., 1735. His son, *Henry*, who died in 1727, published 'Theatrum universale omnium Animalium, 2 vols., 1718.

RUYSDAAL, JACOB, a landscape painter, born at Haerlem 1636; died 16 Nov., 1681. His brother, *Solomon Ruysdaal*, born at Haerlem 1616, was also a good landscape painter, but inferior to Jacob. He imitated marble with uncommon exactness. He died 1670.

RUYTER, MICHAEL ADRIAN DE, a Dutch admiral, was born at Flushing in 1607. In the war with England, which broke out in 1652, he convoyed a rich fleet through the Channel, and brought the whole into port after an engagement which lasted two days. He was next joined in command with Van Tromp, and distinguished himself as well in the great battle of three days, fought in February, 1653, as in that where Van Tromp fell, in July following. In 1658 he defeated the Swedes, for which the king of Denmark gave him a patent of nobility. At the renewal of hostilities with England, in the reign of Charles II., De Ruyter gained an advantage over Prince Rupert and Monk; but, two months afterwards, another battle was fought, in which the Dutch were defeated. The following year, however, he avenged himself by riding triumphantly in the Thames, and destroying several English men-of-war at Sheerness. In 1672 he attacked the combined English and French fleets; and, though the battle was undecided, De Ruyter kept the sea, and convoyed home a fleet of merchantmen. This gallant commander was mortally wounded in an engagement with the French, off Messina, and died at Syracuse 11 April, 1676. His remains were in-

cerred at Amsterdam, and a monument erected to ais memory.

RYALL, HENRY THOMAS, an historical engraver, illed at Cookham, near Maidenhead, Sept., 1867. He began his career by the production of Lodge's Portraits. Subsequently he engraved Sir William Ross's miniature portraits of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, also Sir George Hayter's coronation picture, and Leslie's picture of the Princess Royal's Christening. These commissions procured for him the title of historical engraver to Queen Victoria.

RYCAUT, Sir PAUL, an English traveller, was the son of a merchant in London, and received his education in Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1650). In 1661 he went to Constantinople as secretary to the embassy, and there wrote his 'State of the Ottoman Empire,' printed at London 1670. He was next appointed consul at Smyrna, where, by the command of Charles II., he wrote 'The present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches,' printed 1679. On his return home he was made secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was also knighted, sworn of the Privy Council, and appointed judge of the Admiralty in that kingdom. William III. employed him as resident in the Hanse Towns; but in 1700 he returned to England, and died 16 Dec., the same year. His other works are, a Continuation of Knolles's 'History of the Turks;' a translation of Platina's 'Lives of the Popes;' and from the Spanish 'The Royal Commentaries of Peru,' written by Garcilasso de la Vega.

RYLAND, WILLIAM WYNNE, an engraver, born in London 1732. He was placed early under Ravenet, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship went to Paris, where he resided five years with Boucher, whose manner of stippling he added to that which he had previously been taught. After his return to England became engraver to the king. To extricate himself from some embarrassments he committed a forgery on the East India Company, for which he was tried and executed in Aug., 1783.

RYMER, THOMAS, an English writer, was born in Yorkshire 1638 or 1639, and educated at the school of Northallerton, whence he removed to Sidney College, Cambridge. On quitting the university he became a student of Gray's Inn, and in 1692 was appointed historiographer to the king. He first attempted dramatic poetry in a tragedy entitled 'Edgar,' which was unsuccessful. He afterwards published 'A View of the Tragedies of the last Age;' but he succeeded better as the editor of that great work called the 'Fœdera,' of which he lived to publish fifteen volumes in folio. He also wrote some poems, and translated Rapin's Reflections on Aristotle's Poetics into English. He died 14 Dec., 1713. After his death appeared a small volume of his, 'On the Antiquity, Power, and Decay of Parliaments,' which was followed by 'Translations from Greek, Latin, and Italian Poets.' The best account of Rymer will be found in the preface to the first volume of Sir T. D. Hardy's 'Syllabus of the Documents in Rymer's Fœdera,' 1869.

RYSBRACH, JOHN MICHAEL, a sculptor, was born 1694 at Antwerp, where his father was a landscape painter, who died 1726. On coming to England, he obtained considerable employment, particularly in monuments and busts. The principal of the former were those of Sir Isaac Newton and the duke of Marlborough. He also executed the equestrian statue of King William, for the city of Bristol; but his chief performance is a statue of Hercules, formerly in the possession of Sir Richard Hoare. He died at Bristol 8 Jan., 1770. He had two brothers, who were painters of still life and landscape.

RYVES, ELIZA, an Irish lady, who, being reduced to necessity by the misfortunes of her family, subsisted on the produce of her literary labours, which were chiefly translations from the French; and novels, particularly 'The Hermit of Snowden.'

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SAADI, SHEIK MOSLIH EDDIN, a Persian poet, was a native of Shiraz, and died 1291, at the age of 102, or, according to some authorities, of 116 years. He received his education at Damascus. Being taken prisoner by the Turks, he was put to work on the fortifications of Tripoli, but was redeemed by a merchant of Aleppo, who gave him his daughter in marriage, with a dowry. Saadi, however, suffered much from the temper of his spouse, who used to say, 'Are not you the man my father bought for ten pieces of gold?' 'Yes,' said he, 'and your father sold me again for a hundred.' His works were printed at Calcutta, in 2 vols., 1795. Mr. Gladwin translated his principal performance, entitled 'Gulistan, or the Garden of Flowers.' It has also been translated into English prose and verse by Eastwick (Hertford, 1852).

SAAVEDRA. *See* CERVANTES.

SAAVEDRA-FAXARDO, DIEGO DE, a Spanish writer, born 1584, at Algezares, in Murcia. He became secretary to the embassy at Rome, and was rewarded with a canonry in the church of St. James, though not in orders. After this he was appointed agent for Spain at the Papal court. He assisted at some diets in Switzerland, and at the general one of the empire at Ratisbon. He died 24 Aug., 1648. His works are, 'Idea de un Principe Politico-Christiano representada en cien empresas,' translated into Latin under the title of 'Symbola Christiano-Politica;' 'Corona Gotica, Castellana, y Austriaca politicamente illustrada;' and 'Respublica Litteraria,' which has been translated into English.

SABATAI-SEVI, a Jew of Smyrna, who, in 1666, pretended to be the Messiah, and was acknowledged by such numbers of his persuasion as excited the jealousy of the Turkish government, and he was thrown into prison, where his followers crowded to kiss his chains. The sultan having given him his choice to turn Mussulman or suffer death, Sabatai preferred the former, and exhorted the Jews to do the same. He died in prison 1676.

SABATIER, PIERRE, a Benedictine, born at Poictiers in 1682; died at Rheims 24 March, 1742. He prepared an edition of all the Latin versions of the Bible, published in 3 vols., 1743.

SABBATINI, ANDREA, or *Andrea da Salerno*, a painter, born about 1480. He studied under Raphael, and imitated his manner with success. He died at Naples about 1545. There was another artist of this name, *Lorenzo Sabbatini*, called also Lorenzo di Bologna, whose pictures are frequently mistaken for those of Andrea. He died at Rome 1577.

SABELLIUS, a heretic of Ptolemais, in the third century, who was a disciple of Noetus, and gained

many followers in Mesopotamia and Rome. He held that there is only one person in the Deity, and that the Son and Holy Spirit are mere qualities.

SABINUS, GEORGE, or, in German, *Schalter*, a modern Latin poet, born in the electorate of Brandenburg 1508. He studied at Wittenberg, under Melancthon, whose eldest daughter he married. He became professor of the belles lettres at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, and afterwards rector of the university of Konigsberg. The Emperor Charles V. ennobled him, and employed him on several embassies. He died 1560. His poems were published at Leipsic 1558.

SABLE, ANTOINE DE LA. *See* ARENA.

SABRAN, LOUIS, a Jesuit, born in London 1652, being a son of the marquis de Sabran, who had been envoy from France to the British court. He entered the order of Jesus 1670. On the accession of James II. he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains; and at the birth of James, the king's son, he was nominated chaplain to this new Prince of Wales. In 1699 he was made president of the episcopal seminary at Liège. He was declared provincial of his English brethren 1709, and rector of the college at St. Omer 1712. Three years later he was appointed Prefect of Spirit to the English college at Rome, where he died 22 Jan., 1732. This ecclesiastic was the author of 'An Answer to Dr. Sherlock's Preservative against Popery,' 1688; 'Dr. Sherlock's Preservative considered in two Letters, with a third Letter to Mr. Needham,' 1688; 'A Letter to a Peer of the Church of England, clearing a point touched in a Sermon which he had preached at Chester before the King, Aug. 28, 1687;' 'Reply to Edward Gee, who had written against that Letter;' and 'The Challenge made out against an Historical Discourse concerning Invocation of Saints.'

SACCHETTI, FRANCO, an Italian poet and novelist, born at Florence about 1335. He filled several offices in the republic, but suffered much during the civil wars. He died about the beginning of the fifteenth century. An edition of his novels was published at Florence 1724.

SACCHI, ANDREA, a painter, was born at Rome 1599. He studied first under his father; but afterwards he became the disciple of Albano. When a boy he gained a prize in the Academy of St. Luke, and rose to great eminence under the patronage of Urban VIII. Died 1661.

SACCHINI, ANTONIO-MARIA-GASPARE, a musician, born 1727 at Naples. He was brought up under Durante; after which he went to Venice, where he acquired a great reputation by his secular and ecclesiastical compositions. He also visited several courts in Germany, and in 1772 came to England, from whence he proceeded to Paris, where he died 7 Oct., 1786. His principal operas are the 'Cid' and 'Tamerlane.'

SACHEVERELL, HENRY, D.D., a celebrated divine, was the son of a clergyman at Marlborough, where he had his education, and afterwards became demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. Here he was chamber-fellow with Addison, who addressed to him his 'Account of English Poets.' Sacheverell obtained a fellowship, and in 1708 took his doctor's degree. The following year he preached two sermons, one at the assizes at Derby, and the other at St. Paul's, in both which he asserted that the Church was in imminent danger. For these discourses, which were considered as inflammatory, he was impeached by the House of Commons and tried before the Lords in 1710, when, being found guilty of a misdemeanour, he was suspended from preaching for three years. This only increased his popularity, and brought the ministry into such contempt that they were obliged to resign their places. At the expiration of the sentence the doctor was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn. He died 5 June, 1724. He also wrote some Latin poems.

SACHS, HANS, an early German poet, was the son of a tailor of Nuremberg, where he was born 1494. He was sent to a Latin school at the age of seven, and in his fifteenth year was apprenticed to a shoemaker. Two years afterwards he became the pupil of Nunnenbeck, a weaver, who belonged to the corporation of the Master-singers; and having been instructed in the art of poetry, he set out on his travels. On his return to Nuremberg, 1516, he was admitted a master-shoemaker, and he obtained high reputation as a poet. He studied indefatigably the works of the ancient German bards and of the great Italian writers, especially Petrarca and Boccaccio; but, above all, he devoted himself to the study of the Bible and the works of Luther, whose opinions he embraced. Died in 1578. A collective edition of his works appeared at Nuremberg, 1576-79, in 5 vols. folio; and they have been since republished several times, either wholly or in part.

SACKVILLE, earl of Dorset. *See* DORSET.

SACKVILLE, GEORGE, Viscount Sackville, third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born 26 Jan., 1716. He received his education at Westminster School, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, when his father was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He then obtained a commission in the army, and distinguished himself in the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. In 1758 he was made a lieutenant-general, but the year following fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden, owing to a mistake in the orders sent to him by Prince Ferdinand. He was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service, but was restored in the next reign. In 1769, on the death of Lady Betty Germaine, he succeeded to her estate, and took her name. In 1775 he was appointed secretary of state for the American colonies; but in 1783 he went out of office, and was created a viscount. Died 26 Aug., 1785. The letters of Junius have been ascribed to him erroneously.

SACRO BOSCO. *See* HOLLYWOOD, HOLYWOOD.

SACY. *See* LEMAISTRE.

SACY, ANTOINE ISAAC SYLVESTRE, BARON DE, a celebrated orientalist, born at Paris 21 Sept., 1758, being the son of a notary. He acquired the oriental languages with scarcely any assistance, and at the same time pursued the study of the law. In 1781 he obtained the appointment of conseiller in the Cour des Monnaies, and in 1791 he was nominated one of the commissaires-généraux of the Mint. Having brought himself into public notice by his learned publications, he was appointed in 1785 an extraordinary associate of the Academy of Inscriptions, of which he subsequently became an ordinary member (1792) and perpetual secretary (1833). In 1795 he was nominated professor of Arabic in the school which had just been established for the teaching of the oriental languages. From 1808 to 1814, he sat in the Corps Legislatif, and at the Restoration was constituted royal censor, and afterwards a member of the royal council of

the university (1814); but he resigned this post a few years later, being unable to approve the anti-liberal tendencies of his colleagues. In 1822 he became administrator of the College of France, and of the School of Oriental Languages. About this period he founded the Asiatic Society, of which he was elected president; and towards the close of his career he was appointed keeper of the MSS. in the Bibliothèque Royale (1832). He was also created a peer of France. Baron de Sacy died 21 Feb., 1838. He was a profoundly religious man, and attached to the Jansenist doctrines. His chief works are, 'Principes de Grammaire Universelle,' 1799, one of the best manuals of philosophic grammar; 'Grammaire Arabe,' 1810 and 1831; 'Chrestomathie Arabe;' 'Relation de l'Egypte,' translated from the Arabic of Abdallatif; and translations of 'Calila et Dimna' (the original of the Fables of Bidpay), of the 'Pend-Nameh' and of the 'Livre des Conseils' of Férid-ed-dyn-Attar, of the 'Histoire des Arabes' of Aboul Féida, and of the 'Histoire de Perse' of Mirkond. His 'Exposé de la Religion des Druses'—a work which he had had in hand for forty years—did not appear till shortly before his decease. Baron de Sacy knew more than twenty languages, the principal being Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hebrew, and Syriac.

SADELER, JOHN, an engraver, born at Brussels 1550. He published some prints at Antwerp, which procured him the patronage of the duke of Bavaria. Afterwards he went to Italy, and died at Venice 1600. *Raphael Sadeler*, the brother of John, was born 1555. He also went to Venice, and died in that city. The works of the two brothers make two volumes folio. *Giles Sadeler*, the nephew and pupil of John and Raphael, excelled them in correctness and taste. He died at Prague 1629. His 'Vestigi dell' Antichità di Roma,' appeared in 1660.

SADLER, JOHN, a political writer, born in Shropshire 1615, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He next studied the law in Lincoln's Inn, and became master in Chancery, town-clerk of London, and master of Requests. In 1650 he was made master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and some time after was elected into Parliament. He was also appointed commissioner for the probate of wills, but lost all his places at the Restoration. He died 1 April, 1674. His works are, 'Rights of the Kingdom,' and 'Olbia, or the New Island lately discovered,' a political romance.

SADLER, Sir RALPH, a statesman, born 1507 at Hackney, Middlesex. In early life he was taken into the family of Cromwell, earl of Essex, who introduced him to Henry VIII., in consequence of which he had a share in the dissolution of the monasteries, and partook of the spoil. He was also sent on an embassy to Scotland to negotiate a marriage between Prince Edward and Queen Mary, but without effect. In the war which followed, Sir Ralph distinguished himself greatly, and was made a knight banneret on the field after the battle of Pinkie. He was also appointed master of the great wardrobe. At the accession of Elizabeth he was again sent to Scotland; and when the unfortunate Mary came to England, she was committed to his care. He died 30 March, 1587. His 'Letters and Negociations' were printed at Edinburgh in 1720; but a fuller collection was published in 1809, with a memoir by Sir Walter Scott.

SADLER, ROBERT, or VINCENT, an English monk, was a native of Fillongley, Warwickshire. Forsaking his office under Sir Walter Mildmay, then secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, he proceeded to Rome, where he was ordained priest by Pope Paul V., and by him sent to the English mission. Here he joined the order of St. Benedict. He laboured strenuously for the restoration of the old Benedictine congregation, and was very instrumental, by his authority of president and the great opinion entertained of his sanctity, in accomplishing that reunion. He died in London 21 June, 1621. He is said to have published a book of 'Obits;' but perhaps this may have been written, or at least enlarged, by his nephew, Dom *Thomas (Vincent) Sadler*, whom he had converted. This latter died 19 Jan., 1681. He was joint author, with Father Anselm Crowder, of 'The Devout Pilgrim,' 1657. He translated into English Bona's 'Guide to Heaven, containing the Marrow of the Holy Fathers and Ancient Philosophers,' 1672; and published the 'Children's Catechism,' 1678, and the 'Devout Christian,' 4th edit., 1685.—*Oliver.*

SADOLETO, JOCOPO, a cardinal, born at Modena 14 July, 1477. His father was a professor at Ferrara, where he received his education and attained great celebrity by his Latin poetry. Leo X. chose Bembo and Sadoleto for his secretaries, and soon after made the latter bishop of Carpentras. Clement VII. raised him to the purple, and employed him on many negotiations. He died at Rome 18 Oct., 1547. An edition of his works was printed at Verona 1737, in 4 vols.

SAGE, JOHN, a Scotch bishop, born 1652 and educated at St. Andrew's. He officiated at Glasgow till the abolition of episcopacy in Scotland, and then removed to Edinburgh, where, in 1705, he was consecrated a bishop. Died 7 June, 1711. His principal works are, 'The fundamental Charter of Presbytery,' 'The Principles of the Cyprianic Age, and a Vindication of that work; The Life of Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld; Introduction to Drummond's History of the five James's, &c.

SAINT-AIGNAN, FRANÇOIS DE BEAUVILLIER, Duc DE, member of the French Academy, of that of the Ricovrati at Padua, and protector of that of Arles, was born 30 Oct., 1610. He was distinguished for courage and genius, and gained the prize founded at Caen upon the Immaculate Conception. Died 16 June, 1687. Some short pieces of poetry written by this nobleman are dispersed in different collections.

SAINT-AIGNAN, PAUL HIPPOLITE DE BEAUVILLIER, Duc DE, born 25 Nov., 1684, was sent to Spain as ambassador extraordinary, on the second marriage of Philip V. Some intrigues of Cardinal Alberoni obliged him to retire; but he was appointed ambassador at Rome 1729, whence he did not return to France till 1741. Died 22 Jan., 1776. His literary works have been collected.

SAINT ALBANS, HARRIET MELLON, DUCHESS OF, a popular actress, born about 1775, who became the wife of the wealthy London banker, Mr. Coutts. On his death she became the sole mistress of one of the most colossal fortunes in England. In 1827 she was again married to the duke of St. Albans. She died 6 Aug., 1837, leaving the great bulk of her vast property to Adela, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, and granddaughter of her first husband. Miss Burdett took the additional name of Coutts, and she has been recently elevated to the peerage by the title of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

SAINT-AMOUR, WILLIAM DE, a famous doctor of the house and society of the Sorbonne, a native of St. Amour, in Franche-Comté, and canon of Beauvais. He zealously defended the rights of the university of Paris, who sent him to Rome for that purpose. His book concerning 'The perils of the latter times' was condemned by Alexander IV., as well as the 'Everlasting Gospel,' published by the Franciscans. He was himself banished to St. Amour, but returned to Paris after the death of the Pope, and was received there with great applause. Died 13 Sept., 1272. In his works, which were printed 1632, he maintains that the religious orders ought to submit to the bishops and curates; that there is no virtue in reducing oneself voluntarily to beggary; and that healthy mendicants should receive correction instead of alms. St. Thomas and St. Bonaventure wrote vehemently against him.

SAINT-ARNAUD, ARNAUD JACQUES LEROY DE, a marshal of France, born at Paris 20 Aug., 1801. He was educated at the College of Louis-le-Grand, and received in 1816 an appointment in the Life-guard of Louis XVIII., and afterwards a sub-lieutenancy in the same regiment, which, however, he was compelled to leave on account of the part he had taken in the street riots of 1820. He now spent some time in England; but, unable to find employment here, he returned to Paris, and appeared on the stage of one of the suburban theatres. Being unsuccessful he sought an asylum in the house of his parents until after the revolution of 1830, when he was reinstated in the army with the rank of lieutenant. He took part in the Vendean war of 1831, and served under Bugeaud. In 1833, when that general was appointed governor of the citadel of Blaye, where the duchess of Berry was detained, Leroy—for this was his original name—was chosen as the assistant-gaoler. Subsequently he pushed his fortunes in Algeria, both by the goodwill of Bugeaud and Budeau and by his personal bravery, which was displayed conspicuously at the taking of Constantine. He succeeded Cavaignac as commander of the military division at Orleansville, where his luxurious style of living became a matter of general notoriety. After his capture of the rebel chieftain, Bou-Maza, he was made brigadier-general (1847). In Feb., 1848, he went to Paris, married a rich Belgian heiress, and afterwards returned to Algeria as commander of the province of Constantine. In 1851 he operated successfully against the unruly Kabyle tribes, after which he was made general of division, and commandant of one of the military divisions of Paris. The revelations of his reckless administration at Orleansville did not prevent him from becoming a favourite with Louis Napoleon. Nominated minister of war in Oct., 1851, he was among the most active in aiding the consummation of the *Coup d'Etat* of Dec. 2nd. His salary as minister of war was now raised from 48,000 to 100,000 francs, in addition to his salary of 30,000 francs as senator; and in 1852 he received the titles of marshal and of grand equerry of France. In April, 1854, he was invested with the command of the French forces in Turkey, in which capacity he strenuously insisted upon the landing in the Crimea. Although tortured by internal suffering from disease and wounds, he was on the battlefield of the Alma for twelve hours. He was compelled to relinquish his command on 26 Sept., after which the cholera was added to his other maladies, and he died at sea three days later, on 29 Sept., 1854. His 'Lettres' were published 1855.

SAINT-AUBIN, HENRI MICHEL GUEDIER DE, doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Gournai-en-Brai, in the diocese of Rouen, 17 June, 1695, and died abbat of St. Vulmer, in the diocese of Bologne, 25 Sept., 1742. He wrote 'Histoire Sainte des deux Alliances,' 7 vols., 1741, a work which contains all the sacred history.

SAINT-CYR. *See* GOUVION.

SAINT-CYRAN. *Jean Duvergier de Hauranne*, abbé of Saint-Cyran, a celebrated French theologian, was born at Bayonne 1581. He studied at Louvain, where he contracted an intimacy with Jansenius, which lasted through life. In 1610 he was made abbat of Saint-Cyran, and distinguished himself by his zeal against the Jesuits. He also gathered disciples, for which Cardinal Richelieu sent him to the Castle of Vincennes. On the death of that minister he regained his liberty, and died at Paris 11 Oct., 1643. He wrote 'Lettres Spirituelles;' 'Question Royale;' 'L'Aumône Chretienne;' and 'Petrus Aurelius,' a controversial work, in which he attacked the Jesuits.

SAINT-EVREMOND, CHARLES DE, was born of a noble family at Denis-le-Guast, in Normandy, in 1613. He was educated at Paris and Caen, with a view to the law, but quitted it for the army, where he rose to the rank of captain, and distinguished himself in several battles and sieges. When the civil war broke out, the king made him a major-general; but after the reduction of Guienne he was sent to the Bastille for satirizing Mazarin. On the death of the Cardinal a letter of St. Evremond was discovered that gave so much offence to the court that he would again have been imprisoned had he not made his retreat to Holland, from whence he came to England, where Charles II. gave him a pension of three hundred a year, which he lost by the death of that prince. He died in London 20 Sept., 1703, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, in which church a monument was erected to his memory. His works consist of essays, letters, poems, and dramatic pieces. There is an English translation of some of them, in 2 vols. 8vo.

SAINT-FOIX, GERMAIN FRANÇOIS POULLAIN DE, a French writer, born at Rennes 5 Feb., 1698. He became a captain in the army, and distinguished himself by his valour on many occasions. He afterwards devoted himself to letters, and published Turkish Letters, written in the manner of Montesquieu; Historical Essays upon Paris; History of the Order of Saint-Esprit; and Comedies. Died at Paris 25 Aug., 1776.

SAINT-GERMAIN, CLAUDE LOUIS, Count DE, a statesman of France, was born at Louis-le-Saunlier, in Franche-Comté, 15 April, 1707. He entered the order of Jesus, which he quitted for the army, and served with distinction in Hungary against the Turks. On his return to France he distinguished himself in the Seven Years' war; but not meeting with preferment, he went into the service of Denmark, where he was made field-marshal and received the order of the Elephant. On the execution of Count Struensee, he quitted Copenhagen, and placed his money in the hands of a merchant at Hamburgh, who became a bankrupt. The count then retired to a little estate in Alsace, whence he was called to be minister of war, in which department he effected a great reform. Died 15 Jan., 1778.

SAINT-HILAIRE, GEOFFROY ÉTIENNE, a French zoologist, born at Étampes 15 April, 1772. At an early age he applied himself to the study of natural history under Brisson, Daubenton, and Haüy. On the recommendation of Daubenton he was appointed, in 1793, sub-curator and demonstrator of the natural history cabinet in the Jardin des Plantes. Three months later he was nominated to the professorship of zoology in the same establishment, and in this capacity he formed the menagerie of wild beasts. Becoming acquainted with Cuvier (1794), he at once appreciated his great talents, invited him to Paris, and resided with him on terms of fraternal amity. St. Hilaire took part in the expedition to Egypt, exploring the conquered territory, and becoming one of the founders and most active members of the Institute of Cairo. In 1807 he was admitted into the French Institute, and two years later was appointed professor of zoology and comparative physiology in the Faculty of Sciences. This situation he retained till his death, 19 June, 1844. Starting as a pure zoologist, St. Hilaire worked for some years in company with Cuvier; but in 1807 he enlarged his field of study, and turned his attention almost exclusively to what is called philosophical anatomy, a science by which he may be regarded as the founder. He sought to demonstrate the unity of the composition of the various parts of an organic body, and that this unity was capable of expression in a few simple laws. His principal writings are, 'Histoire naturelles des Mammifères,' in collaboration with Cuvier, folio, 1819–37; 'Philosophie Anatomique,' 2 vols., 1818–22, wherein he expounded his new doctrine; 'Principes de la Philosophie Zoologique,' 1830; 'Études Progressives d'un Naturaliste.' He also contributed frequently to the 'Annales du Muséum,' and to the 'Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles.'

SAINT JOHN, HENRY, Viscount Bolingbroke. *See* BOLINGBROKE.

SAINT JOHN, THEOPHILUS, LL.B. *See* CLAPHAM.

SAINT-JUST, ANTOINE, the chief associate of Robespierre in his political career, was born at Decize, in the Nivernois, 1768, and educated for the law. As a member of the Convention he voted for the death of Louis XVI., assisted in the destruction of the Girondists, and being sent as commissioner to the army in Alsace, he exercised the most revolting severities for maintaining the discipline of the troops. On his return to Paris he joined Robespierre, and becoming involved in his fall, was guillotined 28 July, 1794. He was the author of some licentious poems and of a posthumous work entitled 'Fragments sur les Institutions Républicaines,' 1800.

SAINT-LAMBERT, CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE, was born at Nancy 16 Dec., 1716. After being educated among the Jesuits, he entered into the army, where he was much admired for his wit and gallantry. He became a member of the French Academy, and died at Paris 9 Feb., 1803. His works are, 'Les Fêtes de l'Amour et de l'Hymen,' a drama; 'Les quatres parties du Jour,' a poem; 'Essai sur le luxe;' 'Les Saisons,' a descriptive poem, possessing much merit; 'Fables Orientales;' 'Conclusion de la Viellesse;' and 'Catechisme Universel.'

SAINT-MARC, CHARLES HUGUES LEFÈVRE DE, a French writer, born at Paris 1698; died 21 Nov., 1761. He published good editions of Rapin's History of England and other standard works, and wrote the Supplement to the Necrology of Port-Royal, 1735; Chronological Abridgment of the History of Italy, &c.

SAINT-PIERRE, CHARLES IRENÉE CASTEL, Abbé DE, was born at St. Pierre, in Normandy, 18 Feb., 1658. He was an ecclesiastic, but more distinguished as a politician. Cardinal Polignac took him to the conferences at Utrecht, where he formed a project for a diet to secure a perpetual peace. He had the boldness to expose the errors of the government of Louis XIV., for which he was expelled the Academy. Died 29 April, 1743. His works were printed in Holland, in 1744, in 18 vols. 12mo.

SAINT-PIERRE, JACQUES HENRI BERNADIN DE. *See* BERNARDIN.

SAINT-SIMON, CLAUDE HENRI, Comte DE, the founder of a politico-philosophical sect, was descended from the noble family of the counts of Vermandois, and born at Paris 17 Oct., 1700. Having served in America during the War of Independence (1779) he was, on his return, appointed a colonel; but he quitted the army in 1785, in order to carry out various projects of public utility. He welcomed the Revolution, regarding it as a work of regeneration; and between 1790 and 1797 he joined with the count de Redern in speculating on the sale of the national property; but on finding that his profits were retained by his associate, he gave up financial speculation. He now conceived the idea of reorganising the sciences and remodelling society, and with this end in view he travelled in England, Germany, and Switzerland, published several works which attracted little notice on their first appearance, and made a thousand odd and costly experiments. He soon brought himself to the verge of ruin, and fell into such a state of despondency that he made an attempt on his own life (1823), but it was unsuccessful, though he lost the sight of one eye in consequence of the self-inflicted injuries. Resuming his labours, he succeeded in gaining several devoted disciples, including Augustin Thierry, Auguste Comte, Olinde Rodrigue, Bazard, and Enfantin. Died at Paris 19 May, 1825. Saint-Simon was the founder of what is termed the Industrialist School. He desired to improve the lot of humanity by means of science and industry, and to constitute on new bases property, religion, and even the family. His disciples, who formed themselves into a sect called Saint-Simonians, pushed his doctrines to their logical end, and proposed a new religion and the complete overthow of the existing order of things. Saint-Simon's principal works are, 'Introduction aux Travaux Scientifiques du XIX^e Siècle,' 1808; 'De la Réorganisation de la Société Européene,' 1814, in conjunction with Augustin Thierry; 'L'Industrie,' 1817; 'L'Organisateur,' a social journal, 1820; 'Système Industriel,' 1821; 'Opinions Littéraires, Philosophiques et Industrielles,' 1825; and 'Le Nouveau Christianisme,' 1825.

SAINT-SIMON, LOUIS DE ROUVROI, DUC DE, a French nobleman, born 16 Jan., 1675. In 1721 he went on an embassy to Spain, to negotiate a marriage between the Infanta and Louis XV. His 'Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency' have been published in 13 vols. Died 2 March, 1755.

SAINT-VINCENT, GREGORY DE, a geometrician, born at Bruges, 1584. He became a Jesuit at Rome, and studied mathematics under Clavius, after which he professed those sciences at Prague.

Died 1667. His principal work is a treatise on the quadrature of the circle.

SAINT-VINCENT, JOHN JERVIS, EARL OF, was born at Meaford Hall, Staffordshire, 9 Jan., 1734. He received his education in the school of Burton-upon-Trent, but at the age of ten entered the navy, under Admiral Hawke. In 1755 he was made a lieutenant, and, for his services at the taking of Quebec, was advanced to the rank of master and commander. On his return to Europe he was appointed to the 'Experiment,' of 20 guns, from which ship he removed to the 'Albany' sloop, and next, as post-captain to the 'Gosport,' of 40 guns. In 1769 he was sent to the Mediterranean in the 'Alarm' frigate, and on his return in 1774 was promoted to the 'Foudroyant,' of 84 guns. In this ship he fought under Admiral Keppel in the memorable engagement of 27 July, 1778, and was the next to the 'Victory.' On the trials which followed this engagement Captain Jervis gave his evidence strongly in favour of the commander-in-chief. In 1782 he was with Admiral Barrington's squadron, and in a close engagement took the 'Pegase,' of 74 guns, for which he was highly praised in the public despatches and rewarded with the order of the Bath. At the end of the same year he was with Lord Howe at the relief of Gibraltar. On the return of the fleet, he was made commodore on board the 'Salisbury,' of 50 guns, but the restoration of peace prevented further services. In 1784 he was elected into Parliament for Yarmouth. He was made rear-admiral of the blue 1787, and advanced to the same rank in the white squadron 1790. A dispute breaking out that year with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound, Admiral Barrington was appointed commander of a squadron, and Admiral Jervis accepted the situation of captain of the fleet under him. The differences, however, were adjusted, and the armament was suspended. In 1794 Sir John Jervis accepted the command of a squadron destined for the West Indies. When Martinique was taken, the conquest was followed by the reduction of St. Lucie and Guadaloupe, though the latter island was soon afterwards recaptured. Sir John was next employed on the Mediterranean station; and on 14 Feb., 1797, he, with fifteen sail of the line, defeated a Spanish force consisting of twenty-seven ships, the smallest of which carried 74 guns, and seven others from 112 to 130 guns each. For this service he was created Baron Jervis and Earl St. Vincent—the scene of his glory. To this was added a pension of £3,000 a-year, and the usual votes of thanks. In 1799 he became a full admiral, and soon afterwards was employed in the blockade of Cadiz. In 1801 he succeeded earl Spencer as first lord of the Admiralty; but in the opinion of many he carried the principle of economy and retrenchment to an injurious extent. This post he resigned 1804. In 1814 he was appointed general of marines, and in 1821 admiral of the Fleet. He died at Rochetts, his seat in Essex, 15 March, 1823, and was buried in St. Paul's, where a monument, voted by Parliament, was erected to his memory.

SAINTE-BEUVE, CHARLES AUGUSTIN, a French poet and critic, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer 23 Dec., 1804. At the age of fourteen he went to Paris, where he completed a course of study at the Collége Charlemagne. On leaving college he studied medicine and anatomy, and received the appointment of outdoor surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis. The repugnance he felt to the profession, and his poetical tendencies are described in his preface to the 'Poésies de Joseph Delorme;' and the appearance of the 'Odes and Ballads' of Victor Hugo decided his future course. He resigned his situation as surgeon, devoted himself to poetry and literature, was presented to Victor Hugo, and allied himself with De Musset and others in the 'Cénacle,' which was extinguished during the Revolution of 1830, when Sainte-Beuve joined the staff of the 'Globe,' the avowed organ of the St. Simonian sect. Growing tired of the association, he transferred his services to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' in which he resumed the series of literary 'Portraits' commenced in the 'Revue de Paris.' Not long after he joined the 'National.' In 1839 he paid a visit to Switzerland, and there resolved to write a 'History of Port-Royal;' in 1840 he accepted a librarianship in the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 he was admitted into the French Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Delavigne. In 1850 he joined the 'Constitutionnel,' and in its columns first appeared that charming budget of literary biography and criticism entitled 'Causeries du Lundi.' Soon after the *Coup d'État*, in Dec., 1851, he was attached to the 'Moniteur,' and appointed professor of Latin poetry at the College of France; but the insubordination of the students exhibited at his first lecture obliged him to retire, and in 1857 he was appointed professor at the Normal School. The emperor signalised his departure for Algeria, at the end of April, 1865, by a graceful tribute of esteem for a distinguished man of letters, in the elevation of M. Sainte-Beuve to the dignity of senator; and in 1867 he was a member of the committee of five appointed by the French Academy to superintend a new edition of the 'Historical Dictionary of the French Language.' Besides the works above mentioned he wrote 'Tableau Historique et Critique, de la Poésie Française et du Théâtre Français au XVI. Siècle,' 1828; 'Les Consolations,' 1830; 'Volupté,' 1834; 'Histoire de Port-Royal,' 1840-60. Died 13 Oct., 1869

SAINTE-CROIX, GUILLAUME EMMANUEL JOSEPH GUILHEM DE CLERMONT-LODÈVE, Baron DE, a French antiquary, born at Mormoiron (comtat Venaissin) 5 Jan., 1746; died at Paris 11 March, 1809. His principal work is a 'Critical Examination of the Ancient Historians of Alexander the Great' (best edition 1804). He also wrote a 'History of the Growth of the Naval Power of England.'

SAINTE-PALAYE, JEAN BAPTISTE DE LA CURNE DE, a French writer, born at Auxerre in 1697; died 1 March, 1781. He wrote 'Memoires sur l'ancienne chevalerie,' which have been translated into English. After his death appeared another work of his, entitled 'L'Histoire des Troubadours.' He was also the author of some poems.

SAISSET, ÉMILE EDMOND, a French philosopher, born 16 Sept., 1814, at Montpellier; died at Paris 17 Dec., 1863.

SALADIN, the name commonly given to *Salaheddin Yusef Ebn Ayub*, a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, who was born 1137, in the castle of Tecrit, of which his father, a Curd soldier of fortune, was governor. He, with his brother, entered the service of Noureddin, the sovereign of Syria and Mesopotamia. Their valour was such that when Adhed, caliph of Egypt, applied to Noureddin, an army was sent thither principally under the command of the two Curds. There Saladin quickly rose to the rank of vizier and general of

l the forces. Adhed dying soon after, Saladin eclared himself caliph in his room. The begin- ing of his reign was distinguished by useful gulations. He repressed the extortion of the ews and other usurers, and after giving salutary ws to Egypt he turned his arms against Syria, hich he added to his empire, as also Arabia, ersia, and Mesopotamia. He next directed his arch against Jerusalem, then in the possession the Christians. Guy de Lusignan, king of that ty, assembled an army near Tiberias; but the aitan was victorious, and soon afterwards entered e holy city. This was in 1187, and when the ews reached Europe, Pope Clement III. stirred p a crusade against the infidels, and with such ccess that a vast body of forces, chiefly com- anded by Richard I., king of England, landed ear Tyre, and took St. Jean d'Acre, Cesarea, and affa, in the sight of Saladin. They then made eparations for prosecuting the siege of Jerusalem ith vigour; but dissentions breaking out among e confederates, Richard concluded a truce with e sultan for three years and three months. The tter did not long survive this termination of the pedition, and nnding his death draw near, he used his winding-sheet to be carried round the mp on a spear, the crier proclaiming 'Behold that Saladin, the Vanquisher of the East, carries his grave after his conquests.' He died at amascus 4 March, 1193.

SSALCOT, JOHN, bishop of Salisbury. *See* CA- N.

SSALE, GEORGE, was born in Kent 1680, and ucated at the King's School, Canterbury. He voted himself chiefly to oriental literature, his owledge of which appeared in his translation of e 'Koran,' with a preliminary discourse and co- ous notes (1734). He had also a share in the eneral Dictionary' and the Ancient Universal story. His collection of oriental MSS. is pre- ved in the Radcliffe Library at Oxford. Died Nov., 1736.

SSALE, Sir ROBERT HENRY, G.C.B., born 1782, tered the army at the age of thirteen, served th great distinction in India, and in 1838 was pointed to the command of the first Bengal gade of the army up the Indus, which formed advance throughout the campaign in Affgha- tan. He commanded the storming party at uznee on the 23rd July, when he was severely unded in several places. Shortly afterwards 39) he was nominated a K.C.B., and received rank of major-general in Affghanistan. He mmanded the force sent to subdue the Kohistan antry (Sept., 1840), and, after capturing several ongholds, completely defeated Dost Mahomed an at Purwan. In 1841 he commanded the gade which stormed the Khoord Cabul Pass, ve the enemy from the heights of Teezen with nent skill, forced the Jugdulluck Pass, stormed fort of Mamoo Khail, and finally retreated n Jelalabad. Here, from 12 Nov., 1841, to pril, 1842, he was shut up with the garrison by besieging forces. After numerous sorties with ied success, their intrepid commander led the aried prisoners to a final effort, and on the last- ntioned day attacked and utterly routed the eging army under Akhbar Khan, capturing r guns, ammunition, and camp. These glo- s exploits raised him to the highest pinnacle of itary fame. He took part in the general action Teezen and the recapture of Cabul, and was immediately afterwards created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament. Subsequently he joined the army of the Sutlej as quartermaster-general to Her Majesty's forces in India. He died of wounds received at the battle of Moodkee, 18 Dec., 1845.

SALES, ST. FRANCIS DE. *See* FRANCIS.

SALISBURY, JOHN OF, an English divine, born at Old Sarum, about 1116. He studied at Paris, and on his return to England passed some time at Oxford, after which he entered into the monastic state at Canterbury, where his great learning procured him the friendship of Thomas à Becket, to whom he dedicated his 'Polycraticon, seu de Nugis Curialium, et vestigiis Philosophorum.' He was much employed in that prelate's affairs, and was present when he was murdered. After this he went to France, where he was made bishop of Chartres. He died 1182. He wrote several other works.

SALISBURY, JOHN DE MONTACUTE, third EARL OF, was almost the only temporal peer who remained firm to King Richard II. after the invasion of the duke of Lancaster. When Richard was deposed he joined in a plan for his restoration, which being discovered, he, with the earl of Kent and others, was seized by the citizens of Cirencester, who beheaded them 1400.

SALISBURY, ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF, an able statesman, born about 1550, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and introduced by his father, the celebrated Lord Burghley, into political life. He was first secretary to Lord Derby, ambassador in France, and in 1596 under-secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham, after whose death he succeeded to the place of principal secretary of State. He was chancellor of Lancaster 1597, and succeeded his father as prime minister. The influence which he possessed under Elizabeth was retained in the next reign; and James was so pleased with him, that he created him earl of Salisbury in 1605. On the death of Dorset he succeeded to the office of high treasurer, and applied his talents to restore the nnances of the kingdom to a more improving state. He died 24 May, 1612. His opposition to Essex, who at last ended his life on the block, is exposed to reprehension; but his enmity to Raleigh, continued with increasing asperity, renders his character on that subject peculiarly odious and criminal.

SALISBURY, THOMAS DE MONTACUTE, fourth EARL OF, was concerned in most of the military exploits during the reign of Henry V. He died in the service of his country, being mortally wounded while commanding the English army at the siege of Orleans, 1428.

SALLUSTIUS, CAIUS CRISPUS, a Roman historian, born at Amiturnum, B.C. 86. His early life was profligate, and he disgraced himself afterwards by raising a clamour against Cicero, and paying servile court to Cæsar; but still more by his conduct as the governor of Numidia, where he accumulated immense treasures, with which he purchased an estate at Tivoli, and built a palace on the Quirinal Mount, adorned with gardens, which still bear his name. Here he wrote his account of 'Catiline's Conspiracy,' the 'History of the Jugurthine War,' and a larger work which is lost. He died B.C. 35. The best editions of Sallust are the Variorum of 1670; that of Wasse, at Cambridge, in 1710; and that of Homer, London, 1789, 8vo. There are four English translations of

Sallust, one by Gordon, another by Dr. Rose, one by Dr. Steuart, and another by Murphy.

SALMASIUS, or SAUMAISE, CLAUDE, an illustrious scholar, was born at Semur-en-Auxois, in Burgundy, 1588 or 1596. Such was his proficiency that at the age of ten he could translate Pindar, and write Greek and Latin verses. At the desire of his mother, he was sent to Paris for further instruction, after which he went to Heidelberg, where he gave a proof of his learning in an edition of 'Nili, archiepiscopi Thessalonicensis, de primatu papæ Romani.' Salmasius was now a Protestant, and so he continued through life. The year following appeared his edition of 'Florus,' which he enriched with notes. In 1610 he returned home, and was admitted an advocate, but gave up that profession for literature. Many states and universities courted him to settle among them, and even the Pope made him overtures, notwithstanding his change of religion. Salmasius gave the preference to Holland, and in 1632 fixed his residence at Leyden. In 1650 he visited the Queen of Sweden, who paid him extraordinary honours; but the climate being too severe, he returned to Leyden. After the murder of Charles I. Salmasius was employed to write a defence of that monarch, which was answered by Milton; and while our author was preparing a reply he died, 3 Sept., 1653. His principal works are, Amici, ad amicum, de suburbicariis regionibus et ecclesiis suburbicariis, epistola; Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores; Plinianæ exercitationes in Caii Julii Solini Polyhistor; De Usuris; Notæ Pervigilium Veneris; Simplicii commentarius in Enchiridion Epicteti; De Hellenistica; Observationes in jus Atticum et Romanum. A collection of his letters was published after his death.

SALMERON, ALFONSO, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo in 1516. He studied at Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with Ignatius Loyola, and became one of his first and most zealous disciples. He made many journeys as a missionary into Germany, Poland, the Low Countries, and Ireland. He appeared also at the Council of Trent, and contributed to the foundation of a college at Naples, where he died 13 Feb., 1585. His works have been published in 8 vols.

SALMON, NATHANIEL, an antiquary, was the son of a clergyman in Bedfordshire. After graduating LL.B. at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, he obtained a living in Suffolk, of which he was deprived for being a nonjuror. He then settled as a physician at Bishop Stortford, Herts, where he died 2 April, 1742. He wrote a 'Survey of the Roman Stations in Britain;' 'History of Hertfordshire;' 'Antiquities of Surrey;' 'Lives of English Bishops,' &c.

SALMON, THOMAS, brother of Nathaniel, was brought up to the sea service, after which he kept a coffee-house at Cambridge, but failing in business, removed to London, where he died about 1750. He had a concern in the Universal History, compiled a work called 'The Present State of all nations,' and was the author of a 'Geographical Grammar,' the plan of which was adopted by Guthrie. Among his other works is a valuable 'Chronological History of England,' and an 'Examination of Burnet's History of his Own Times.'

SALTMARSH, JOHN, an Antinomian divine, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. He became minister at Brasted, Kent, and chaplain in the army under Fairfax; but afterwards he settled at Ilford, Essex, where he died 1647. He published several books, which made a great noise, and were answered by writers of no ordinary name, particularly Thomas Gataker.

SALUTATO, LIN COLUCCIO PIERIO, a Latin poet, born in Tuscany 1330; died 1400.

SALVATOR ROSA. *See* ROSA.

SALVI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA. *See* SASSOFERRATO.

SALVIATI, IL, *Francesco Rossi*, a painter, born at Florence 1510; died at Rome 1563.

SALVINI, ANTONIO MARIA, was born at Florence 1654, became professor of Greek there, and published Italian translations of Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, and Anacreon. He also gave his countrymen versions of Addison's 'Cato' and 'Letters from Italy.' His poems were printed in 1 vol., and his prose compositions in 2 vols. 4to. Died 17 May, 1729.

SANCHEZ, FRANCISCO, *Sanctius Brocensis*, a learned Spaniard, born 1523, at Las Broças, in Estramadura, became professor of rhetoric at Salamanca, where he died 17 Jan., 1601. His principal work is a grammatical treatise, entitled 'Minerva, de causis linguæ Latinæ,' printed first at Salamanca 1587.

SANCHEZ, TOMAS, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Cordova 1551; died at Granada 19 May, 1610. He was a celebrated casuist; and his manual for confessors, entitled 'Disputationes de Sancto Matrimonii Sacramento' (folio, Genoa, 1592) has been severely commented upon by Protestant and infidel writers.

SANCROFT, WILLIAM, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Fresingfield, Suffolk, in 1616. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds, and next at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, of which he was deprived in 1649 for refusing to take the engagement. At the Restoration Bishop Cosin, to whom he was chaplain, gave him the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring and a prebend of Durham. He assisted in the review of the Liturgy, and in 1662 was elected master of Emmanuel College. In 1664 he was promoted to the deanery of York, whence he was removed the same year to that of St. Paul's, where he expended large sums in repairing the cathedral. In 1677 he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. In June, 1688, the archbishop and six of his brethren were sent to the Tower, for presenting a petition to the king against the declaration which he had issued, dispensing with the penal statutes; and on the 28th of the same month they were tried for a misdemeanour in the King's Bench, and acquitted. After the Revolution the archbishop refused to take the oaths to the new government, in consequence of which he was suspended and deprived. He then retired to his native place, where he died 24 Nov., 1693. His works are, 'Fur Prædestinatus,' translated into English with the title of 'The Predestinated Thief;' and Modern Politics, taken from Machiavel, Borgia, and others. Many of his manuscripts are in the Bodleian Library.

SANCTORIUS, a physician, born 1561, at Capo d'Istria, near Trieste. He became professor of medicine at Padua, and died at Venice 1636. Sanctorius first drew the attention of the faculty to the importance of insensible perspiration in the animal economy. On this subject he made many curious experiments in a statical chair of his own invention. He published the result of his ob-

servations in a book entitled 'Ars de statica Medicina,' which has been translated by Quincy.

SANDBY, PAUL, R.A., was born at Nottingham in 1732. At the age of fourteen he became a student in the drawing-room in the Tower, and in 1748 he was sent to take views in the Highlands for the duke of Cumberland. Of these he made small sketchings, which he afterwards published. After this he was much employed in making sketches throughout the kingdom; and he executed several aquatint prints in imitation of drawings in Indian ink, which art of aquatinta, as it is called, he carried to great perfection. He became one of the first members of the Royal Academy, and in 1768 was appointed chief drawing-master of that at Woolwich. He died 7 Nov., 1809. His brother, *Thomas Sandby*, became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy, and died 1798, aged 77.

SANDEMAN, ROBERT, the founder of a sect, was born at Perth in 1723. He studied at Edinburgh, but afterwards engaged in the linen trade. On marrying a daughter of the Rev. John Glass, he became an elder in his communion, at which time he published an answer to Hervey on justifying faith, which Sandeman maintained to be nothing more than a simple assent to the mission of Christ. This position caused much controversy, and those who adopted it were called Sandemanians. They had also some peculiarities in their mode of worship, such as washing each other's feet, and dining together every Lord's day. Sandeman died in America 2 April, 1771. His sect still subsists in Scotland and London. He wrote some other books besides his 'Letters on Theron and Aspasio.'

SANDERS, NICHOLAS, D.D., a famous Catholic writer, was born at Charlewood, Surrey, about 1527, and educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he studied the canon law, and obtained a fellowship. After the accession of Queen Elizabeth he went to Rome, and received priest's orders. He accompanied Cardinal Hosius to the Council of Trent, and afterwards to Poland. He next settled at Louvain, but in 1579 was sent as nuncio to Ireland, which was then in a state of rebellion. It has been stated that when the Spanish soldiers who went over with him were defeated, he fled into the woods, and died miserably 1581; but there is good reason to question the truth of this story. His great history of the Reformation, 'De Origine ac Progressu, Schismatis Anglicani,' first appeared at Cologne 1585, and was reprinted at other places in 1586, 1588, and 1590. (*See* RISHTON, EDWARD). This remarkable work has been several times translated into French; but, strange to say, it has never appeared in an English dress. Sanders tells some very unpalatable truths about Henry VIII. and his successors, in consequence of which he has been roundly abused by Burnet and other Protestant writers. Dr. Sanders's other works are, 'The Supper of our Lord,' &c., 1566; a defence of the Real Presence, in confutation of Jewel's 'Apology' and Nowell's 'Challenge;' 'Treatise of the Images of Christ and his Saints; being a confutation of Mr. Jewel's reply upon that Subject,' 1567; 'The Rock of the Church, concerning the Primacy of St. Peter,' 1566, again 1624; 'Treatise of Usury,' 1566; and 'De Visibili Monarchia Ecclesiæ,' 1571.

SANDERSON, JOHN, D.D., a Catholic theologian, was a native of Lancashire. He became a student of the English college at Douay 1570, and afterwards was appointed professor of divinity in the English College at Rheims, and a canon of our Lady's Church of Cambrai. His principal work, 'Institutiones Dialecticæ,' was published 1589. Died 1602.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, an eminent prelate, was born at Rotherham, Yorkshire, 19 Sept., 1587. From the school of his native town he went to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he was chosen fellow 1606, and took his master's degree 1608. He was soon afterwards elected reader of logic, his lectures on which subject were published. In 1618 he was presented to the rectory of Wybberton, Lincolnshire, which he resigned 1619, on being collated to that of Boothby Pannel, in the same county. In 1629 he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, and, two years afterwards, was made chaplain to Charles I. In 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Muston, in Leicestershire. He was created doctor in divinity at Oxford in 1636, and in 1642 was appointed regius professor in that faculty; but of this situation he was deprived by the parliamentary visitors. He attended the king at Hampton Court and in the Isle of Wight, notwithstanding which he was suffered to hold his living of Boothby Pannel till the Restoration, when he recovered his professorship and the canonry of Christ Church. Soon afterwards he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln. He died 29 Jan., 1662-3. His 'Works, now first collected by Dr. Jacobson,' were printed at Oxford, in 6 vols.

SANDERSON, ROBERT, a lawyer and antiquary, was born at Eggleston Hall, co. Durham, 27 July, 1660, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, after which he became clerk of the Rolls, and usher of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Sanderson was concerned in Rymer's Fœdera, which great work he completed. Died 25 Dec., 1741.

SANDFORD, Sir DANIEL KEYTE, D.C.L., born at Edinburgh 3 Feb., 1798, was appointed in 1821 to the Greek chair at Glasgow, where he died 4 Feb., 1838. His principal work is an 'Essay on the Rise and Progress of Literature,' 1847.

SANDFORD, FRANCIS, was born at the castle of Carnow, in Wicklow, Ireland, 1630. At the Restoration he was admitted a pursuivant in the College of Arms, which situation he resigned at the Revolution, and died 16 Jan., 1693. His best work is 'A Genealogical History of the Kings of England and Monarchs of Great Britain, from 1066 to 1677.' This was continued by Stebbing to 1707.

SANDRART, JOACHIM, a painter and writer on art, born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine 1606; died at Nuremberg 1688.

SANDWICH, EDWARD MONTAGU, EARL OF, was the son of Sir Sidney Montagu, and born 27 July, 1625. At the age of eighteen he raised a regiment in the service of Parliament, and was present in several battles; but in the Dutch war he left the army for the navy, and was associated with Blake in the Mediterranean. Afterwards he commanded the fleet in the North Sea, but at his return was deprived of it, on suspicion of being in the royal interest. Monk, however, caused him to be replaced; and he conveyed the king to England, after which he was created earl of Sandwich. In the war of 1664 he commanded under the duke of York, and had a principal share in the great battle of June 3, 1665. Soon after this he went to Spain, where he negotiated a peace between that country and Portugal. On the renewal of the

Dutch war in 1672 he commanded a squadron under the duke of York; but his ship taking fire, he jumped overboard, and was drowned, 28 May, 1672. He translated, from the Spanish, a treatise on 'The Art of Metals,' 1674.

SANDWICH, JOHN MONTAGU, fourth EARL OF, was born 3 Nov., 1718. He received his education first at Eton, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, on leaving which he made a voyage to the Levant, from whence he brought several Grecian and Egyptian antiquities, particularly a marble vase from Athens, which he presented to his college. On the formation of that which was called the Broad-bottom Administration he was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty. In 1740 he was sent plenipotentiary to the congress at Breda; and afterwards he acted in the same capacity at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. On his return he was put at the head of the Admiralty, but was displaced in 1751, restored in 1763, and again appointed in 1771. Died 30 April, 1792. The account of his voyage in the Mediterranean was printed 1799.

SANDYS, EDWIN, an eminent prelate, was born near Hawkshead in Lancashire, 1519. He received his education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. In 1547 he was elected master of Catherine Hall, and in 1553 served the office of vice-chancellor. Having preached a sermon in favour of Lady Jane Grey, he was soon after sent to the Tower, and next to the Marshalsea. By the interest, however, of a friend at court, he was set at liberty, and immediately left the kingdom. On the death of Mary he returned, and was consecrated bishop of Worcester, from whence, in 1570, he was translated to London, and, in 1576, to York. In 1582 a plot was laid by Sir Robert Stapleton to ruin the archbishop by charging him with adultery; but the conspiracy was discovered, and the parties concerned in it punished. His grace died 10 July, 1588. The archbishop was one of the translators of the Bible of 1565.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SANDYS, Sir EDWIN, son of the preceding, was born in Worcestershire about 1561, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where Hooker was his tutor. In 1579 he obtained a fellowship, and in 1581 was collated to a prebend in the church of York, though not in orders. On taking his master's degree he went on his travels, and while at Paris wrote a tract entitled 'Europæ Speculum,' which being surreptitiously published in 1605, induced the author to print it more correctly. He was knighted by James I., who also employed him in several affairs. Sir Edward was afterwards treasurer for the Western Plantations, and died in Oct., 1629. He founded a metaphysical lecture at Oxford.

SANDYS, GEORGE, younger brother of the preceding, was born at the palace of Bishopthorp, Yorkshire, 1577. He was educated at Oxford, after which he visited Constantinople, Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, of which tour he printed an account 1615. He was also a good poet, and published a translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses 1632. In 1636 appeared his 'Paraphrase on the Psalms of David, and the Hymns dispersed throughout the Old and New Testament.' In 1640 he published a translation of Grotius's sacred drama, entitled 'Christus Patiens.' He was also the author of a paraphrase on 'The Song of Solomon.' He died in March, 1643–4. 'The Poetical Works of George Sandys, now first collected, with introduction and notes by the Rev. R. Hooper,' were published at London in 2 vols. 1872.

SANNAZARIUS, or SANNAZARO, GIACOMO, an Italian poet, was born at Naples in 1458. His early compositions were sonnets and canzonets on his mistress, Carmosina Bonifacia, and though they did not make an impression on her heart, they procured the author the patronage of Prince Frederic of Naples, who, on his accession to the crown, gave him a pension and a villa, for which Sannazarius adhered to him faithfully when he was dethroned. In 1503 he returned to Naples, where he found another mistress, named Cassandra, who was more favourable to him than his first. He died 1530. His principal Latin poem, entitled 'De Partu Virginis,' exhibits a strange medley of mythology and religion; but his elegies are deemed equal to those of Tibullus, and his Arcadia and Piscatory Eclogues have been much admired.

SANSON, NICHOLAS, a French geographer, born at Abbeville 1600; died 1667, leaving two sons, who were also good geographers.

SANTEUIL, or SANTOLIUS, JEAN BAPTISTE DE, a modern Latin poet, was born at Paris 12 May, 1630. He belonged to the regular canons of St. Victor, but devoted himself to poetry. He was employed to write most of the inscriptions on the public monuments at Paris; and he also composed hymns for the new breviary of Paris, as well as for that of the order of Cluny. He died at Dijon 3 Aug., 1697. His poems were printed in 1729, in 3 vols.

SANTRY, JAMES BARRY, LORD, an Irish judge, was born 1598. He was made baron of the Exchequer 1634, chief justice of the King's Bench 1660, and in the same year a peer, by the title of Baron Santry, in the kingdom of Ireland. Died March, 1672–3.

SAPPHO, a Greek poetess, was born at Mitylene, in the Isle of Lesbos, about 600 B.C. She married one Cercolas, by whom she had a daughter, named Cleis. After her husband's death, Sappho set her affections upon Phaon, a young man of Lesbos, who refusing to return her passion, she threw herself into the sea from the promontory called Leucate, in Acarnania, and was drowned. Sappho invented that kind of verse which is called after her name; but none of her works remain except a Hymn to Venus, an ode, two epigrams, and some fragments, usually printed with Anacreon.

SARAVIA, HADRIAN, a Protestant divine, was born at Artois 1531. He became professor of divinity at Leyden; but in 1587 he came to England, after which he kept a school, first at Jersey and next at Southampton. He was also successively promoted to a prebend in the cathedrals of Gloucester, Canterbury, and Westminster. There was a close friendship between him and Hooker, who died in his arms. Dr. Saravia was one of the translators of the Bible. Died 1613.

SARBIEWSKI, or SARBIEVIUS, MATTHIAS CASIMIR, a Jesuit and Latin poet, born in Poland 1595. He resided a considerable time at Rome, where Urban VIII. employed him to correct the hymns for a new breviary. On his return to his native country he became a professor at Wilna; and when he took his doctor's degree, Ladislaus V. took off his ring, and put it upon the finger of Sarbiewski. This ring is still used at Wilna in the inauguration of doctors. Died 2 April, 1640. His poems were printed by Barbou 1759.

SARMIENTO, SALVATORE, *maître de chapelle* in Naples, and composer of several operas, died June, 1609.

SARPI, PAUL, commonly called *Father Paul*, or *Frà Paolo*, was born at Venice 14 Aug., 1552. After studying under Capella, of the order of Servites, he entered into that society, and in his twentieth year defended several propositions at Mantua with such ability that the grand duke appointed him his chaplain, and the bishop made him reader of canon law in his cathedral. At the expiration of two years he returned to Venice, and on taking his doctor's degree became provincial of his order. Being appointed in 1579 to draw up new statutes for his society, he went to Rome, where he was distinguished by several great personages. After this he studied natural philosophy, and particularly anatomy, in which science he made some discoveries in the construction of the eye and the valves of the veins, but not the circulation of the blood, as some writers have asserted. He was now made procurator-general of his order, when, being again obliged to reside at Rome, he left his secular affairs in the hands of Collisoni, who abused his trust, and in order to prevent detection, endeavoured to prevail upon Father Paul to stay at Rome for the sake of promotion. To this Paul answered, 'That, so far from valuing the dignities of the court of Rome, he held them in abomination.' This letter Collisoni afterwards betrayed, and Paul was in consequence regarded as a heretic, which charge was confirmed by his intercourse with Protestants. In 1602 a dispute arose between Venice and the Pope, relating to ecclesiastical immunities, which proceeded so far that the territories of the republic were laid under interdict, and Father Paul, for writing against the Papal power, was cited to Rome, on pain of excommunication. Though a reconciliation was at last effected between his holiness and the State of Venice, the defenders of the latter were marked as objects of vengeance; and in 1607 an attempt was made to murder Father Paul by five assassins, who gave him fifteen wounds, one of which was by a stiletto in the head. By the skill and attention of his friend Aquapendente he recovered, and the senate rewarded the surgeon with the order of knighthood. After this Paul lived in a very retired manner, and in this state of seclusion wrote the 'History of the Council of Trent,' the sheets of which were sent by Sir Henry Wotton to King James, so that the first edition of the work appeared at London in 1619. It was soon afterwards translated into different languages, and a new French version was given of it by Father Courayer in 1736, 2 vols. folio. Numerous passages in this work show that Sarpi concealed in his heart the disposition and sentiments of a Protestant. Father Paul died 14 Jan., 1622. An edition of his works was published at Verona in 1761, in 8 vols. 4to., and another at Naples in 1790, 24 vols. 8vo.

SARRAZIN, JACQUES, a French painter and sculptor, born at Noyon 1588; died at Paris 3 Dec., 1660.

SARS, MICHAEL, an eminent zoologist, was born at Bergen, in Norway, Aug., 1805, and after a course in the Lyceum of that town, was sent by his father, a shipowner, to study theology in the university of Christiania. But, while yet a boy, he had applied himself to the study of the natural sciences, and he devoted all his spare moments to botany, geology, and zoology, eventually giving exclusive preference to the latter. To provide himself with the means of living, he passed his examination in theology, and became pastor of a seaside parish in the diocese of Bergen, where the natural situation gave him opportunities for combining his favourite pursuit with his pastoral duties. Between 1830 and 1854 he published a number of admirable researches on the evolution and metamorphoses of some of the lower animals, and the first part of his magnificent work, 'Fauna Littoralis Norvegiæ.' In 1854 he was appointed professor-extraordinary of zoology in the university of Christiania, and from that moment he gave himself exclusively to the science he loved best. Every year added to the number of his scientific treatises. He made two voyages to the Arctic Zone, to the Lofoden Islands, to Finmark, in furtherance of his investigations, and in 1852 and 1853 he studied the marine fauna of the Mediterranean. In his last work, 'Mémoire pour servir à la connaissance des Crinoïdes Vivants,' he made known one of the most remarkable discoveries of the present century by his description of a crinoïd living in the Northern seas, belonging to a group considered as extinct for long geological periods. To him also we owe much of what is known concerning the distribution of animal life in the deep sea; and his researches and conclusions in this particular have served as points of departure for scientific explorers in other countries. Died 22 Oct., 1869.

SARSFIELD, PATRICK, a native of Ireland, and the best officer in the Irish service, adhered to James II., and fought under his banners with great reputation. Indeed, his conduct gained him the esteem even of his enemies. He remained with James's army in Limerick until that city was obliged to surrender; but even then he demanded and obtained honourable conditions for himself and his friends. During the negotiations he is reported to have said: 'Low as we now are, change but the kings with us, and we will fight it over again.' This brave man was created earl of Lucan by King James, and died in France 1693.

SARTI, GIUSEPPE, a musical composer, was born at Faenza 28 Dec., 1729. He became master of the chapel to the king of Denmark, but afterwards visited England, where he published some sonatas. In 1769 he was appointed master of the conservatorio of La Pieta, at Venice, from whence he removed to Milan, and in 1784 went to Russia, where he obtained a pension and an estate. Died at Berlin 28 July, 1802.

SARTO, ANDREA DEL. *See* ANDREA.

SASSOFERRATO, IL, an Italian painter, whose real name was *Giovanni Battista Salvi*, was born at Sassoferrato, in the march of Ancona, 11 July, 1605, and died at Rome 8 Aug., 1685. In style he followed the Carracci and their school, with a sweetness and delicacy of execution peculiar to himself. He painted landscapes, sacred portraits, particularly of the Madonna, and, more rarely, historical pieces.

SAULT, RICHARD, a mathematician, and one of the editors of the 'Athenian Gazette,' afterwards entitled the 'Athenian Mercury.' The first number of this curious periodical appeared 17 March, 1690–1. For a short time it was published weekly, then it came out twice a week, and ultimately four times a week. The publication was continued without interruption until 8 Feb., 1695-6, and was resumed 14 May, till 14 June, 1697, the

work forming in all 20 thin folio volumes. Besides Sault, John Dunton, the noted bookseller, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley, were engaged in the undertaking. These three formed the Athenian Society, which met at Smith's Coffee-house, Stocks Market, in the Poultry, where questions were sent by the penny post. In 1693 Dunton published the following work, 'The Second Spira: Being a fearful Example of an Atheist, who had apostatized from the Christian Religion, and dyed in Despair at Westminster, Decemb. 8, 1692.' This work produced much sensation, but in the sequel it turned out to be a pure fabrication of Sault's. At the close of 1693 Sault is described as master of a mathematical school in Adam's Court, Broad Street. In that year he published (but with the date 1694), at the end of Leybourn's Pleasure with Profit, 'A New Treatise of Algebra, according to the late Improvements. Apply'd to Numeral Questions and Geometry, with a converging series of all manner of adfected Equations.' In 1694 he published a translation of Malebranche's 'Search after Truth,' and in 1699 a translation of Dr. Giles Strauchius's 'Breviarium Chronologicum.' In 1700 or thereabouts he removed to Cambridge, where his ingenuity and exquisite skill in algebra obtained for him a considerable reputation. He was buried in the parish of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, 17 May, 1702.

SAUMAREZ, James, Lord Saumarez, a British admiral, born at St. Peter Port, Guernsey, 11 March, 1757. Entering the naval service of his country, he obtained the rank of post-captain at the age of twenty-four, and was appointed to the command of the 'Russell,' 74 guns, then forming part of the fleet of Lord Rodney. Very shortly after this appointment the action of the 12th April, 1782, took place, in which the 'Russell' bore a distinguished share. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he obtained the command of the 'Crescent,' 36 guns, and he captured the French frigate 'La Recession,' after an action of two hours and a half, without the loss of a man, while 120 were killed or wounded on the part of the enemy. For this action he received the honour of knighthood 1793. In June, 1794, while in command of a small squadron, he was attacked by a French force twice as large as his own; but he maintained a running fight, and succeeded in saving all his vessels. Subsequently he commanded the 'Orion,' 74, and was in Lord Bridport's action of 23 June, 1795. He was afterwards attached to the Mediterranean fleet, under the command of Sir John Jervis, and shared in the glories of the 14th Feb. Having in the following year been detached to join Lord Nelson, he was second in command to his lordship in the victory of the Nile. After the victory Sir James was sent home with the captured ships, and appointed a captain of marines. In 1801 he was made a rear-admiral of the blue, and created a baronet, being the same year placed in command of a small squadron commissioned to watch the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. On 6 July he attacked the French vessels in the Bay of Algiers, but was defeated. In a subsequent engagement, four days later, he was more successful, the enemy losing three sail of the line and 3000 men killed or taken prisoners. For this brave action he received the order of the Bath, together with the thanks of Parliament and a pension of £1200 per annum. After a short interval of peace Sir James was appointed to the command of the Guernsey station, and subsequently second in command of the channel fleet. In 1808 he hoisted his flag as vice-admiral of the white on board the 'Victory,' and was made commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Baltic, where, for five years, by his firmness and conciliation, he kept Sweden faithful to her engagements to England, and overawed the power of Russia in those seas. The last of his public services was the command at Plymouth from 1824 to 1827. In 1831 he was appointed vice-admiral of England, which appointment he resigned for that of general of marines, 1832. On the accession of William IV. he was created a peer. Died in Guernsey 9 Oct., 1836. His 'Memoirs and Correspondence' were published by Sir John Ross in 1838.

SAUNDERS, Sir Edmund, a judge, was originally a beggar-boy about the inns of court, where a lawyer caused a desk to be fixed for him on the top of a staircase, and gave him papers to copy, till he acquired such an expertness as enabled him to set up for himself. After a few years he not only became an excellent attorney, but also an able counsellor, and was much employed by the court in the reign of Charles II. In 1682 he was made chief-justice of the court of King's Bench; but died suddenly the same year. His Reports were published 1686, and reprinted 1799.

SAUNDERSON, Nicholas, LL.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, born 1682, at Thurleston, in Yorkshire. When he was a year old he lost his sight by the small-pox. He was taught Latin and Greek at Penniston, and next at Attercliff, near Sheffield. In mathematics he was instructed by two private gentlemen, after which it was resolved to send him to Cambridge, not as a learner, but as a teacher. Accordingly, in 1707, he visited that university, where he was favoured in a very peculiar manner, and was allowed to deliver lectures on the Principia Mathematica, Optics, and Arithmetica Universalis of Newton. Such was his reputation, that on the removal of Whiston from the mathematical chair, Mr. Saunderson was elected in his room (1711). He died 19 April, 1739. After his death appeared his 'Elements of Algebra,' and his 'Treatise on Fluxions.'

SAUNFORD, John de, an English Franciscan, appointed archbishop of Dublin 1284; died Oct., 1294. He was much employed in affairs of state.

SAURIN, Jacques, a Protestant divine, born at Nîmes 1677. He quitted the army to pursue his theological studies at Geneva, and in 1700 visited England, where he became preacher to the French refugees. In 1705 he went to the Hague, and officiated to a congregation of his countrymen till his death, on 30 Dec., 1730. Five volumes of his sermons were printed, and have been translated into English; but his principal performance is entitled 'Discourses, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the Events of the Old and New Testament.'

SAUSSURE, Horace Bénédict de, a naturalist, born at Geneva 17 Feb., 1740. He studied botany under Bonnet, who married his aunt; and in 1760 he published 'Observations on the Skin of Leaves.' Soon after this he was chosen professor of philosophy at Geneva, and began his journeys among the mountains, to examine the substances of which those elevated regions are composed. In 1779 he printed the first volume of his 'Travels in the Alps,' and the second in 1786; but the two last volumes did not appear till 1796. In 1783 he pub-

lished 'Essays on Hygrometry,' and three years afterwards he resigned his professorship to Pictet. He founded the Society of Arts at Geneva. In the Revolution he became a member of the National Assembly, and also of the Council of Five Hundred. Died 22 Jan., 1799.

SAUVAGES DE LA CROIX, FRANÇOIS BOSSIER DE, a physician, born at Alais, in Lower Languedoc, 12 May, 1706; became professor of botany 1752; and died 19 Feb., 1767. His principal work is 'Nosologia Methodica.'

SAUVEUR, JOSEPH, a mathematician, was born at La Flèche 24 March, 1653. He continued dumb till he attained his seventh year, and through life had always a difficulty of speech. What is remarkable, he had a son who was also dumb for the first seven years. Sauveur was brought up in the College of Jesuits, with a view to the church, but relinquished theology for the mathematics. After teaching that science at court he became professor in the Royal College, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and examiner of the engineers. He died 9 July, 1716. His works are in the Memoirs of the Academy. They relate to acoustics, of which science Sauveur may be regarded as the discoverer.

SAVAGE, JAMES, was born at Howden, Yorkshire, 30 Aug., 1767. After being in business for some time as a printer, in his native town, he settled in London, where he vigorously devoted himself to antiquarian, topographical, and bibliographical pursuits. For a time he was assistant-librarian of the London Institution in Finsbury Circus, at which period Professor Porson, the head librarian, was domiciled in Mr. Savage's family, and Mr. Savage afterwards published 'An Account of Porson's Last Illness.' Subsequently Mr. Savage was appointed librarian of the Taunton Institution, and he died in that town 19 March, 1845. His principal works are, 'The Librarian: containing an Account of scarce, valuable, and useful Books, Manuscripts, Libraries, Public Records, &c.,' 3 vols., 1808-9; 'History of Taunton,' 1822; 'History of the Hundred of Carhampton,' 1830; 'History of Dorchester,' 1832.

SAVAGE, RICHARD, a poet, was the son of the countess of Macclesfield, by Earl Rivers, and born 10 Jan., 1697-8. He would have succeeded to the title of Macclesfield had not the countess owned her adultery to get a divorce. This unnatural woman then placed the child with a nurse, who brought him up as her own, after which he was put apprentice to a shoemaker. The death of the nurse revealing to him the secret of his birth, he left his master, in hopes of awakening parental feelings in the bosom of his mother; but in this he was disappointed; on which he had recourse to his pen for a support, and in 1723 produced the tragedy of 'Sir Thomas Overbury.' Soon after this, having the misfortune to fall into a quarrel at a coffee-house, one of the party was killed, for which Savage was tried and convicted of murder. His mother strove to get him executed; but Queen Caroline obtained his pardon, and afterwards gave him a pension of fifty pounds a year. Lord Tyrconnel also took him under his patronage, but was obliged to discard him for his bad conduct. During his residence with this nobleman he wrote his poem of 'The Wanderer,' and afterwards he published the more celebrated one of 'The Bastard,' which had the effect of driving his mother out of society. On the death of the queen, he lost his pension, and was reduced to such misery that his friends, the principal of whom was Pope, proposed to raise a subscription of fifty pounds a year, on condition that he should settle at Swansea, in Wales. After remaining there little more than twelve months he set out for London, by the way of Bristol, where he was thrown into prison for a small debt, and died 1 Aug., 1743. His works have been published in 2 vols. 8vo.

SAVARY, ANNE JEAN MARIE RENÉ, duke of Rovigo, a French soldier, born at Marc (Ardennes) 26 April, 1774. He entered the army early, and after serving in the campaigns under Hoche, Pichegru, and Moreau, was aide-de-camp to General Desaix in the Egyptian campaign. After Desaix's death Savary was placed on the personal staff of Napoleon, and showed himself the ready instrument of his master's designs. He superintended the odious system of espionage, the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, and inveigled Ferdinand of Spain into those measures which led to the loss of his throne and the establishment of the emperor's brother, Joseph. He was now created duke of Rovigo, and in 1810 was appointed minister of police, in place of Fouché. After the battle of Waterloo, being forbidden to accompany the emperor to St. Helena, he retired to Smyrna, but in June, 1819, came to England, and soon afterwards ventured to Paris, where he was acquitted on a trial, and permitted to live unmolested. Died 2 June, 1833. He published 'Memoires pour servir à l'histoire de l'Empereur Napoléon,' 8 vols., 1828.

SAVARY, NICOLAS, a traveller, was born at Vitré, in Brittany, 1750. He visited Egypt 1776, and went from thence to the islands of the Archipelago. On his return to France he published a translation of the Koran, also an extract from that work under the title of 'La Morale de Mahomet;' but his principal performances are 'Letters on Egypt and Greece.' Died at Paris 4 Feb., 1788.

SAVILE, GEORGE, marquis of Halifax. *See* HALIFAX.

SAVILE, Sir HENRY, was born at Over Bradley, near Halifax, Yorkshire, 30 Nov., 1549. He studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, but removed from thence to Merton College, where he took both his degrees in arts, and was chosen fellow. In 1578 he went on his travels, and after his return was appointed to read Greek and mathematics to the queen. In 1585 he became warden of Merton College, and in 1596 provost of Eton. In 1604 King James conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Sir Henry founded the two lectureships of geometry and astronomy at Oxford. He died 19 Feb., 1621-2, and was buried in the chapel of Eton College. His principal works are, a translation of Tacitus; A View of Military Matters, or Commentaries concerning Roman Warfare; Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam; an edition of St. Chrysostom in Greek, 3 vols. folio; an edition of Bradwardin 'De Causa Dei;' Prælectiones in Elementorum Euclidis Oxoniæ habitæ. Sir *John Savile*, the elder brother of Sir Henry, became one of the barons of the Exchequer, and died 1606. He left 'Reports of Cases in the Common Pleas and Exchequer.'

SAVONAROLA, GIROLAMO, a celebrated Dominican, born 21 Sept., 1452, of a good family, at Ferrara. He gained great reputation by his style of preaching; but becoming the leader of the democratic party at Florence (1494) this circum-

stance rendered him odious to the nobility. Having afterwards declaimed against the vices of the clergy and the conduct of Alexander VI., that pontiff forbad him to preach, which prohibition Savonarola disobeyed, and was accordingly excommunicated. Some time after this his enemies turned against him the force of a public tumult, begun, as is alleged, by himself. He was treated as a seditious person and a heretic because he had been excommunicated, and because, having offered to prove his doctrine by the trial of fire, he had recourse to evasion at the hour of proof. Forced at last from his convent to a prison, he was sentenced to be hanged and burnt, together with two of his brethren, which sentence was carried out at Florence 23 May, 1498. A number of his sermons are extant, and also other works by him in Latin and Italian, most of them on religious subjects.

SAXE, MAURICE, Count DE, a celebrated general, was born 19 Oct., 1696, at Dresden, being the natural son of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, by the countess of Königsmarck. At the age of twelve he was at the siege of Lisle, where he displayed signal courage, as he did the year following at that of Tournay. He bore a part in the battle of Malplaquet, and in 1711 accompanied the king of Poland to Stralsund, where he swam over the river, with a pistol in his hand, in sight of the enemy. On his return to Dresden the king raised a regiment of horse for him, which he instructed in new evolutions. He continued to distinguish himself in the war with Sweden, and in 1717 served against the Turks. In 1720 he obtained the rank of maréchal de camp in the French army. In 1726 he was chosen duke of Courland; but the election being set aside, he returned to France, where he was made lieutenant-general in 1734. In 1741 he took Prague by assault; in 1744 he was appointed a marshal of France, and the next year he gained the battle of Fontenoy. This was followed by the capture of Brussels and the battle of Raucoux, for which the king of France made him maréchal-general of his camps and armies. In 1747 he achieved the victory of Lahfeldt, and in 1748 took Maestricht. He died 30 Nov., 1750. Marshal Saxe wrote a book on the Art of War, called his 'Reveries,' which was translated into English by Sir William Fawcett.

SAXIUS, CHRISTOPHER, a learned writer, born at Eppendof, in Saxony, 1714, was appointed, in 1752, professor of history, antiquities, and rhetoric at Utrecht, where he died 3 May, 1806. The best-known of his works is the 'Onomasticon Literarium,' 8 vols., 1775-93, which contains biographical and critical notices or references respecting the most eminent writers of every age or nation.

SAXO (*Grammaticus*), a Danish historian, in the twelfth century. He was a prefect in the cathedral of Rothschild, and died there about 1208. His 'History of Denmark' was printed at Paris in 1514, and at Bâle in 1534; but the best edition is that of Sora, in 1644.

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French writer on political economy, born at Lyons 1767; died at Paris 16 Nov., 1832.

SAY AND SELE, WILLIAM FIENNES, LORD, was born at Great Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1582, being the eldest son of Sir Richard Fiennes, in whom the barony of Say and Sele was revived by James I. He was educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1624 he was created a viscount; but in the Rebellion he took an active part against the crown, for which he was proclaimed a traitor. After the Restoration, however, he was rewarded with the offices of lord privy seal and lord chamberlain of the household. Died 14 April, 1662. Besides speeches in Parliament, he published tracts against the Quakers.

SAYER, ROBERT, a Benedictine monk, matriculated as a pensioner of Caius College, Cambridge, 1576; but that society refused to allow him to take his B.A. degree on account of his Catholic proclivities, whereupon, migrating to Peterhouse, he graduated B.A. as a member of that society 1580-1. Soon afterwards he left the kingdom, and went to the English College at Rheims. Thence he proceeded to the English College at Rome, where he applied himself to the study of divinity till 1585. In 1588 he became a monk of the Benedictine order, in the famous monastery of Monte Cassino, where he was professor of moral philosophy for several years. On his entrance into religion, he took the Christian name of Gregory. In 1595, having acquired a great name on account of his learning, he was invited to the monastery of St. George, in Venice, where he died in Oct., 1602. He wrote several works in Latin on theological subjects. A list of them is given in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

SCALIGER, JULIUS CÆSAR, a famous critic, born 23 April, 1484, at Ripa, in the territory of Verona. He was the son of Benedict Scaliger, a general in the Hungarian service; but his enemies represented him as being the son of a schoolmaster named Benedict Bordeu. He was taught Latin at home, and at the age of twelve became one of the pages to the Emperor Maximilian. In 1512 he was at the battle of Ravenna, where the loss of his father and brother affected him so much that he was about to enter the Franciscan order; but he altered his mind, and returned to the army. At length he was persuaded to study physic; and after he was forty he began to learn Greek. In 1529 he married a lady of noble birth, by whom he had fifteen children, seven of whom survived him. He now settled at Agen, where he made himself master of several languages, and maintained himself by the practice of physic. He died 21 Oct., 1558. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Hippocrates; but his best performances are, 'De Causis Linguæ Latinæ,' 'Poetices;' and 'Poemata.' He was a man of great talents, but vain and abusive.

SCALIGER, JOSEPH JUSTUS, son of the preceding, was born at Agen 4 Aug., 1540. He studied first at the college of Bordeaux, and next under his father, for whom he preserved the greatest veneration. At the age of seventeen he wrote a tragedy on the story of Œdipus. In 1559 he went to Paris, where he acquired the Greek and Hebrew languages without a master. He also made great progress in the sciences, and was esteemed the most learned man of his age. In 1593 he became professor of the belles lettres at Leyden, where he died in 1609. He was a Lutheran; but his father lived in the Roman Catholic communion, though not without an inclination to Protestantism. Of the works of Joseph Scaliger the principal are, 'De Emendatione Temporum,' containing his invention of the Julian period, on which account he has been called the Father of Chronology; 'Thesaurus Temporum,' 2 vols. Scaliger's notes upon most of the Greek and Latin au-

and he also made a Latin translation of Arabian Proverbs, published by Erpenius. His poems are indifferent; but his epistles are curious.

SCANDERBEG, prince of Albania, whose proper name was *George Castriot*, son of John, prince of that country, was born at Croia 1404. Being given by his father as a hostage to Sultan Amurath II., he was educated in the Mahometan religion, and at the age of eighteen was placed at the head of a body of troops, with the title of sanjiak. After the death of his father in 1432 he formed the design of possessing himself of his principality, and, having accompanied the Turkish army to Hungary, he made a secret alliance with the famous Huniades, promising to desert to the Christians during the first battle that should occur. This he put in execution by charging the Turks, who were thereby defeated with great loss; and, having taken Amurath's secretary prisoner, he compelled him to sign an order for the governor of Croia, the capital of Albania, to deliver that place and the citadel to its bearer. This stratagem succeeded, and he ascended the throne of his fathers, and renounced the Mahometan religion. Amurath, regarding him as a perfidious traitor, made various attempts to recover Albania, in which he was foiled by the courage and vigour of Scanderbeg, who, though frequently obliged to retire to the fastnesses of the mountains, took every favourable occasion to renew his assaults, and destroyed a vast number of his enemies. A similar course of warfare was continued for eleven years, under Mahomet II., Amurath's successor, who by the conquest of Constantinople was become formidable to all Europe. Scanderbeg met with various fortune, but, upon the whole, maintained himself with so much resolution that the sultan, in 1461, proposed terms of peace to him, which were accepted. Scanderbeg then, at the request of the Pope, went into Italy to the succour of Ferdinand II. king of Naples, besieged in Bari, and, having caused the siege to be raised, contributed greatly to Ferdinand's subsequent victory over the count of Anjou. He was rewarded with the gift of Trani and other places in the kingdom of Naples. The Venetians having entered into a war with Mahomet, induced Scanderbeg to renounce his treaty with the sultan, and to make an inroad into his dominions. He obtained several victories over the Turkish generals, and saved his own capital, which was invested by a great army, marched into Albania by Mahomet himself. He was at length carried off by sickness at Lissa, in the Venetian territory, 17 Jan., 1466-7, and his death was considered by the sultan as relieving him from the most formidable enemy that Christendom contained. It was soon followed by the submission of Albania to the Turkish dominion. Scanderbeg was one of the greatest warriors of his time. Possessed of uncommon strength and dexterity, his prowess in the field resembled that of a hero of romance, whilst his enterprise and military skill placed him among the ablest and most successful of generals.

SCAPULA, JOHN, a German lexicographer, who was employed by Henry Stephens as his corrector; and while printing the 'Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ,' Scapula extracted secretly the words and explications which were of most use, and published them in 1583, 4to., as an original work of his own. By this treachery Stephens was ruined, and became a bankrupt. The best edition of the Lexicon of Scapula is that published at London in 1820.

SCARBOROUGH, Sir CHARLES, M.D., was born about 1616. He became fellow of Caius College, Cambridge; but being ejected by the usurpers in the civil wars, he went to Oxford, and resided in Merton College, where he assisted Dr. Harvey in his treatise 'De Generatione Animalium.' Having taken his doctor's degree, he settled in London, and became a fellow of the College of Physicians. He also read the anatomical lectures at Surgeons' Hall, and was appointed physician to Charles II., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He afterwards became physician to the Tower, and died 1696. His works are, a translation of Euclid's Elements, with notes; Treatise on Trigonometry; Compendium of Lily's Grammar; Elegy on Cowley.

SCARLATTI, ALESSANDRO, an Italian composer, born at Naples 1650; died at Rome 1725. His son, *Domenico* (b. 1683; d. 1751), was chapel-master to the queen of Spain, and produced numerous operas, but is best known by his 'Suites de pièces pour le clavecin.'

SCARLETT, JAMES, Lord Abinger. *See* ABINGER.

SCARPA, ANTONIO, an Italian surgeon and anatomist, born at La Motta, a village of Friuli, 13 June, 1747; became professor of anatomy first at Modena and afterwards at Pavia, where he died 31 Oct., 1832. There are English translations of his principal works.

SCARRON, PAUL, a French writer, was the son of a counsellor at Paris, and born there about 1610. Though deformed and of scandalous manners, he was intended for the church; but his irregularities having deprived him of the use of his limbs, he was prevented from following that or any other profession. He married Mademoiselle d'Aubigné, afterwards Madame de Maintenon, and their house became the resort of all the wits of Paris. Scarron had a pension, and died 14 Oct., 1660. His 'Comic Romance,' and 'Virgil travestied,' exhibit much humour; but all his works are licentious.

SCHADOW, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, a sculptor, born at Berlin 1764; became director of the Academy of Fine Arts there in 1816; and died 28 Jan., 1850. All the most illustrious contemporary sculptors of Germany—Rauch and Tieck of Berlin, Dannecker of Stuttgard, Zauner of Vienna, Ruhl of Cassel, and Pozzi of Manheim, were of his school. Among the most famous of Schadow's works are the monument of Count Van der Mark, in the church of St. Dorothy, at Berlin; the equestrian statues of Frederick the Great, at Stettin; General Ziethen and Field-Marshal Blucher, at Rostock; General Tauentzien and Duke Leopold of Dessau, at Berlin; and Luther, at Wittenburg; a colossal group in marble, representing Queen Louisa of Prussia and her sister the Duchess of Cumberland; and the quadriga on the Brandenburg gate at Berlin. He was also the author of several works on art. His eldest son, *Zeno Ridolfo Schadow*, who was born at Rome 9 July, 1786 and died there 31 Jan., 1822, also obtained renown as a sculptor.

SCHALKEN, GODFREY, a painter, born at Dort 1643. He studied under Gerard Douw, and his favourite practice was to paint candle-light pieces. He drew portraits in this way, and during his residence in England painted that of King William, who held the candle himself till the tallow ran down upon his fingers. Schalken died at the Hague 16 Nov., 1706.

SCHEELE, KARL WILHELM, a chemist, was born

at Stralsund, in Swedish Pomerania, 19 Dec., 1742. He served his apprenticeship to an apothecary at Gottenberg, in which situation he studied chemistry with great diligence, and made many experiments. In 1773 he went to Upsal, where Bergmann procured him a pension from the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Under this patronage Scheele made many discoveries. In 1777 he settled as an apothecary at Köping, where he died 21 May, 1786. Dr. Beddoes published a translation of his works, with notes; and Mr. Kirwan gave another of his Dissertation on Air and Fire.

SCHEEMAKERS, PETER, a Flemish sculptor, born at Antwerp 1691. Having completed his artistic studies at Rome, he settled in London (1735) and became the worthy rival of Rysbrach and Roubiliac. He executed several monuments in Westminster Abbey and the India House. In 1770 he returned to his native city, and it is believed he died there soon afterwards. He was the teacher of Nollekens.

SCHEFFER, ARY, a painter, born at Dort, in Holland, of French parents, 10 Feb., 1795. He studied art at Paris, under Baron Guérin, and in that city practised both historical and *genre* painting with great success. Among his best-known pictures are his 'Christ the Comforter,' a work of great power and beauty, 'Francesca da Rimini,' 'Dante and Beatrice,' Goethe's 'Margaret,' and 'Mignon.' His works are remarkable for loftiness and simplicity. Their technical merits are very high. His drawing is true and graceful, his touch firm, and his colour often beautiful. His works, which have been finely engraved, are extemely popular in this country, particularly those which have a devotional character; and the painter was well known to, and esteemed by, the most eminent artists and patrons of art in England. He died at Argenteuil, near Paris, 15 June, 1858.

SCHEFFER, HENRI, a French painter, brother of the above, was born at the Hague 27 Sept., 1798, and died 16 March, 1862. Among his historical paintings 'The battle of Cassel' and 'The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans' possess incontestable merit. He also painted some excellent portraits, *e.g.*, of Armand Carrel, François Arago, and Augustin Thierry; but he excelled in small pictures of historical or anecdotical subjects. The best of his works in this line are, 'The Arrest of Charlotte Corday,' 'The Reading of the Bible,' and 'The Protestant Sermon.'

SCHELLING, FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH VON, a German philosopher, born 27 Jan., 1775, at Leonburg, in Würtemberg. His father was a distinguished prelate. He first studied philosophy and theology at Tübingen (where he had Hegel for a comrade), and subsequently physical and natural science and mathematics at Leipsic. Having, by some remarkable publications, attracted the attention of the learned public, and of Goethe and Schiller in particular, he was appointed, at the age of twenty-three, professor extraordinary at Jena, where he taught with great success. At the same time he pursued his scientific studies, and took the degree of M.D. at the university of Landsheet. Summoned to the university of Würzburg (1804), he taught for two years in fellowship, and sometimes in rivalry, with Paulus and J. J. Wagner. In 1808 he became secretary of the Academy of the Arts of Design in Munich. In 1820 he withdrew to Erlangen, to write his 'Philosophy of Mythology and of Revelation.' In 1825, when the university of Munich was established, he began to unfold his new views in that city to enthusiastic auditors from all parts of Germany, France, England, and Greece. He was overwhelmed with honours, and ennobled by the king of Bavaria. Schelling passed the last years of his life at Berlin, whither he went on the invitation of the king of Prussia (1841) to fill the professorial chair which had been occupied by Fichter and Hegel. He died at the baths of Ragaz, in Switzerland, 20 Aug., 1854. Schelling is one of the four great thinkers of Germany in the nineteenth century. Trained under the influence of the school of Kant, and a disciple of Fichte, he also derived inspiration from the Neo-Platonists, especially Jordano Bruno and Spinosa. His system is an idealistic pantheism, and bears the name of the philosophy of absolute identity. His 'Complete Works' were published at Stuttgart, in 14 vols., 1856-61.

SCHENCKEL, LAMBERT THOMAS, a celebrated teacher of and writer on the art of memory, was born at Bois-le-Duc 1547, and died about 1630.

SCHIAVONETTI, LUIGI, an engraver, born at Bassano, in the state of Venice, 1 April, 1765. He studied painting; but after the death of his master he applied himself to engraving, in which he attained considerable eminence. The fame of Bartolozzi drew him to England, and here he executed several very fine plates after ancient and modern masters. He died at Brompton 7 June, 1810.

SCHIAVONI, ANDREA, a painter, born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, 1522. He was placed with a house-painter; but some of his sketches falling in the way of Titian, he took him under his instruction, and Schiavoni made such progress as to try his strength against Tintoretto. He was one of the finest colourists in the Venetian school. He died at Venice 1582.

SCHIDONI, or SCHEDONE, BARTOLOMEO, an artist, born at Modena 1560. He is said to have studied in the school of the Caracci; but afterwards he adopted the style of Correggio with great success. He ruined himself by gaming, and died 1616.

SCHILLER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON, an eminent German poet, dramatist, and historian, born at Marpach, in Würtemberg, 10 Nov., 1759. He was distinguished in childhood for great ardour of imagination, and one of his favourite books was that of Ezekiel, in the Old Testament, whose prophecies exhibit wonderful strength of fancy, particularly of the terrific kind. The father of Schiller being an officer in the service of the reigning duke, he was sent for education to the military academy at Stuttgart. This situation was by no means suited to his temper and genius. He, however, distinguished himself among his companions, and was at the head of all his classes, and his compositions were marked by that poetical character which denoted the turn of his disposition. It is intimated that whilst in this seminary he rendered himself obnoxious by the freedom of his sentiments, and was obliged to withdraw himself through apprehension of the consequences; and one account affirms that he here produced his first play, 'The Robbers,' though another assigns this piece to his second place of residence, which was Mannheim. This tragedy formed a great era in his life; for, though full of faults and extravagances, it was so powerfully conceived and written, that it became the admiration of all the youth of enthusiastic sentiments in Germany, and even induced se-

veral students at Leipsic to desert their college, with the project of forming a troop of banditti in the forests of Bohemia. It was fortunate that some of their first disorders brought on them a chastisement from the hands of justice which restored them to their senses. Schiller, however, acquired prodigious fame from his composition, which was translated into foreign languages; and, after having, for a time, acted as surgeon to a regiment, his friends procured for him the more congenial post of dramatic composer to the theatre of Mannheim. His 'Cabal and Love,' 'Conspiracy of Fiesco,' and 'Don Carlos,' were the fruits of his maturer dramatic efforts. After his tragedies he published a volume of poems, which were much admired, and which procured him a wife of fortune and family. His poems also gained him the patronage of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who conferred upon him the title of aulic councillor, and nominated him to the professorship of history and philosophy in the university of Jena. He had previously written, in prose, an unfinished account of 'The Revolt of the Netherlands from the Spanish Government,' and he now composed a 'History of the Thirty Years' War in Germany,' which is a work of great merit. He also laudably employed himself in augmenting his store of knowledge, by the study of Greek philosophy and classical literature in general, and drew up lectures worthy of his reputation as a writer. At length his friend Goethe procured his removal to Weimar, where he lived happily in the bosom of his family and the society of men of letters. His 'History of the most Memorable Conspiracies,' and his 'Ghost Seer' displayed the peculiar turn of his mind, and were much read. He composed another tragedy entitled, 'The Maid of Orleans,' which was represented at Leipsic, in his presence, when he received from the audience the most flattering tokens of respect and admiration. In 1804 appeared his last, and perhaps most popular, drama of 'William Tell.' He died of a pulmonary decay at Weimar 9 May, 1805. He had been made, without his solicitation, a citizen of France and a noble of the German empire. In his private character Schiller was friendly, candid, and sincere. In his youth he affected eccentricity in his manners and appearance; and a degree of singularity appears always to have adhered to him. His complete works, translated into English, were published by C. J. Hemple, at Philadelphia, 2 vols., 1861.

SCHINCKEL, Karl Wilhelm, a German architect, born at Neu-Ruppin, in Brandenburg, 13 March, 1781; died 9 Oct., 1841. From the year 1815 till his decease he was incessantly engaged at Berlin, and the numerous structures erected from his designs stamped a new aspect on the Prussian capital.

SCHLEGEL, August Wilhelm von, one of the most distinguished scholars who have appeared in Germany since the revival of letters, was born at Hanover 8 Sept., 1767, and educated at Göttingen. He soon proved himself to be a sound classical scholar, and in course of time he acquired a knowledge of all the principal languages of Europe. After acting as tutor to the sons of an Amsterdam merchant he was nominated (1797) professor at the university of Jena, where he lectured on æsthetics, and was associated with his brother Friedrich in the editorship of the 'Athenæum,' a review, to which he contributed several striking articles. In 1802 he became, with Tieck, editor of the 'Musen Almanach.' During a visit to Berlin about this time he became acquainted with the celebrated Madame de Staël, and he accompanied her to Coppet (1805), in order to superintend the education of her children. These two remarkable writers exercised over each other a great influence, which is distinctly perceptible in their works. It was at Madame de Staël's suggestion that Schlegel published (1807) his parallel between the 'Phèdre' of Racine, and the 'Hippolytus' of Euripides—a work which caused a lively sensation in France, by reason of the attacks it made on one of the masterpieces of the French drama. The next year he delivered at Vienna a course of 'Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature,' which he subsequently published, and which were translated into English by J. Black (2 vols. 8vo., London, 1815). The boldness with which he attacked the theory of Aristotle gave great delight to the lovers of novelty, and from this period dates that contempt of rules which is manifested by the so-called 'romantic' school, and which has led to the production of so many dramatic and poetical monstrosities. His collection of 'Poems' (1810) proved a great success in Germany, where Schlegel ranks next to Bürger as a sonnetteer, and is considered to be without a rival in romance and elegy. His admirable translation of Shakspere, of Calderon, and of a selection from the works of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese poets, augmented his renown. Schlegel could not remain indifferent to the great events of 1813. He denounced the policy of Napoleon in several essays, which procured for him marks of esteem from several sovereigns, especially Bernadotte, crown prince (afterwards king) of Sweden, whom he accompanied as secretary during the campaign of 1814. He then rejoined Madame de Staël, at Coppet. After the death of his 'illustrious protectress,' as he styled her, Schlegel went to Paris, where he published, in French, his 'Essay on the Provençal Language and Literature,' 1818. Appointed in 1819 professor of history at Bonn, he thenceforth devoted his attention chiefly to the study of Asiatic languages, the result being the publication of several works on Sanscrit literature. In 1828 he delivered at Berlin a series of lectures on the 'History of the Fine Arts,' and published two volumes of 'Critical Miscellanies.' Died 12 May, 1845.

SCHLEGEL, Friedrich von, brother of August Wilhelm Schlegel, was born at Hanover 10 March, 1772, and received his education in the universities of Göttingen and Leipsic. His first publication of any note was 'The Greeks and Romans,' 1797, which was followed by another on 'The Poetry of the Greeks and Romans,' containing a dissertation —perhaps the earliest of its kind—on the difference between the classical genius of the ancients and the 'romantic' genius of the Middle Ages. To the 'Athenæum,' a literary periodical, conducted by himself and his brother, and to the 'Musen Almanach,' edited by his friend Tieck, he contributed several poetical pieces, which attracted general attention in Germany; indeed, he is regarded as one of the founders of the 'Æsthetico-critical,' or 'romantic' school of poetry. He next brought out the first volume of his questionable novel, 'Lucinde,' which, however, he never completed. At Jena, in 1800, he delivered a course of lectures on philosophy; and in the following year he and his wife, a daughter of the celebrated Mendelssohn, were converted to the Catholic faith,

and formally received into the Church at Cologne. Schlegel now proceeded to Paris, where he studied the Oriental languages, especially Sanscrit. His essay 'On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians' (1808), though defective from a philological point of view, first drew the attention of the learned to the great importance of Sanscrit. In 1809, after his return to Germany, he published a volume of poems. The same year he went to Vienna, where he was appointed imperial secretary at the headquarters of the Archduke Charles; and in this capacity he exercised great influence on the Germans by his soul-stirring proclamations and his political pamphlets in favour of Austria. After peace had been definitively concluded, he returned to his literary occupations, and delivered at Vienna courses of lectures on Modern History (1811), the History of Ancient and Modern Literature (1815), Practical Philosophy (1827), and the Philosophy of History (1828). In 1828 he proceeded to Dresden to deliver a series of lectures; but while he was engaged in preparing them he was seized with illness, and died there 12 Jan., 1829. Schlegel collected most of his own works, and published them at Vienna, in 12 vols., 1822. The following have been translated into English:—'Lectures on the History of Literature, ancient and modern;' 'Lectures on the Philosophy of History;' 'Lectures on the Philosophy of Life and the Philosophy of Language;' 'Course of Lectures on Modern History;' 'Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works, containing: Letters on Christian Art; Essay on Architecture; Remarks on the Romance and Poetry of the Middle Ages; on Shakspere, the Limits of the Beautiful, and on the Language and Wisdom of the Indians.

SCHLEIERMACHER, Friedrich Ernst Daniel, a German Lutheran divine, born at Breslau 21 Nov., 1768; became preacher to the great hospital called the 'Charité,' at Berlin, 1790–1802; professor of theology and philosophy at Halle 1802–6; preacher at Trinity Church, Berlin, 1809; professor of theology in the university of Berlin 1810; died 12 Feb., 1834. He published a large number of theological works, but is best known by his admirable translation into German of most of the works of Plato, 5 vols., 1804–28.

SCHMIDT, Christopher, a learned German, born at Nordheim 11 May, 1740. He became professor of law at Brunswick, and afterwards keeper of the archives at Wolfenbuttel. His works relate chiefly to the history of Russia. Died 1801.

SCHMIDT, Erasmus, an eminent critic, was born at Delitzch, in Misnia, 1560. He became professor of Greek and mathematics at Wittemberg, where he died 1637. He published an edition of Pindar, with a Latin version and notes; Annotations on Lycophron, Hesiod, and other authors; a Commentary and Concordance to the Testament, &c.

SCHMIDT, Georg Friedrich, a German engraver, born 1712, at Berlin, where he died 1775.

SCHNEBBELIE, Jacob, an artist, was born in Westminster 30 Aug., 1760, and brought up to his father's business, which was that of a confectioner, but quitted it to profess drawing, in which he acquired so much eminence that the Society of Antiquaries appointed him their draftsman, and he executed many fine pieces for their publications. He also conducted 'The Antiquaries' Museum,' and was engaged in a compilation on 'Antique English Dresses,' when he was carried off by a fever 21 Feb., 1792.

SCHNEIDER, Johann Gottlob, an eminent philologist and naturalist, born at Kolm, near Hubertsburg, in Saxony, 18 Jan., 1750. At eighteen years of age he was sent to Leipsic to study law; but becoming acquainted there with Reiske, Fischer, and Ernesti, he resolved to apply himself to classical literature. From Leipsic he proceeded to Gottingen, where he lived for several years in the greatest distress. In 1774 he accompanied Brunck to Strasburg; and, besides assisting that scholar in his edition of the Greek poets, he found time to study botany and zoology, with a view to comparing the knowledge of the ancients with the discoveries of the moderns. After a residence of three years in that city, he was appointed professor of philology at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; but during the thirty-four years he occupied that position he rendered himself useful, not so much by his lectures, on which he set little value, as by his valuable writings. When the university of Frankfort was removed to Breslau, he continued to fill the same chair; and in 1810 he was appointed principal librarian—a situation which suited his tastes better than that of professor. Died 13 Jan., 1822. The true merit of Schneider consists in his having perceived that the works of the ancients on the physical sciences were precisely those which modern scholars had most neglected, and in his having repaired this neglect by putting forth excellent editions of them. Among his works may be particularised the editions of Demetrius Phalerius, of the 'Scriptores Rei Rusticæ Veteres Latini,' and of the works of Theophrastus. He also wrote numerous treatises in German on natural history, and published a Greek Dictionary (1797; 3rd edition 1820), the best which had appeared since the days of Henry Stephens.

SCHNORR VON KAROLSFELD, Julius, a German painter, born at Leipsic 26 March, 1794, after studying under his father, who was director of the Academy at Leipsic, went to Vienna and to Italy. At Rome he studied with Cornelius, and painted eleven frescoes from the 'Orlando Furioso,' for the Villa Massini. In 1827 he was appointed professor of historical painting in the Academy at Munich, and painted his well-known frescoes from the 'Niebelungen-Lied.' He is best known in England by his admirable series of wood engravings in illustration of the Bible 'Die Bibel in Bildern,' 1854. He was elected an associate member of the French Académie des Beaux Arts 1867, and died in June, 1872.

SCHOEPFLIN, Johann Daniel, was born at Sultzbourg, in Baden Dourlach, 6 Sept., 1694. He was professor of eloquence and history at Strasburg above fifty years, and died 7 Aug., 1771. His works are, A History of Alsace; Vindiciæ Celticæ; History of Baden; Memoirs of a rising Academy. He left his library and museum for public use at Strasburg.

SCHOLARIUS, George, a learned Greek, who, on choosing the monastic state, took the name of *Gennadius*. At the Council of Florence he favoured the union of the Greeks and Latins; but on his return to Constantinople he joined the schismatics. After the capture of that city by the Turks, 1453, he was elected its patriarch. Having ruled his church about five years, he retired to a monastery, where he died 1460, leaving a great number of treatises on theological subjects.

SCHOLEFIELD, James, born 1789, was educated at Christ's Hospital and at Trinity Col-

lege, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He obtained the incumbency of St. Michael's, Cambridge, 1823, and from that period was a recognised leader of the 'evangelical' section of the Anglican Church. He succeeded Mr. Dobree as regius professor of Greek 1825, and died 4 April, 1853. He published a new edition of the Greek Testament; 'Hints for some Improvements in the Authorized Version of the New Testament,' 4th edition, 1857; and an edition of the Works of Bishop Pilkington for the Parker Society, 1842.

SCHOLZ, JOHANN MATTHIAS AUGUST, a Catholic theologian and philologist, born at Kapsdorf, near Breslau, 8 Feb., 1794. He was educated in the Catholic gymnasium of Breslau, and, when only in his 18th year, he proved himself to be one of the most zealous and most learned defenders of the Church. His dissertation on the Parable of the Vineyard gained, in 1814, a special prize from the theological faculty at Breslau. After studying in the libraries of Vienna, and visiting Paris, London, Switzerland, and Italy, he was nominated (1820) extraordinary professor of divinity at Bonn, and in the same year joined the expedition under Minutoli for the exploration of Egypt and the surrounding countries. But the company of scholars disagreed and parted, and Scholz, instead of visiting Egypt, preferred to explore Syria and Palestine. After his return to Breslau, in 1821, he published an account of his wanderings. In 1823 he received the priesthood, and in the same year was made regular professor of divinity at Bonn. Thenceforward he devoted his attention to the critical revision of the original text of the New Testament, and wrote several works which are held in great estimation by biblical scholars. Among them are, 'Novum Testamentum Græcè,' 2 vols., Leipsic, 1830-5; and a 'Handbook of Biblical Archæology' in German, 1834. Scholz died in Nov., 1852.

SCHOMBERG, ARMAND FREDERIC, duke of, an eminent general, was the son of Count Schomberg, by the daughter of Lord Dudley, and born about 1619. He served first in the army of the United Provinces, but in 1650 retired to France, where he was esteemed next to Condé and Turenne. In 1660 he visited England, from whence he proceeded to Portugal, where he was created a grandee, and obtained a pension. On his return to France he commanded in Flanders, and obliged the Prince of Orange to raise the siege of Maestricht, for which he was made a marshal. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he went again to Portugal; but being obliged to quit the kingdom by the Inquisition, he removed to Holland, and afterwards entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg. In 1688 he accompanied the Prince of Orange to England, and after the Revolution was created a duke, with which title he received a grant of £100,000. In 1689 he commanded in Ireland, where he was killed at the battle of the Boyne 1 July, 1690.

SCHOMBERG, HENRI DE, marshal of France, descended from a German family, was born at Paris 1583. He served in 1617 in Piedmont, under Marshal d'Estrées, and afterwards against the Huguenots in the civil wars. In 1625 he was made field-marshal, and, two years afterwards, defeated the English at the Isle of Rhé. In 1629 he forced the passage of Susa, on which occasion he was severely wounded. The next year he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal. In 1632 he defeated the rebels in Languedoc at the famous battle of Castelnaudari, for which he was made governor of that province. He died, however, the same year, 17 Nov. He wrote a Relation of the War of Italy, 1630, reprinted 1682.

SCHOPENHAUER, ARTHUR, a German philosopher, son of Johanna Schopenhauer, the novelist, was born at Dantzic 22 Feb., 1788. After studying for a couple of years at Göttingen, he went, in 1811, to Berlin, to hear Fichte's lectures on metaphysics; but not finding in them the true philosophy he was in quest of, he repaired to Jena, where he took his doctor's degree (1814). He now passed a winter at Weimar, where he became acquainted with Goethe and the orientalist Frederick Mayer, who inspired him with a taste for the study of the ancient Indian systems of philosophy. For many years after this he resided alternately in Italy and Germany; but eventually (1851) he fixed his residence at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he died 21 Sept., 1860. Schopenhauer published a number of works illustrative of his philosophical system, which is thus described by Mr. A. H. Grant, in the 'English Cyclopædia':—'The leading idea of the system of Schopenhauer, which assimilated much of the ancient speculations of India, is a kind of philosophical apotheosis of will; and everything besides the immense, eternal, and infinite volition which he conceived he regarded as phenomena merely, from which category even the reason itself was not excepted. The Supreme Will was invested with the attributes of fate, and human wisdom was made to consist in a self-abnegation which extended to personal annihilation. With the infinite will an infinite love was united, which embraced, in conformity with the philosophical doctrines of India, all the phenomena and existences of the world, from man and animals down to plants and stones.'

SCHOPENHAUER, JOHANNA, a German novelist, *née* Frosina, was born at Dantzic, 1770. At an early age she displayed a decided taste for drawing and a great talent for languages. In company with her husband, Herr Schopenhauer, a banker of Dantzic, she visited Germany, the Low Countries, France, England, and Scotland; and on his death, in 1806, she fixed her residence at Weimar, where she soon became the centre of a brilliant literary circle. She wrote several attractive books, but is chiefly known by her novels, the best of which are, 'Gabriele,' 1819; 'Die Tante,' 1823; and 'Sidonia,' 1828. Died at Jena, 17 April, 1858. A complete edition of her works appeared at Leipsic, in 24 vols., 1830-1.

SCHOREL, JOHN, a painter, was born at a village of the same name, in Holland, 1495. He studied under Albert Durer, and afterwards went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where he made drawings of most of the places rendered remarkable in the history of our Saviour. On his return to Europe he was employed by Pope Adrian VI. and several sovereigns. He died at Utrecht 1572.

SCHOTT, ANDREW, a Jesuit, was born at Antwerp 12 Sept., 1552. He was educated at Louvain, and afterwards studied at Paris, whence he removed to Toledo, where he obtained the Greek professorship. In 1584 he went to Saragossa; but on entering the order of Jesus he was called to Rome, where he taught rhetoric. He died at Antwerp 23 Jan., 1629. He published several of the classics with notes; also the Life of Francis di Borgia, and a work entitled 'Hispania Illustrata.'

SCHOTT, GASPAR, a Jesuit, born in the diocese

Würzburg 1608. He taught philosophy and mathematics at Palermo, and afterwards at Rome, where he became the friend of Kircher. His works are, Physica Curiosa; sive Mirabilia Naturæ et Artis; Magia Naturalis et Artificialis, 4 vols. 4to.; Technica Curiosa; Anatomia Physico-hydrostatica Fontium et Fluminum; Organum Mathematicum. Died 22 May, 1666. In the writings of this Jesuit are to be found the germs of the greater part of modern experiments in physics.

SCHREVELIUS, CORNELIUS, a lexicographer, was born about 1615, at Haerlem, where his father was rector of the school, as he afterwards was of that at Leyden. Cornelius succeeded him in 1642, having previously taken his degrees in medicine. His editions of classic authors are indifferent; but his Greek and Latin Lexicon for some time deservedly held its place in schools. Died 1667.

SCHROEDER, HENRY, was born at Bawtry, Yorkshire, in or about 1777, and died 18 Jan., 1853. He compiled 'The Annals of Yorkshire,' Bradford, 2 vols. 8vo., 1852, and composed a number of songs.

SCHUBERT, FRANZ PETER, a celebrated composer, born 1797 at Vienna, where he spent nearly all his days in obscurity and poverty, and where he died 19 Nov., 1828, a little over 30 years of age. The number of works, however, which he composed in that brief period is almost incredible, the bare enumeration of their titles occupying nearly thirty closely-printed pages in small type. He began, it is true, to work early, being a marvel of precocity; for at the age of eighteen he produced his famous Mass in G, which, on the whole, is equal to any of his later compositions for the church. During the forty-four years which have elapsed since Schubert's death his fame as a composer has been gradually extending in every country of Europe. His Life, by Kreissle von Hellborn, has been translated into English by Arthur Duke Coleridge, 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1869.

SCHULTENS, ALBERT, born at Groningen 1680; became professor of the oriental languages, first at Franeker and next at Leyden, where he died 26 Jan., 1750. His works are valuable, particularly his 'Commentaries upon Job and the Proverbs,' his book entitled 'Vetus et regia via Hebraizandi,' and his 'Treatise on Hebrew Roots.' He was succeeded by his son, *John Jacob Schultens*, who died 1778.

SCHULTENS, HENRY ALBERT, son of John Jacob Schultens, was born at Herborn 15 Feb., 1749. He was educated at Leyden, where he studied Arabic before he applied himself to Hebrew. He also made himself a complete master of English. In 1772 he published his 'Anthologia Sententiarum Arabicarum.' Soon after this he visited England, and became a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, where, in 1773, he received the degree of M.A. On his return to Holland he was chosen professor of the oriental languages at Amsterdam, where he resided till the death of his father, whom he succeeded at Leyden. He died there 12 Aug., 1793. He published also an edition of Pilpay's Fables; a supplement to d'Herbelot's 'Bibliothèque Orientale;' and after his death appeared his translation of the book of Job; and an edition of Meidanius.

SCHUMACHER, HEINRICH CHRISTIAN, a Danish astronomer, born at Bramstedt, in Holstein, 3 Sept., 1780; became extraordinary professor in the university of Copenhagen 1810; superintendent of the observatory at Mannheim 1813, and professor of astronomy and superintendent of the observatory at Copenhagen 1815. In 1821 he received the direction of the survey and mapping of Holstein and Lauenburg, and from that time lived at Altona, where he died 28 Dec., 1850.

SCHUMANN, ROBERT, a German musical composer, born at Zwickau, in Saxony, 8 Jan., 1810; died 29 July, 1856.

SCHURMAN, ANNA MARIA, was born at Cologne 1607. In her childhood she discovered an uncommon genius for painting, embroidery, and engraving. She also cut out figures in paper, made artificial pearls which appeared to be natural ones, drew her own picture, and wrote an inimitable hand. She likewise became mistress of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to which, afterwards, she added a knowledge of the Syriac, Chaldee, Arabic, and Ethiopic, besides the principal ones of Europe. In 1650 she adopted the principles of the Mystics, and became an enthusiastic admirer of Labadie. After his death she sold her property, and took up her abode with an association of kindred religionists at Wywert, near Leuwarden, where she died 5 May, 1678. Her works were published at Leyden 1652.

SCHWANTHALER, LUDWIG MICHAEL, a German sculptor, born at Munich 1802; died 14 Nov., 1848.

SCHWARTZ, BERTHOLET, a Cordelier of Friburg, in the thirteenth century, who studied chemistry, and while in prison—for what cause does not appear—pursued his experiments, in the course of which he discovered the composition of gunpowder.

SCHWARTZ, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, a missionary, born at Sonnenburg, in Prussian Brandenburg, 26 Oct., 1726. While pursuing his studies at the university of Halle, he contracted a close friendship with Herman Francke, who persuaded him to go to India as a missionary. Accordingly, having been ordained at Copenhagen, he embarked at London, and in July, 1750, arrived at Tranquebar, the seat of a Danish mission, on the Coromandel coast. This was the scene of his missionary labours till 1766, when he placed his services at the disposal of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to which the Danish mission was afterwards transferred. Schwartz now fixed his residence at Trichinopoly, whence he subsequently removed to Tanjore. He went on a successful embassy from the presidency of Madras to Hyder Ali, at Seringapatam; and in 1783, through the influence of his moral reputation, he saved Tanjore, then besieged by Hyder's troops, from the horrors of famine. Mr. Schwartz was a zealous promoter of education among the natives, and was entrusted (1787) by the rajah of Tanjore with the education of his successor, Maha Sarbojee, who afterwards erected a monument, by Flaxman, in the mission church of Tanjore, to the memory of his beloved tutor, who died 13 Feb., 1798. The directors of the East India Company erected another monument, by Bacon, to the memory of Mr. Schwartz, in St. Mary's church, at Madras.

SCHWARTZENBERG, CHARLES PHILIP, Prince DE, duke of Krumau, an Austrian field-marshal, born at Vienna 15 April, 1771. He negotiated the marriage of Napoleon I. and Marie Louise (1809); and commanded the auxiliary force of 30,000

Austrians extorted (1812) by Napoleon in aid of his disastrous invasion of Russia. Nominated in the following year commander-in-chief of the armies allied against France, he marched on Paris, and entered that capital after the capitulation (1814). At the peace he was made president of the aulic council of war, which post he retained till his death 25 Oct., 1820.

SCHWARTZENBERG, Felix Ludwig Johann, Prince, an Austrian statesman, nephew of Charles Philip, prince de Schwartzenberg, was born 2 Oct., 1800. In 1832 he was sent on a special diplomatic mission to the Hague; from thence he passed as Austrian ambassador to Turin; and soon afterwards he was accredited in the same capacity at Naples. He continued to represent Austria at the latter capital until the war broke out with Charles Albert (March, 1848); Prince Schwartzenberg then took the command of a division. After the victorious termination of the campaign by Radetzky, and the capture of Milan, he was commissioned to conduct the negotiations for peace with Charles Albert. When the revolution of Oct., 1848, broke out in Vienna, Schwartzenberg retired with the troops, and re-entered after the bombardment by Windischgrätz. The day after, he went to the hall where the Constituent Assembly had been held, and closed it. He was now placed at the head of the administration (21 Nov., 1848). During the three years and a half that he held office, he succeeded in thoroughly restoring the authority of Austria, which had been shaken and overthrown by the revolution. He died at Vienna 5 April, 1852.

SCHWERIN, Christoph, Count von, a field-marshal in the Prussian service, was born in Swedish Pomerania 1684. He entered early into the army, and distinguished himself on many occasions. On 10 April, 1741, he gained the battle of Molwitz at the moment when the Prussians thought themselves lost. He was slain at the battle of Prague 6 May, 1757.

SCINA, Domenico, a Sicilian author and man of science, born at Palermo 1765; became professor of physics there 1796; historiographer of Sicily 1815; chancellor of the university of Palermo 1822; curator of the public library there 1823; died 13 July, 1837. Apart from various able treatises on the volcanic phenomena of Sicily, his chief works are, 'Introduzione alla Fisica Sperimentale' 1803: 'Topografia di Palermo e le' suoi Contorni' 1818; 'Prospetto della Storia Letteraria di Sicilia,' 3 vols., 1825–7.

SCIOPPIUS, Gaspar, one of the most formidable critics of the seventeenth century, was born 27 May, 1576, at Neumark, in the Palatinate. He studied in the universities of the Palatinate, and made so rapid a progress in learning as to be admired for his publications at sixteen. Scioppius abjured the Protestant religion and turned Catholic 1599, which did not prevent hisabusing the Jesuits by his bitter and anonymous libels, as he had done before his conversion. The most celebrated of these libels is under the name of 'Alphonse de Jargas, Relatio ad Reges et Principes de Stratagematibus, &c. Societatis Jesu.' Nor were his invectives against the Protestants less violent, particularly against Joseph Scaliger. His writings against James I. of England cost him dear, for the English ambassador's attendants attacked him in Spain (1614), and stabbed him in several places. Scioppius did not even spare the person of King Henry IV. in his libel, entitled 'Ecclesiasticus,' 1611, which was burnt at Paris by the hangman. At length, finding himself universally hated, and fearing, with reason, for his life, he sought an asylum at Padua, where he died 19 Nov., 1649. Scioppius possessed great wit, genius, and learning; but the violence, or rather fury, with which he attacked the most eminent scholars of his age, has rendered his memory odious. The number of his works is no less than 104; many of which appeared anonymously or under fictitious names. The most valuable are his treatises, 'De Arte Critică,' and his 'Grammatica Philosophica, sive Institutiones Grammaticæ Latinæ.'

SCIPIO, Publius Cornelius, an illustrious Roman, called *Africanus*. His father was Publius Cornelius Scipio, who opposed Hannibal, and was wounded at the battle of Tesin, where he would have perished had not his son carried him from the field. After the battle of Cannæ, young Scipio revived the spirits of his countrymen; and by his exertions conquered Spain. On his return from Spain, Scipio was made consul; after which he served in Africa, where he first defeated Syphax, king of Numidia, and next Hannibal, at the battle of Zama. This was followed by a peace between the Romans and Carthaginians; on the conclusion of which Scipio returned in triumph, and gained the name of Africanus. Notwithstanding these services, Scipio experienced the ingratitude of his countrymen, who accused him of treachery to the republic. Though he cleared himself of the charges brought against him, his enemies continued their persecutions to such a degree, that he found it necessary to retire to Liternum, where he died B.C. 189. His brother, *Lælius Cornelius Scipio*, obtained a triumph and the name of Asiaticus, for defeating Antiochus, near Magnesia; but afterwards he also fell into disgrace, and was thrown into prison, from whence he was released by the interest of Gracchus. *Publius Scipio*, called Æmilianus and Africanus junior, was the son of Paulus Æmilius, and adopted by the son of the great Scipio. He was an able commander, and after gaining a mural crown for his services in Spain, went to Africa, where he began the third Punic war, and destroyed the city of Carthage. He was a man of letters; and died B.C. 139.

SCOPAS, an architect and sculptor of the isle of Paros, who flourished B.C. 430. He executed the famous Mausoleum, erected by Artemisia, in honour of her husband, at Halicarnassus. He also constructed a beautiful column at Ephesus; but his principal performance was a Venus, which was carried to Rome, and judged superior to that of Praxiteles.

SCOPOLI, Giovanni Antonio, a physician and naturalist, born at Cavalese, in the diocese of Trent, 13 June, 1723. After taking his decree at Innsbrück, he became first physician to the Austrian miners of the Tyrol; also counsellor in that department, and professor of mineralogy at Chemnitz. In 1776 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry and botany at Pavia, where he died 8 May, 1788. He published 'Entomologia Carniolica;' a Journal of Natural History, in Latin; and 'Deliciæ Floræ et Faunæ Insubricæ.'

SCORESBY, William, D.D., F.RS., an Arctic explorer, born at Cropton, Yorkshire, 5 Oct., 1789. His father, William Scoresby (b. 1760; d. 1829), was one of the most daring and successful fishermen in the northern whale fishery when that

service was among the chief sources of the commercial wealth of the nation, and one of the best nurseries for the British navy. Young Scoresby early accompanied his father in his voyages, and from his youth was inured to the hardships and perils of the Arctic seas. It was when he was chief mate of his father's ship, the 'Resolution,' of Whitby, in 1806, that he sailed to the highest latitude then reached by navigators, viz., 81° 30'. Young Scoresby remained in the whaling service after his father's death; and he had performed voyages in twelve successive seasons when he published his 'Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery,' 2 vols., 1820, one of the most interesting records of maritime adventure ever written. His most important discoveries, however, were made in 1822, when in the ship 'Baffin,' of Liverpool, he explored the eastern coast of Greenland, a tract entirely unknown. The results of his observations were published in his 'Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale Fishery' (Edinb. 1823). Mr Scoresby's wife died during this voyage, and on his return he resolved to join the ministry of the Established Church; and with this view he entered his name on the books of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in divinity. For some years he officiated as chaplain to the Mariners' Church at Liverpool; and his published 'Discourses to Seamen' exhibit the earnestness with which he laboured in his new vocation for the good of the service in which he had passed his earlier years. In 1829 he was presented to the vicarage of Bradford, Yorkshire. The scientific career of Dr. Scoresby in the latter years of his life is well known. The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, and various scientific periodicals were enriched by occasional contributions from his pen on a variety of subjects connected with natural history and meteorology. To the observation of magnetical phenomena he had long devoted his closest attention, and his 'Magnetical Investigations,' 1839-48, contain a vast amount of valuable materials for philosophical induction. His reports to the British Association, and his numerous observations on the influence of the iron of vessels on the compass, were connected with inquiries of the utmost practical importance to navigation. In prosecuting these researches, he undertook voyages to the United States and Australia. Dr. Scoresby died at Torquay 21 March, 1857. Besides the above-named works, he wrote 'Lectures on Zoistic Magnetism;' 'Considerations on the Franklin Expedition;' 'Memorials of the Sea;' 'Narrative of the Loss of the Esk and Lively, Greenland Whalers,' 1826; 'Sabbaths in the Arctic Regions;' and 'My Father: being Records of the Adventurous Life of the late W. Scoresby, of Whitby,' 1851.

SCOTT, ANDREW, D.D., a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Chapelford, in the Enzie, 15 Feb., 1772; was consecrated in 1827 as bishop of Erythræ, and appointed coadjutor to Bishop MacDonald, whom he succeeded as Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland 1832. Died at Greenock, 4 Dec., 1846.

SCOTT, DANIEL, LL.D., a Baptist minister of London, who wrote an 'Essay towards a Demonstration of the Scripture Trinity;' 'A New Version of St. Matthew's Gospel;' and 'Appendix to H. Stephen's Greek Lexicon,' 2 vols. folio, 1745. Died 29 March, 1759.

SCOTT, DAVID, an historian, born near Haddington, in East Lothian, 1675; died 1742. He was imprisoned several times on account of his attachment to the house of Stuart. He was the author of a History of Scotland, 1727.

SCOTT, JOHN, earl of Eldon. *See* ELDON.

SCOTT, JOHN, D.D., was born at Chippenham, Wilts, 1638, and educated at Oxford. He became rector of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, and canon of Windsor; and died 1694. His principal work is a treatise, entitled 'The Christian Life.'

SCOTT, JOHN, a Quaker poet, born in Bermondsey 9 Jan., 1730. In 1760 he published 'Four Elegies,' which procured him the acquaintance of many persons of literary eminence. He resided chiefly at Amwell, Hertfordshire, where he had an estate, and which village he has celebrated in a poem, printed with his other pieces 1782. He was also the author of some political pamphlets and of 'A Digest of the Highway Laws.' He died 12 Dec., 1783; and in 1785 appeared his 'Critical Essays.'

SCOTT, MICHAEL, a native of Scotland in the thirteenth century, who was held in great estimation at the court of the Emperor Frederick II. After travelling through Europe, he settled in his native country, where he had the reputation of being a magician. He translated Avicenna's History of Animals from the Arabic into Latin, and also the works of Aristotle. His own productions are 'The Secrets of Nature;' a treatise on 'The Sun and Moon;' and another, entitled 'Mensa Philosophica.' Died 1291.

SCOTT, REYNOLD, or REGINALD, a native of Kent, was educated at Hart Hall, Oxford. He then settled on his paternal estate, near Smeeth; and in 1576 he published a 'Perfect Platform of a Hop Garden;' and in 1584 another work, which made a great noise, entitled 'The Discovery of Witchcraft.' In this treatise he denied the possibility of incantations, and endeavoured, by arguments and facts, to overthrow the prejudices of his times. Died 1599.

SCOTT, SAMUEL, an English painter, whose sea pieces and views rank with those of Vandervelde; died 1772.

SCOTT, THOMAS. *See* ROTHERHAM.

SCOTT, or SCOT, THOMAS, a divine and political writer, received his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.D. 1620. He became rector of St. Saviour's, Norwich; and when Gondomar arrived in England to settle the preliminaries for the marriage of Charles I. with the infanta of Spain, he had the boldness to publish a tract against the proposed match, entitled 'Vox Populi, or Newes from Spayne; translated according to the Spanish coppie, which may serve to forewarn both England and the United Provinces how farre to trust to Spanish pretences. Imprinted in the Yeare 1620.' In this work the personal vanity of James I. is spared, and his foibles are soothed, while their consequences are pointed out in an unflinching manner. The printer gave up the name of the author, who, dreading the vengeance of the government, wisely fled beyond sea, or, at all events, kept himself safely concealed. If he left the kingdom, it could have been only for a short period; for in the title-page of 'Vox Dei,' an assize sermon, preached at St. Edmund's Bury, on 20 March, 1662, he calls himself B.D., and minister of the word at St. Clement's, in Ipswich. This sermon is dedicated to William, earl of Pem-

broke, to whom he was chaplain. It is probable that Scott quitted England for the Netherlands towards the close of the year 1623, when he became preacher to the English garrison at Utrecht. In 1624 he published 'The Second Part of Vox Populi; or Gondomar appearing in the likeness of Machiavel in a Spanish Parliament, wherein are discovered his treacherous and subtile practices, to the ruin of England and the Netherlands.' This work contains a full-length portrait of Count Gondomar, and two very curious plates of the Spanish parliament, and the English Jesuits and priests. Scott, after preaching and writing for nearly three years at Utrecht, was assassinated by an English soldier 18 June, 1626.

SCOTT, THOMAS, a biblical commentator, was born 16 Feb., 1747, at Baytoft, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire, where his father was a small farmer. By intense study he qualified himself for the ministry of the Church of England, and after being ordained (1772) held several curacies, including that of Olney (1780), where he became intimate with the poet Cowper. He became chaplain of the Lock Hospital, 1785; vicar of Aston Sandford, Bucks, 1801; and died 16 April, 1821. Mr. Scott belonged to the Calvinistic section of the Anglican establishment. His 'Family Bible, with Notes,' first published 1796, is well known, and has been often reprinted. Among his other writings are an autobiographical work, entitled 'The Force of Truth, a marvellous Narrative of Human Life;' 'Vindication of the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures,' in answer to Tom Paine; and 'Remarks on the Refutation of Calvinism, by G. Tomline, bishop of Lincoln.'

SCOTT, Sir WALTER, a distinguished poet, and the most celebrated novelist of his day, was born at Edinburgh, 15 Aug., 1771, being the son of a writer to the signet. He received the rudiments of education at a private academy in his native town, and was afterwards removed to the high school, where he was more remarkable for his passion for tale-telling than for scholastic attainments. On leaving school, he appears to have had a desire for a military life, and was exceedingly mortified at finding that a lameness in his right leg was an insuperable bar to his wishes. In Oct., 1783, he entered as a student in the university of Edinburgh; and in his 16th year he commenced studying for the bar, under Professor Dick. He was called to the Scotch bar in July, 1792; but after a few years' practice he renounced his profession, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. His first efforts in verse were translations from the German; and in 1799, in which year he was appointed sheriff of Selkirkshire, was published his tragedy of 'Goetz of Berlichingen.' It was followed by his 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border' (1802), and the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' (1805). These works at once established his reputation as an historical and traditionary poet, and procured him no inconsiderable emolument. About this time he was appointed a principal clerk in the court of session, on the retirement of Mr. Home, on the understanding that he should not receive the salary until after Mr. Home's decease, which occurred six months later. His next poems were 'Marmion' (1808); 'The Lady of the Lake' (1810); 'The Vision of Don Roderick' (1811); 'Rokeby' (1813); 'The Bridal of Triermain' (1813); 'The Lord of the Isles' (1814); 'The Field of Waterloo' (1815); and 'Harold the Dauntless' (1817). The comparative coldness with which these last productions were received, induced him to try his hand at prose; and in 1814 appeared his novel of 'Waverley,' the forerunner of that delightful series of fictions on which he continued to employ himself till within a short period of his death, and which have obtained such universal fame, both at home and abroad, under the designation of the 'Waverley Novels.' Of works so well known, and so generally read, it is unnecessary to enumerate the titles; suffice it to say, that the most popular are, 'Guy Mannering;' 'The Antiquary;' 'Rob Roy;' 'The Bride of Lammermoor;' 'Ivanhoe;' 'The Monastery;' 'The Abbot;' 'Kenilworth;' 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian;' and 'The Pirate.' He had bought, in 1811, a small farm on the Tweed, near Melrose, to which he gave the name of Abbotsford, and which, by successive purchases, gradually expanded into a large domain. Strange to say, literary fame was less dear to him than the revival of the name and influence of his family among the scenes of their feudal exploits; and it has been averred, on the authority of those who knew him most intimately, that at forty years of age, 'it was the principal spring of his actions, to add as much as possible to the little realm of Abbotsford, in order that he might take his place—not among the great literary names which posterity is to revere, but among the country gentlemen of Roxburghshire!' In 1820 Mr. Scott was created a baronet, an acquisition of title destined to be succeeded by a loss of property which swept away all the profits of his literary labours. This was caused by the bankruptcy of his publishers, Messrs. Constable and Co., in Jan., 1826; an event which involved him in obligations to the amount of £100,000. To meet the demands upon him he redoubled his exertions, and having completed his 'Life of Napoleon' in the following year, was enabled, out of the profits, to pay his creditors a dividend of about six shillings in the pound. Up to this time Sir Walter, though universally recognised as the author of the 'Waverley Novels,' had not publicly avowed the fact; but at the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund in 1827, he threw off the mask. In 1828 he published the first, and in 1829 the second, part of a juvenile history of Scotland, entitled 'Tales of a Grandfather;' and in the same year appeared a new edition of the 'Waverley Novels,' illustrated by notes and prefaces, and in some parts amended by the author. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote several minor and fugitive pieces, particularly the lives of Swift and Dryden, prefixed to an edition of their works; 'Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk;' 'Account of the Regalia of Scotland;' 'Introductory Essay to Border Antiquities;' besides several criticisms in the 'Quarterly Review;' and the articles, 'Chivalry,' 'Romance,' and 'The Drama,' for the supplement to the sixth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He also wrote some political papers on the Tory side, in a weekly journal called 'The Beacon;' besides several letters signed 'Malachi Malagrowther,' in which he opposed the parliamentary regulations then in progress, for reducing the monetary system of Scotland to an equality with that of England. In Nov., 1830, Sir Walter retired from his office in the court of session; and symptoms of gradual paralysis soon after appearing, he was recommended, in the autumn of the following year, to pay a visit to Italy. Accordingly,

he sailed from Portsmouth on 27 Oct., 1831, and landed at Naples on 27 Dec. following. He afterwards visited Rome and other places; but finding his strength decrease, he resolved to return home as rapidly as possible. In a state of increasing debility he reached, on 11 July, his residence at Abbotsford, where he lingered in a state of almost total insensibility until he was released by death 21 Sept., 1832. He left two sons and as many daughters.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, Lord Stowell. *See* STOWELL.

SCOTUS, JOHN. *See* ERIGENA.

SCOTUS, JOHN DUNS. *See* DUNS.

SCOVILLE, JOSEPH A., an American journalist and novelist, born 1811; died 25 June, 1864. During the civil war in America, he contributed to the London 'Standard,' under the signature of 'Manhattan,' a series of letters, which gave great offence to the Federal Government.

SCRIBE, AUGUSTIN EUGÈNE, a French dramatist, born at Paris 25 Dec., 1791; died there 20 Feb., 1861. He was originally intended for the legal profession; but his guardian, the advocate Bennet, found his dramatic tastes so strong, that he advised him to abandon the bar for the stage. His first drama, produced in 1811, and in which he was aided by his schoolfellow, Delavigne, was highly successful; and his whole career as a dramatic writer was crowned with equal success. He was the author of an immense number of dramas of very unequal merit; but all exhibiting a correct conception, and great power of vigorous delineation of the life of the lower and middle classes. A selection of his dramas (translated), in 7 vols., was published at London in 1845; and many of them have been reproduced on the American as well as the English stage. 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Robert le Diable,' 'Les Diamans de la Couronne,' and 'The First Day of My Life,' are among those which will be most easily recognised.

SCUDERI, GEORGE DE, a French writer, born at Hâvre de Grace 1603. To flatter Richelieu, he published Observations on the Cid of Corneille; for which he received some preferment. He was also admitted a member of the French academy. He died 14 May, 1667. His works are sunk into oblivion. His sister, *Madelène de Scuderi*, born at Hâvre 1607, wrote several romances, which procured her pensions and other marks of distinction. She died 2 June, 1701.

SEALSFIELD, CHARLES, a German novelist, was born in 1797, though in what country is unknown. His adopted country, however, was the United States of America. He died near Soleure, in Switzerland, 27 May, 1864. Among his works, several of which have been translated into English, are 'The Legitimates and the Republicans,' which first appeared under the title of 'Tokeah; or, the White Rose;' 'Transatlantic Travelling Sketches;' 'Pictures of Life in both Hemispheres;' 'South and North;' and 'The Viceroy and the Aristocracy.'

SEAMAN, LAZARUS, D.D., a Nonconformist divine, was born at Leicester, and bred at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. In the civil wars he distinguished himself with so much zeal on the side of the parliament, as to be appointed master of Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was also a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. Died 1675. His library was the first that was ever sold by auction in England. He printed several sermons.

SEATON, JOHN COLBORNE, LORD, a British field-marshal, was born 1779, and received his education at Christ's Hospital and Winchester School, after which he entered the army. He attained the rank of colonel, and greatly distinguished himself in Italy and Spain; but his chief military feat was performed at Waterloo, where he commanded the 52nd Regiment, as part of Adams's brigade. Of his own accord he led the first movement which determined the fortunes of the day. When the column of the Imperial Guard was gaining the summit of the British position, and was forcing backward one of the companies of the 95th, Colonel Colborne, seeing his left endangered, started the 52nd on its advance. The duke of Wellington saw the movement, and instantly sent to desire him to continue it. This fact, which was long questioned, has since been abundantly confirmed. After the close of the war he was made lieutenant-governor of Jersey. In 1828 he was sent to Canada, as lieutenant-governor and commander of the forces of Upper Canada; and he subsequently held, during the rebellion of 1837, the united civil and military power throughout the entire province. Having suppressed the rebellion, he returned to England, and was raised to the peerage as Lord Seaton, with a pension of £2,000 per annum, to himself and his two next successors. He was high commissioner of the Ionian Islands 1843-9, and commander of the troops in Ireland 1855-60. Died at Torquay 17 April, 1863.

SEBASTIANI, HORACE FRANÇOIS, count, marshal of France, distinguished both as a soldier and diplomatist, was born at La Porta, Corsica, 11 Nov., 1775; and died at Paris 21 July, 1851.

SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO. *See* PIOMBO.

SECKER, THOMAS, an eminent prelate, born at Sibthorpe, Notts., 1693. He was educated at Tewkesbury, under the learned Mr. Jones, with a view to the ministry among the dissenters; but in 1716 he went to Leyden, where he studied physic, and took his degree in that faculty. After his return to England he entered himself of Exeter College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of D.C.L. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Bishop Talbot, and in 1733 was instituted to the rectory of St. James, Westminster. In 1735 he was consecrated bishop of Bristol; in 1737 he was translated to the see of Oxford, to which was added in 1750 the deanery of St. Paul's; and in 1758 he was advanced to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Died 3 August, 1768. The sermons, charges, and lectures of Archbishop Secker are distinguished by their perspicuity and eloquence.

SEDGWICK, CATHARINE MARIA, a popular American writer, born 1789; died 31 July, 1867. Miss Sedgwick's first book, entitled 'A New England Tale,' appeared in 1822, and gained for her reputation and success. Her larger works were numerous, and she was the author, besides, of a great number of essays and stories in magazines.

SEDGWICK, OBADIAH, a Nonconformist divine, born at Marlborough, Wilts, 1600, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He became chaplain to Sir Horatio Vere, whom he accompanied in his expedition to the Low Countries. In the time of the rebellion he was a frequent preacher before the parliament, and a member of the assembly of divines. He died at Marlborough in Jan., 1657-8. He wrote a number of religious treatises.

SEDLEY, CATHARINE, countess of Dorchester. *See* DORCHESTER.

SEDLEY, Sir CHARLES, was born at Aylesford, Kent, about 1639. He became a gentleman commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. At the Restoration he was one of the wits of the court; and also a member of parliament. James II., when duke of York, took his daughter for a mistress, and at his accession made her countess of Dorchester. Sir Charles, however, actively promoted the revolution; and when asked the reason, answered, that he did it out of gratitude; 'for since,' said he, 'the king has made my daughter a countess, it is fit I should do what I can to make his daughter a queen.' He died 20 Aug., 1701. His plays and poems were published in 2 vols.

SEEMANN, BERTHOLD, Ph. D., F.L.S., traveller and botanist, was born at Hanover 1825. After receiving an excellent education in the Lyceum of his native city, he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy at the university of Göttingen, and was appointed, in 1846, naturalist on board H.M.S. 'Herald,' in which capacity he made a voyage round the world and three cruises to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1860 he was appointed by the Colonial Office one of the royal commissioners to the Viti, or Fiji Islands, for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for a British colony; and he likewise explored, in a private capacity, many parts of North and South America. As a scientific writer Dr. Seemann was widely known by his 'Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Herald,"' published in 1853; a 'Popular History of Palms,' in 1855; the 'Botany of the Voyage of H.M.S. "Herald,"' in 1857; 'Viti—an Account of a Government Mission to the Viti, or Fiji Islands,' in 1862; 'Popular Nomenclature of the American Flora;' 'Paradisus Vindobonensis;' 'Twenty-Four Views of the Coast and Islands of the Pacific;' and 'Dottings on the Roadside in Panama, Nicaragua, and Mosquito,' written in collaboration with Captain Bedford Pim, and published in 1869. Dr. Seemann was also a frequent contributor to the leading scientific journals of London, and editor of the 'Bonplandia,' and the 'Journal of Botany, British and Foreign.' He had completed the 'Flora Vitiensis' only a short time before his death, which occurred at the Javali Mine, in Nicaragua, 10 Oct., 1871.

SEGAR, Sir WILLIAM, Garter king-at-arms, was author of 'Honour, Civil and Military,' 1602. He was imprisoned for granting the royal arms of Arragon, with a canton of Brabant, to George Brandon, the common hangman; but it appearing that he had been imposed upon, he was released. He died in Dec., 1633. Edmondson's Baronage is principally taken from Sir William's MSS.

SEGERS, or SEGHERS, GERARD, a painter, born at Antwerp 1592; died there 1651. He studied under Janssens and improved himself in Italy after the best masters. He painted religious subjects; also musical assemblies and feasts. His brother, *Daniel Segers*, born 1590, was a disciple of Velvet Breughel, and entered among the Jesuits at Rome, but continued his profession. He excelled in painting flowers and insects; and died 1660.

SEGNERI, PAOLO, an Italian Jesuit, born at Netuno 1624. His celebrity as a preacher led to his being summoned to Rome by Pope Innocent XII., to whom he became chaplain. Died 6 Dec., 1694. Besides his sermons he composed 'The Christian instructed,' and other pious treatises containing excellent precepts for living a Christian life.

SÉGRAIS, JEAN-REGNAUD, Sieur DE, a French poet, was born at Caen 22 Aug., 1624. He became gentleman to Madame de Montpensier; but being dismissed her service for opposing her marriage with count de Lauzun, he went to live with Madame de la Fayette, whom he assisted in her romances. He was admitted into the French Academy in 1662; and contributed to establish that at Caen, where he died 15 March, 1701. He wrote 'Nouvelles Françoises,' and poems, including versions of Virgil's Georgics and Æneid.

SEGUIN, E. ARTHUR SHELDON, an English vocalist, born in London 7 April, 1809; died 13 Dec., 1852.

SÉGUR, PHILIPPE HENRI, marquis DE, a marshal of France, born 20 Jan., 1724, distinguished himself in the wars against Germany, and became minister of war 1780, retiring from that post 1787, when he was succeeded by Brienne. He died at Paris 8 Oct., 1801. His son, *Louis Philippe comte de Ségur*, born 10 Dec., 1753, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and distinguished himself not only as a soldier but as a diplomatist and historian. He accompanied La Fayette to America; undertook an important mission to the court of Catharine II.; was grand master of the ceremonies under the Empire; became a senator 1813; a peer of France 1818; and was a member of the academy. Died July, 1830. His principal works are, 'Memoires;' 'Histoire Universelle;' 'La Décade Historique;' 'Galérie morale et politique;' and 'Contes.'

SELDEN, JOHN, was born at Salvinton, Sussex, 16 Dec., 1584. He was educated first at Chichester, and next at Hart Hall, Oxford, whence he removed to Clifford's Inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple, where he was called to the bar; but devoted himself chiefly to literary studies, the fruits of which appeared in several learned treatises, particularly his 'Titles of Honour,' 1614; and another work, 'De Diis Syris,' on the idolatry of the ancient Syrians. But his next performance brought him into some trouble. This was the 'History of Tythes,' for which he was called before the court of high commission, and compelled to subscribe an acknowledgment of his error. In 1621 he was committed to the custody of the sheriff of London, for giving an opinion derogatory to the regal prerogative; but his confinement lasted only five weeks. In 1623 he was chosen a member of the House of Commons, where he distinguished himself by his opposition to the court. He was also one of the counsel for Hampden; and on the dissolution of Parliament was sent to the Tower, whence he was removed to the rules of the King's Bench; but after being bailed from time to time, obtained his discharge in 1634. The same year he was employed to defend the sovereignty of England over the Narrow Seas, in opposition to Grotius. This undertaking he accomplished in a work called 'Mare Clausum,' a copy of which was ordered to be laid up with the public records. In 1640 Selden was elected into Parliament for the university of Oxford; but in the ensuing troubles he acted a very timid part; and accepted a seat as a lay-member of the famous Westminster assembly, where he took a pleasure in perplexing his colleagues by the depth of his oriental learning. In 1643 he was made keeper of the records in the Tower. On the murder of the king, Selden retired very much from public life; and refused to answer the unfortunate mo-

narch's book, called 'Eikon Basilike.' He died at the house of the countess of Kent, to whom he was supposed to have been secretly married, 30 Nov., 1654, and was buried in the Temple church. His library was given to the university of Oxford. An edition of his works was published in 6 vols., folio, by Dr. Wilkins. There is, besides, an excellent little manual of his observations, called 'Table Talk,' published by his amanuensis, Mr. Milward.

SELKIRK, ALEXANDER, a sailor, born at Largo, Fifeshire, about 1676. He became, in 1703, sailing-master of a privateer, called the 'Cinque Ports Galley;' but the year following, the captain, in a quarrel, put him on shore at the island of Juan Fernandez, where he remained till Feb. 2, 1709, when he was taken off by captain Rogers, of Bristol, at which time, through long disuse, he had nearly lost his native language. It is said that, on his return to England, he communicated his adventures to Daniel Defoe, who manufactured them into the romance of 'Robinson Crusoe.'

SEMPLE, HUGH, a Scotch Jesuit and mathematician, joined the order at Toledo 1615, and became rector of the Scotch College at Madrid, where he died 29 Sept., 1654, æt. 58. He wrote 'De Mathematicis Disciplinis,' Antwerp, 1635; and 'Experientia Mathematica,' Madrid, 1642.

SENEBIER, JEAN, a clergyman of Geneva, who gained great celebrity as a naturalist. He was born at Geneva 1742; became keeper of the public library there 1773; and died 1809. Of his numerous works we have only room to mention 'Essai sur l'art d'observer et de faire des expériences;' an excellent 'Classified Catalogue of the MSS. in the Library at Geneva;' 'Histoire Littéraire de Génève;' and 'Rapport de l'air atmosphérique avec les êtres organisés,' 3 vols., partly extracted from the manuscripts of Spallanzani.

SENECA, LUCIUS ANNÆUS, a philosopher, was born of an equestrian family, at Corduba, in Spain, the year before the Christian era. His father, *Marcus Annæus Seneca*, was a rhetorician, and some of his works are extant. Seneca received his education at Rome, after which he is supposed to have travelled into Egypt. He pleaded some causes, and became successively quæstor, prætor, and, as some say, consul, but this is uncertain. At length his virtuous character provoked the enmity of Messalina, who accused him of adultery, and he was banished to Corsica. After residing there eight years, he was recalled through the intercession of Agrippina, who appointed him tutor to her son Nero. On the advancement of his pupil to the empire, Seneca enjoyed a high share of favour, and accumulated great wealth, which proved his ruin. He was accused of being concerned in Piso's conspiracy; and though the charge was false, Nero sent a messenger with an order to Seneca to put himself to death. This sentence he received with equanimity, and had his veins opened; but the blood flowing slowly, he took poison, which also failing to produce any effect, he directed his attendants to convey him to a warm bath, where he was suffocated, in his sixtieth year. His wife, *Paulina*, would have destroyed herself also, had not the emperor given orders to prevent her intention. The works of Seneca are mostly moral; and so pure, that some have been led to believe he was a Christian. It has even been said that he corresponded with St. Paul; but the letters attributed to them are spurious. To Seneca also are ascribed some tragedies, the authenticity of which is doubtful. The be edition of his works is the Variorum, 3 vols., 8vo

SENEFELDER, ALOIS, the inventor of lith graphy, was born at Prague 6 Nov., 1771. H family intended him for an advocate, and he a cordingly studied law at Göttingen, but havi a distaste for a forensic career, he left the un versity, and made his appearance on the stage Munich. Failing to achieve success as an actor, turned author, and composed two plays. While t second of these was passing through the press, Sen felder was seized with a desire to possess the nec sary apparatus for printing his own works. Pover prevented the gratification of this wish. Thenc forward he endeavoured to find out some l costly means of multiplying copies of manuscrip and by a happy accident he discovered the p cess of lithography, which has immortalised name. His various attempts to turn his discove to pecuniary account proved fruitless; but in 18 he was appointed inspector of the royal lith graphic office at Munich, where he died 26 Fe 1834. He published a German work in 1819, English translation of which by Ackermann a peared the same year under the title of 'A co plete History of Lithography, from its origin to t present time.'

SENIOR, NASSAU WILLIAM, an English auth was born at Compton, Berks., 1790, and educat at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. He aft wards went to the bar, and was appointed a mas in chancery. He held the professorship of po tical economy at Oxford 1825-30, and again 18 62; and for some years was examiner in politi economy to the university of London. Besi his valuable works on political economy, S Senior was author of 'A Journal kept in Turk and Greece in the autumn of 1857 and the beg ning of 1858;' 'Suggestions on Popular Educatio 'American Slavery;' 'Biographical Sketches;' a 'Essays on Fiction.'

SEPULVEDA, JUAN GINES DE, an histori styled the Spanish Livy, was born near Cord 1490. After residing for 22 years in Italy, was appointed (1536) chaplain and historiograp to the emperor Charles V., and on his return Spain he was entrusted with the education of Infante, afterwards Philip II. Died 1573. wrote a 'History of Charles V.;' 'History of Indian Wars,' &c.

SERGEANT, JOHN, a Catholic controversia born at Barrow, Lincolnshire, 1621. He was e cated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B 1637), after which he became secretary to Tho Morton, bishop of Durham; but, on changing religion, he went to Lisbon (1642), where entered the English College, and was ordai a priest. In 1652 he returned to his native cou as a missionary, and died, with his pen in his ha 1707. Mr. Sergeant had polemical encoun with several of the ablest divines of the An can communion, such as Hammond, Bramh Piercy, Casaubon, Taylor, Tenison, Stillingf and Whitby. Dodd, in his 'Church History,' e merates forty-one works by Sergeant.

SERGELL, JOHANN TOBIAS, a Swedish sculp born 8 Sept., 1740, at Stockholm, where he 26 Feb., 1814.

SERGIUS I., Pope, a native of Palermo, ceeded Conon 687, and died 1 Sept., 701.

SERGIUS II., a Roman, elected Pope, on the d of Gregory IV., 10 Feb., 844; died 27 Jan., 8

SERGIUS III., a priest of the Roman church, elected by a part of the Romans as successor to Pope Theodore, 898; but the friends of John IX. prevailed, and Sergius being driven out, kept himself concealed during seven years. He was afterwards recalled, and put in the place of Pope Christopher, 905, by the Marquis Adalbert, or Albert's faction. Died 911.

SERGIUS IV., succeeded Pope John XVIII. 11 Oct., 1009, and died 1012.

SERVETUS, MICHAEL, a physician, was born, according to one account, at Villanuova, in Arragon, in 1509; though another states him to have been a native of Tudela, in Navarre. He was educated at Toulouse, but, on imbibing the Arian doctrines, he went to Basle, and in 1531 published a book entitled 'De Trinitatis Erroribus;' which was followed by another, called 'Dialogues on the Trinity.' After this he applied himself to physic, and was admitted to his doctor's degree at Paris. He settled first at Lyons, and next at Vienne. His books being now much read, particularly in Italy, caused Melancthon to write against them; and Calvin wrote several letters to him, to reclaim him from his errors. Servetus, however, remained inflexible, and published another work, entitled 'Christianismi Restitutio,' for which he was imprisoned at Vienne, but made his escape. In attempting to go into Italy, he was seized at Geneva, and burnt 27 Oct., 1553. Servetus, in one of his works, gave a hint of his knowledge of the circulation of the blood.

SETON, ELIZABETH, was the daughter of Dr. Bayley, a physician of New York, who brought her up in the Protestant faith. She became the wife of a Mr. Seton, who, not long after his marriage, went to Italy for the sake of his health, and there died. Mrs. Seton then returned to her native country, and in 1805 embraced the Catholic religion. In 1809 she and her children, together with two of her sisters-in-law and one or two other ladies who had associated themselves with her in the care of poor children and other good works, settled at Emmettsburg, in Frederick county, Maryland, where they assumed a semi-religious habit, and took the three simple vows to be renewed every year. This was the humble beginning of that great religious community of Sisters of Charity which subsequently spread itself throughout America. Mrs. Seton governed the community until her death, on 4 Jan., 1821. At that time there were but 50 Sisters in the community, but in 1849 they were affiliated to the Sisters of St. Vincent of Paul; and in 1869 they had 95 houses in America, and more than 1,000 Sisters. Two Lives of Mrs. Seton have been published: one in English by her grandson, Robert Seton, D.D., 2 vols., New York, 1869; the other in French by Madame de Barberey.

SETTLE, ELKANAH, a dramatic poet, born at Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 1648. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, after which he settled in London as an author. In the reign of James II. he wrote in support of the measures of that monarch; but after the Revolution, he was reduced to the necessity of acting in a booth at Bartholomew fair. He died in the Charter-house 12 Feb., 1723-4. Settle had a pension from the city of London, to celebrate the festival of the lord mayor. His plays are now forgotten.

SEVERINUS, Pope, succeeded Honorius 28 May, 640, and died 1 Aug. following. John V. succeeded him.

SEVIGNÉ, MARIE DE RABUTIN, marchioness DE, was the daughter of Benigné de Rabutin, baron de Chantal, and born 5 Feb., 1627. At the age of eighteen she married the marquis de Sevigné, by whom she was left a widow in 1651. She paid great attention to the education of her two children; and when her daughter married the count de Grignan, she kept up a correspondence with her, to which circumstance the world is indebted for those letters which are regarded as models of epistolary composition. Died 6 April, 1696.

SEWARD, ANNA, daughter of Thomas Seward, rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, and canon residentiary of Lichfield, was born 1747; and though she evinced a poetical taste in early life, she was discouraged from indulging it by her parents. At length, on contracting an acquaintance with Lady Miller, she ventured to become a contributor to her vase at Bath-Easton. After this, she published elegiac poems on Major André and Captain Cook, and in 1782 her poetical romance of 'Louisa.' In 1799 she printed a collection of sonnets; and in 1804 a 'Life of Dr. Darwin,' in which she asserted her claim to the first fifty lines of that author's 'Botanic Garden.' She died at Lichfield 25 March, 1809, leaving her works to Sir Walter Scott, and her letters to Mr. Constable, who published them with a biographical preface.

SEWARD, WILLIAM, was born in London 1747. He received his education at the Charter-house, and next at Oxford; but possessing an independent fortune from his father, who was an eminent brewer, he never followed any profession. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies; and lived on terms of intimacy with Dr. Johnson and other eminent characters. In 1789 he communicated a collection of anecdotes to the European Magazine, under the head of 'Drossiana;' and in 1794 he published two volumes of them, with the title of 'Anecdotes of some distinguished Persons, chiefly of the present and two preceding Centuries.' To these he added three more volumes; and in 1799 a similar work, with the title of 'Biographiana,' 2 vols. Died 24 April, 1799.

SEWELL, GEORGE, a poet and physician, was a native of Windsor, and received his education at Eton and at Peterhouse, Cambridge. He wrote the tragedy of 'Sir Walter Raleigh,' acted at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields; a Vindication of the English Stage; and some poems. Died at Hampstead 8 Feb., 1726.

SEWELL, RICHARD CLARKE, D.C.L., of Oxford, was called to the bar, and wrote several legal works. He also edited 'Gesta Stephani Regis Anglorum' for the English Historical Society. Died 9 Nov., 1864, at Melbourne, Victoria.

SEWELL, WILLIAM, the historian of the Quakers, was the son of a surgeon at Amsterdam, whose father, being a Brownist, removed from England, and settled in that city. The subject of this article was born in 1650, and brought up in the principles of the Quakers. He served his time to a weaver; but made himself master of several languages. He compiled an 'English and Dutch Dictionary;' but he is best known by his History of the Quakers, written first in Dutch, and afterwards in English, by himself. It was printed in 1722. The author died about 1725.

SEXTEN, RICHARD. *See* ARGENTINE.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, duke of Somerset. *See* SOMERSET.

SEYMOUR, ROBERT, an English caricaturist, committed suicide in 1836. His illustrations of 'The Book of Christmas,' 'The Library of Fiction,' and the earlier numbers of 'The Pickwick Papers,' gave good promise of his being a distinguished artist. He supplied, from its commencement till his death—a period of nearly five years—the political sketches of a weekly sheet called 'Figaro in London.'

SFORZA, JACOPO, called *The Great*, was born of mean parentage, at Cotignola, in 1369. He entered the army as a common soldier, and, by his good conduct, rose to the rank of general, and afterwards was made constable of the kingdom of Naples. Pope John XXIII. also appointed him gonfalioner of the church, and created him a count. He compelled Alphonsus of Arragon to raise the siege of Naples; but in pursuing the flying enemy he fell into the river near Pescara, and was drowned, in 1424. His natural son, *Francis Sforza*, commanded with distinction in the service of Naples; after which he married the daughter of the duke of Milan, on whose death he was chosen general of the duchy, but abused that trust, and usurped the sovereignty. He also made himself master of Genoa, and died in 1466.

SHADWELL, THOMAS, a dramatic poet, born at Stanton Hall, the seat of his father, in Norfolk, about 1640. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, after which he studied in the Temple, and then went on his travels. On his return home he wrote several plays, which met with success. At the Revolution he succeeded Dryden as historiographer and laureate, which brought upon him that powerful writer's resentment. He died 6 Dec., 1692; and his works were printed in 1720, in 4 vols. His son, Dr. *John Shadwell*, became physician to Queen Anne. He died 4 Dec., 1747. *Charles Shadwell*, said to have been a younger son of the laureate, wrote 'The Fair Quaker of Deal,' and some other plays. He had a place in the Customs, at Dublin, where he died 12 Aug., 1726.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF, was born at Winborne, Dorsetshire, 22 July, 1621, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he studied the law. At the beginning of the civil war he inclined to royalty, but quitted it for the other party, though when Cromwell assumed the government he opposed him zealously; and he afterwards assisted in the Restoration, for which he was created Lord Ashley, and appointed chancellor of the Exchequer and one of the commissioners of the Treasury. In 1672 he was created earl of Shaftesbury and made lord chancellor, which office he resigned the year following. He opposed the Test Bill; and when the Parliament was prorogued on that account the earl contended that it was dissolved, for which he was sent to the Tower. On the change of ministry in 1679 he was made president of the Council, but resigned the place shortly afterwards. In 1681 he was tried for high treason, but acquitted. On this he went to Holland, where he died 22 Jan., 1683. His private life was not in accordance with his great talents; and Charles II. once said to him, 'I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions.' To which his lordship replied, 'May it please your majesty, of *a subject*, I believe I am,' at which the king laughed heartily.

SHAFTESBURY, ANTHONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF, grandson of the preceding, was born in London 26 Feb., 1671. He was educated at home by a very learned lady, under the inspection of his grandfather, after which he went on his travels. In 1693 he was elected member of Parliament for Poole, in which capacity he distinguished himself by a speech for granting counsel to prisoners in cases of treason; but the state of his health obliging him to decline a seat in the ensuing Parliament, he went to Holland, where he pursued his studies. Shortly after his return he succeeded to the family title, but rarely attended the House of Lords. In 1704 the 'French Prophets' occasioned so much disturbance that steps were proposed for suppressing them, which occasioned his lordship, who was an enemy to persecution, to write his letter concerning Enthusiasm. In 1709 appeared his 'Moralists,' a philosophical rhapsody. The year following he married, and in 1711 went to Italy for the recovery of his health, but died at Naples 4 Feb., 1713. The edition of his 'Characteristics,' which appeared after his death, comprises all that he intended for the press; but in 1716 came out his Letters to a young Man (*i.e.*, Michael Ainsworth, the son of a parish clerk) at the university; and in 1721 Toland published Letters from the Earl of Shaftesbury to Robert Molesworth, Esq. Lord Shaftesbury was an elegant classical scholar; but his style is affectedly poetic, and there runs through his works a vein of scepticism very unfavourable to Christianity, though he wrote a preface to Whichcot's Sermons.

SHAKESPEAR, JOHN, an orientalist, born at Lount, Leicestershire, 1774; died 10 June, 1858. He was for many years professor in Addiscombe College, and published several admirable works for instruction in Hindustani.

SHAKSPERE, WILLIAM, the illustrious English poet and dramatist, of whose personal history so little has been recorded, that Mr. George Steevens, one of the commentators on his works, says:—'All that is known with any degree of certainty concerning Shakspere is, that he was born at Stratford-upon-Avon; married and had children there; went to London, where he commenced actor, and wrote poems and plays; returned to Statford, made his will, died, and was buried.' Later biographers, especially Mr. John Payne Collier, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. J. O. Halliwell, and Mr. William Hazlitt—from whose memoir of the great dramatist the present sketch is mainly derived—have, however, collected together, from all sorts of sources, materials with which they have constructed ample Lives of Shakspere. The family of Shakspere appears to have been diffused throughout Warwickshire long before the birth of him by whom that family has been rendered illustrious for all time. Who the soldier was upon whom the surname was first imposed for 'valour and feats of arms,' or when he lived, we know not; but this we learn from the grant of arms to John Shakspere, the poet's father, that his 'parent and great-grandfather, late antecessor, for his faithful and approved service to the late most prudent prince, King Henry VII., of famous memory, was advanced and rewarded with lands and tenements, given to him in those parts of Warwickshire, where they have continued, by some descents, in good reputation and credit.' John Shakspere himself was the

fourth in descent from this loyal servant, so royally rewarded; and both he and his immediate predecessors appear to have occupied the position of yeomen, or substantial farmers, at Snitterfield, a village near Stratford. By a marriage with Mary Arden, the youngest daughter of Robert Arden, of Wilmcote, in the parish of Aston Cantlow, also in Warwickshire, John Shakspere at once augmented his means and aggrandized his position; for the damsel was heiress to her father's land in Wilmcote, called Asbies, a farm of about sixty acres, arable and pasture, with a house, and six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence in money; and she was the descendant of a family that dated back to the time of the Conqueror. Why John Shakspere quitted Snitterfield does not appear; but it is certain he went to reside at Stratford, as a tradesman, in or about the year 1551. What precise trade he pursued has been matter of infinite controversy; but he has been traced by the research of Mr. Halliwell and others, in the various occupations of glover, wool-stapler, and dealer in malt and timber; and the probability would seem to be that his establishment in Stratford served principally as a mart for the produce of his farming, since we find, from a document in 1579, that at that time John Shakspere continued his occupation as *yeoman*. His position at Stratford was, for many years, one of great respectability. The records of Stratford, as adduced by Mr. Charles Knight, show him to have gone through the whole regular course of municipal duty. In 1556 he was on the jury of the court leet; in 1557 an ale-taster; in 1558 a burgess; in 1559 a constable; in 1560 an *affeeror;* in 1561 a chamberlain; in 1565 an alderman, and in 1568 high bailiff. His worldly possessions were, in the aggregate, considerable, even before he augmented them by his marriage with Mary Arden, which took place, it is supposed, in 1557. The result of the union was eight children, of whom three died when quite young. William, the eldest of the sons, was born 23 April, 1564, and the house in Henley Street, which tradition distinguishes as the place of his birth, still stands. The extent of education attained by our poet has been the subject of the most animated controversy; the argument on the one side being that Shakspere knew 'small Latin and less Greek;' while, on the other hand, it is insisted that he retained of his scholastic training more Latin and Greek than most men. Whatever the amount of the knowledge, it was acquired at the Free Grammar School of Stratford, which he entered about 1571, and which, according to Mr. Halliwell, he left about 1578, his father's circumstances, at that period, beginning so to fail him that he needed the gratuitous assistance of his son's services at home. John Shakspere appears never to have recovered the commercial position which, there is reason to suppose, he began to lose about 1578. He died in 1601, two years after having obtained from the Herald's College a grant of arms, in all probability at the instance of his then eminent son. The first occupation of Shakspere himself is matter of dispute. Aubrey says: 'John Shakspere was a butcher; and I have been told heretofore, by some of the neighbours, that when he (*i.e.*, William Shakspere) was a boy he exercised his father's trade; but when he killed a calf he would doe it in a high style, and make a speech.' The only Shakspere who has been actually identified in any records with the trade of a butcher in this

locality is a Thomas Shakspere, who was a butcher at Warwick in 1610; but there certainly seems some ground for the supposition that John Shakspere bound his son William apprentice to a butcher. There is, however, another tradition reported by Aubrey, namely, that Shakspere was, 'in his younger years a schoolmaster in the country,' which has been explained to mean that he was employed by the master of the grammar-school to aid him in the instruction of the juniors; and this supposition comes in aid of those who advocate the learning of the poet. One species of wisdom, at all events, he had not acquired up to the age of eighteen, at which, being in the year 1582, he married Hannah Hathaway, the daughter of Richard Hathaway, a yeoman, occupying a cottage which still stands at Shottery, a village near Stratford. The fruit of this marriage was three children, Susanna, born May, 1583, and Hanmet and Judith, twin-children, born 1585. The son died in Aug., 1596; the two daughters survived their father. It has been conjectured that the union was not a happy one, principally on the ground that the wife was eight years older than the husband; but for this opinion not a fragment of direct evidence has been produced. Shakspere seems to have lived at Stratford for several years after his marriage. When it was that, 'being naturally addicted to poetry and acting, he came up to London,' as Aubrey sets forth, remains to be ascertained; but it seems probable that his emigration was hastened by a scrape in which some deer-poaching exploit involved him. 'He had,' says Mr. Rowe, 'by a misfortune common enough to young fellows, fallen into ill company, and amongst them some that made frequent practice of deer-stealing engaged him more than once in robbing a park that belonged to Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, near Stratford. For this he was prosecuted by that gentleman, as he thought, somewhat too severely; and in order to revenge that ill-usage, he made a ballad upon him. And though this—probably the first essay of his poetry—be lost, yet it is said to have been so very bitter that it redoubled the persecution against him to that degree that he was obliged to leave his business and family in Warwickshire for some time, and shelter himself in London.' Sir Thomas Lucy is supposed to be the Justice Shallow of the comedies. It is unknown whether Shakspere, in his journey to London, was accompanied by his wife and children. Mr. De Quincy's theory is, that 'after four years' conjugal discord,' Shakspere adopted the plan of solitary emigration to the metropolis 'in order to release himself from the humiliation of domestic feuds'—a proposition altogether denounced by Mr. Charles Knight, who considers that Shakspere had, of course, his family around him in London, as well as in the country, and that his London life was not that of the ordinary and the tavern. It seems evident that the poet was always intimately associated with his native town, and never made a removal from it of a permanent character. As to the locality in London honoured by his residence, he is identified, in 1596, with a house in Southwark, near the Bear Garden. Shakspere's *début* in the metropolis is stated by several biographers to have been in the humble capacity of horse-holder. There is a story which Sir William Davenant told Mr. Betterton, who communicated it to Mr. Rowe; Rowe told it to Mr. Pope, and Mr. Pope told it to Dr. Newton, the late editor of Milton; and from a gentleman

who heard it from him it is here related. The story runs thus: 'Concerning Shakspere's first appearance in the playhouse, when he came to London he was without money and friends, and, being a stranger, he knew not to whom to apply, nor by what means to support himself. At that time, coaches not being in use, and as gentlemen were accustomed to ride to the playhouse, Shakspere, driven to the last extremity, went to the playhouse door, and picked up a little money by taking care of gentlemen's horses who came to the play. He became eminent even in that profession, and was taken notice of for diligence and skill in it. He had soon more business than he himself could manage, and at last hired boys under him, who were known by the name of Shakspere's boys. Some of the players, accidentally conversing with him, found him so acute, and master of so fine a conversation, that, struck therewith, they introduced him and recommended him to the house, in which he was first admitted in a very low station; but he did not long remain so, for he soon distinguished himself, if not as an extraordinary actor, at least as a fine writer.' The horse-holding portion of this tale may probably be dismissed with a passing smile. The introduction into the Blackfriars Theatre is readily explained by the fact that the manager of that theatre, Richard Burbidge, was, as we are told by Lord Southampton, 'of one county with Shakspere, and indeed almost of one town.' The position in which Shakspere was received was probably that of servitor, or apprentice, the nature of which may at once be seen from the following memorandum in Henslow's Manuscript Register, in which he states that he 'hired, as a covenant statute servant, William Kendale, for two years, after the statute of Winchester, with two single pence; and he to give him for his said services, every week of his playing in London, ten shillings, and in the country five shillings, for the which he covenanteth, for the space of those two years to be ready at all times to play in the house (theatre) of the said Philip, and in no other, during the said term.' As to Shakspere's histrionic powers, Aubrey reports that he 'did act exceedingly well;' and the balance of evidence bears out the statement. The first incontestable notice of Shakspere by a contemporary writer is assigned by Mr. Halliwell to a tract published at the close of the year 1592, and the author of which is supposed by Mr. Collier to have been Henry Chettle, who, however, published it as Greene's 'Groat's-worth of Wit, bought with a Million of Repentance.' In this lucubration the author denounces to some brother dramatists 'an upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his tiger's heart wrapt in a player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you, and, being an absolute *Johannes factotum*, is, in his own conceit, the only Shake-scene in a country.' Chettle, being called over the coals for this and some other pleasantries of the like nature in the Groat's-worth of Wit, took occasion, after Greene's death, to publish an apology, the portion of which relating to Shakspere runs thus: 'The other, whom I did not at the time so much spare as since I wish I had, that I did not I am as sorry as if the original fault had been my fault, because myself have seen his demeanour, no less civil than he excellent in the quality he professes. Besides, divers of worship have reported his uprightness of dealing, which argues his honesty, and his facetious grace in writing, which approves his art.' These allusions to Shakspere prove how active he had been as early as 1592, and to what practical purpose, both as regards reputation and as regards commercial progress. What were the precise operations by which he laid the foundation of his worldly fortune does not very clearly appear. There is no doubt, however, that one very large stone consisted of a munificent donation presented to him by Lord Southampton in return for the dedication to that nobleman of 'Venus and Adonis.' The donation assumes in Rowe's narrative the absurdly exaggerated form of a thousand pounds; but the amount may fairly be assumed to have been liberal, and, according to the statement of Sir William Davenant (who claimed to be Shakspere's son, and to know all about him), it was given to the poet 'in order to enable him to go through with a purchase which he (Lord Southampton) heard he had a mind to.' The purchase so contemplated Mr. Collier considers to have been a share in the new playhouse the Globe, then (1593) about to be erected as a summer theatre for the Lord Chamberlain's Servants, the Blackfriars Theatre being their winter arena. In 1596, we find Shakspere in the capacity of part owner of the Blackfriars Theatre, putting down a sum of money towards the repairing of that theatre; and in the same year Mr. Collier's research exhibits him as occupant of a house in Southwark, signing, somewhat invidiously, a complaint to the authorities against Alleyn's Bear Garden. In 1597 the thriving actor, dramatist, and speculator, made his first investment in his native town by purchasing New Place, one of the best houses in Stratford, 'with two barns and two gardens and their appurtenances,' for £60. In one of the two gardens set forth grew the mulberry-tree planted by Shakspere, and a scion of which now flourishes on the site of the parent stock. New Place, as occupied by Shakspere, was destroyed by one Rev. Francis Gastrell, who unhappily came into the property somewhere about 1751. It was the same reverend gentleman who destroyed *the* mulberry-tree. In New Place Shakspere's family chiefly resided from 1597 to the time of his death; and Mr. Halliwell adduces from the local records, various passages which exhibit Shakspere himself as much there, and engaged, if not actually in agriculture, at least in negotiations of a kindred character. In fact, he appears to have omitted no honourable means of increasing his store. A subsidy roll of 1598, for example, quoted by Mr. Hunter, shows him to have been the holder of a house in the parish of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; and as there are no indications that he ever lived in that locality, the probability is, that he had bought the lease of the premises as a speculation. The place was altogether out of the way of his occupation as actor, which he continued certainly up to 1603, in which year he was one of the principal performers in Ben Jonson's 'Sejanus.' It is probable that the year 1604 may be assigned as the period at which he finally retired from the stage as actor, though his connection with it, as owner and co-manager, continued some years longer. Aubrey tells us that 'he was wont to go to his native county once a year.' It is likely that his journeys were more frequent; but whenever they occurred, we are informed by Anthony à Wood, he always lodged at the sign of the Crown, in the Corn Market at Oxford—a hostelry of which consider-

able portions still remain, and which, at the time, was kept by John Davenant, 'a very grave and discreet citizen, who had to wife a very beautiful woman, and of a very good wit, and of conversation extremely agreeable.' The son of this couple, Sir William Davenant, who was born March, 1605-6, used, when he was pleasant over a glass of wine with his most intimate friends, *e.g.*, Sam Butler (author of Hudibras), &c., to say that it seemed to him that he wrote with the very spirit that Shakspere wrote, and was contented enough to be thought his son.' If there be no better basis for this pleasantry than the poet laureate's conceit that he wrote like Shakspere, the fair fame of Mrs. Davenant and the morality of William Shakspere, in the particular case, have been needlessly vindicated. Aubrey, however, adds: 'Now, by the way, his (Davenant's) mother had a very light report. In those days she was called a trader (prostitute).' The actual period at which Shakspere permanently retired to Stratford appears to have been the year 1611. His means for accomplishing this retirement were ample. His shares in the Blackfriars and Globe Theatres alone are estimated by Messrs. Collier and Halliwell, from documents, to have produced him (about 1608) £366 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, besides his income from houses and lands, and from his writings. Mr. Ward, the rector of Stratford, in a diary written in 1662, states that Shakspere, 'in his elder days, lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year, and for that paid an allowance so large, that he spent at the rate of £1000 a year, as I have heard.' This estimate may be considered as much above the mark as that of Malone—who computes Shakspere's retiring income at £200 per annum—is probably below it. Shakspere's will scarcely affords a satisfactory solution of the question; but, as Mr. Halliwell suggests, a portion of the poet's property was, perhaps, employed before his death in making provision for those members of his family who have been thought by some biographers to have been neglected by him in his will. Mr. Ward, in the passage above extracted, speaks of Shakspere as having in his elder days supplied the stage with two plays every year, impliedly from Stratford; but upon the supposition that he did not retire permanently to his 'place of lordship in the country' till 1611, he must have written the bulk of his plays previous to that retirement. His sonnets were probably among his earliest productions; but when they were written, where, and to whom they were addressed, and of whom they discourse, are all matters of mystery. Mr. Halliwell conjectures several of them to have been composed at Stratford before his marriage, and to have been addressed to Anne Hathaway; and such may very well have been the case compatibly with Mr. Dyce's opinion, 'after repeated perusals of the sonnets, that the greater number of them were composed in an assumed character, on different subjects, and at different times, for the amusement, and probably at the suggestion, of the author's intimate associates.' 'Venus and Adonis,' which Shakspere himself designates the 'first heir of his invention,' meaning, no doubt, his first production of weight, was published in 1593. This was followed, in 1594, by the publication of 'Lucrece,' and these two poems seem to have been petted much more than the plays, not only by contemporary writers, but even by Shakspere himself—at least, if we may draw any conclusion to the purpose from the fact that these were his only productions in the publication of which he at all concerned himself. The circumstance may indeed be attributable to the greater anxiety on such a subject of a young man just feeling his way to fortune; but it has more probable connection with that utter indifference to fame which so singularly contrasts Shakspere, in this particular, with Milton, and which occasioned him evidently to feel no concern whether his works were given to the world in a perfect or imperfect state. Even while in the enjoyment of his retirement at Stratford, he did not so much as take the trouble to collect his writings together; and it was not until seven years after his death that his plays were formed into a volume by two of his old associates. The order in which the plays of Shakspere were written will probably never be determined with precision. Each biographer and each commentator has framed a scheme of his own, more or less differing from that of his predecessors. As a matter of fact, Meres, a contemporary writer, shows that in 1598 Shakspere, then thirty-four years of age, had written, at all events, twelve plays, viz., 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona;' 2, 'The Comedy of Errors;' 3, 'Love's Labour Lost;' 4, 'Love's Labour Won' ('All's Well that Ends Well;' or, according to Halliwell, a separate play now lost); 5, 'Midsummer Night's Dream;' 6. 'Merchant of Venice;' 7, 'Richard II.;' 8, 'Richard III.;' 9, 'Henry IV.;' 10, 'King John;' 11, 'Titus Andronicus;' 12, 'Romeo and Juliet.' It can be further stated that 'Henry VI.,' Part I., had appeared before 1592; and that the first sketches of the Second and Third Parts of 'Henry VI.' had appeared in 1593; that the 'Merry Wives of Windsor' was written in 1593; and that 'The Taming of the Shrew' was acted at Henslow's Theatre in 1593. After 1598, we find 'Henry IV.,' Part II., printed 1600 (but believed by Halliwell to have been written before 1598); 'Henry V.,' printed 1600; 'Much Ado about Nothing,' printed 1600; 'As You Like It,' entered at Stationers' Hall 1600; 'Twelfth Night,' acted in Middle Temple Hall, 1602; 'Othello,' acted at Harefield, July, 1602, but probably affirmed by Mr. Halliwell to have been written before 1600; 'Hamlet,' printed 1603; 'Measure for Measure,' acted at Whitehall, 26 Dec., 1604; 'King Lear,' acted at Whitehall, 1607; 'Troilus and Cressida,' acted at Court, before 1609; 'Pericles,' printed, 1609; 'The Tempest,' acted at Whitehall, November 1, 1611; 'The Winter's Tale,' acted at Whitehall, 5 November, 1611; 'Henry VIII.,' acted 1613; 'Macbeth,' 'Cymbeline,' 'Timon of Athens,' 'Julius Cæsar,' 'Antony and Cleopatra,' and 'Coriolanus,' are evidently the productions of Shakspere's mature period; but their precise dates are uncertain. 'The latter part of Shakspere's life,' writes Mr. Rowe 'was spent as all men of good sense will wish theirs may be, in ease, retirement, and the conversation of his friends. His pleasurable wit and good nature engaged him in the acquaintance, and entitled him to the friendship, of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Amongst them it is a story almost still remembered in that country, that he had a particular intimacy with Mr. Combe, an old gentleman, noted thereabouts for his wealth and usury. It happened that in a pleasant conversation amongst their common friends, Mr. Combe told Shakspere, in a laughing manner, that he fancied he intended to write his epitaph if he happened to outlive him; and since he could not

know what might be said of him when he was dead, he desired it might be done immediately; upon which Shakspere gave him these four lines:—

"Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd;
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd!
If any man ask, 'Who lies in this tomb?'
'Oh, oh!' quoth the devil, 'tis my John a Combe.'"

But the sharpness of the satire is said to have stung the man so severely that he never forgave it.' Now, these verses in themselves betray no asperity of feeling at all. Shakspere's disposition, mild, gentle, and equable, seems to have even made him regard the feelings of others, and even injuries done to himself, with forbearance; and in this particular instance the satire does not go beyond a jest, which certainly occasioned no lasting coolness, at all events, between the parties; for at his death, in 1614, Mr. Combe left Shakspere £5; and Shakspere, when he himself died, bequeathed his sword to Mr. Thomas Combe. Shakspere died at New Place, 23 April, 1616, aged 52, and was buried in the chancel of Stratford Church two days afterwards. The memorial erected over his remains is a flat stone, bearing this inscription:—

Good friend for Jesus sake forbeare,
To digg the dust enclo'ased heare:
Blest be ye. man yt. spares thes stones,
And curst be he yt. moves my bones.'

On the north wall of the chancel, about five feet from the floor, is erected a monument to Shakspere, the work, before 1622, of Gerard Johnson, an eminent sculptor of that period, who has represented the bust of the poet with cushion before him, a pen in the right hand, and the left resting upon a scroll. The bust was originally coloured, probably after life, the eyes being represented as light hazel, the hair and beard auburn, the dress a scarlet doublet, over which was a loose black gown without sleeves. In 1748 it was repainted, the old colours being faithfully imitated; but in 1793, Mr. Malone was permitted to perpetrate the monstrosity of having it all daubed over with white paint by a common house-painter.

SHANNON, Henry Boyle, earl of, grandson of the first earl of Cork and Orrery, was born in or about 1683, and received his education at Westminster School. He was elected M.P. for the county of Cork 1715, and was speaker of the Irish House of Commons from 1733 till 1756, when he was created earl of Shannon. Died at Dublin 24 Dec., 1764.

SHARP, Abraham, a mathematician, born at Little Horton, Yorkshire, about 1651. He kept a school some time at Liverpool, but left it to become assistant to Flamsteed in the royal observatory, where he rendered essential service in completing the astronomical apparatus, and forming the catalogue of fixed stars. After residing there some years, he retired to a small estate at Horton, where he fitted up an observatory, and furnished it with instruments made by himself. He published 'Geometry Improved,' 1717; and died at Horton 18 July, 1742.

SHARP, Granville, son of Dr. Thomas Sharp, archdeacon of Northumberland, was born at Durham 10 Nov., 1735. He was brought up to the bar, but never practised the law. In the reign of George III. he obtained a place in the ordnance office, which he resigned at the beginning of the American war, on account of his opposition to that measure. He then took chambers in the Temple, where he resided the rest of his life. Mr. Sharp first attracted public notice by rescuing a negro, named Somerset, from the oppression of his master; and having thus established the right of Africans to the participation of English liberty when in this country, he proceeded to collect a number of them, whom he sent to Sierra Leone, where they formed a colony. He also instituted a society for the abolition of the slave trade. He distinguished himself with equal zeal in other patriotic and benevolent objects. His principal works are, 'Remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek of the New Testament; containing many new proofs of the Divinity of Christ, from passages which are wrongly translated in the common English version,' 1798; 3rd edit., 1803; and 'Three Tracts on the Syntax and Pronunciation of the Hebrew Tongue,' 1804. Died 6 July, 1813.

SHARP, James, archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born in Banffshire 1618. He studied at Aberdeen, which university he left on account of his objections to the covenant, and came to England; but returned to Scotland on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and obtained a professorship at St. Andrew's. He also became minister of Crail; and was deputed to wait upon Cromwell to plead the cause of the moderate Presbyterians against the rigid Covenanters, in which he succeeded. He was afterwards sent to King Charles, at Breda, to prevent the re-establishment of episcopacy, notwithstanding which, after the Restoration, he accepted the primacy, and thereby so greatly exasperated the Covenanters, that nine of them murdered him as he was travelling in his coach over Magus Moor, near St. Andrew's, 3 May, 1679.

SHARP, John, a learned prelate, born at Bradford, Yorkshire, in Feb., 1644. He studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, on leaving which he was appointed chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, then attorney-general, and afterwards lord chancellor. Through this interest he obtained the archdeaconry of Berkshire, a prebend of Norwich, and the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. In 1681 was made dean of Norwich. In the reign of James II. he gave such offence to the court, by preaching against the Catholic religion, that an order was sent to the bishop of London to suspend him; which his lordship refused to do, as contrary to law; for which resistance to an arbitrary mandate, the diocesan was suspended, as well as Dr. Sharp, by the ecclesiastical commission. The doctor, however, was soon restored to the exercise of his function, and after the Revolution he was made dean of Canterbury. In 1691 he was elevated to the archbishopric of York. He died at Bath 2 Feb., 1713-14. His sermons have been printed in 7 vols.

SHARP, Samuel, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon of London, died 24 March, 1778. Besides some professional works he published an account of his travels in Italy, which produced a controversy between him and Baretti.

SHARP, Thomas, D.D., son of Dr. John Sharp, archbishop of York, was born about 1693, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became archdeacon of Northumberland, and prebendary of Durham, where he died 6 March, 1758. He published 'The Rubric in the Common Prayer and Canons of the Church considered;' Dis-

courses on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Tongue; and two Dissertations concerning the meaning of the Hebrew words Elohim and Barith.

SHARP, WILLIAM, an engraver, born in London 29 Jan., 1749. He served his time to Longmate, a bright engraver, who was principally distinguished for his skill in heraldry. Mr. Sharp, on leaving his master, set up as a writing engraver; but by perseverance he acquired, without instruction, sufficient skill in the higher branch of the art to obtain considerable employment. He was first engaged for 'The Novelist's Magazine,' where his merit appeared so conspicuous, that when Woollet left the plate of the landing of Charles II., after a painting by West, unfinished, Mr. Sharp was chosen to complete it. Among the first of his early works are, 'The Doctors of the Church disputing concerning the Immaculate Conception,' after a picture by Guido; and 'King Lear in the Storm,' from West. To these followed others of a still superior character, such as 'St. Cecilia,' from Domenichino; 'The Virgin and Child,' after Carlo Dolci; 'The Siege of Gibraltar,' after Copley; the portrait of John Hunter; 'The Holy Family;' and 'The Parting of Charles I. from his Family.' In 1814 he was elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Vienna and of the Royal Academy of Munich. Mr. Sharp was easily deluded in religious matters. He put implicit faith in Richard Brothers, the pretended prophet, whose portrait he engraved; and he was a no less zealous follower of Johanna Southcote. Died at Chiswick 25 July, 1824.

SHARPE, GREGORY, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., born in Yorkshire 1713, was educated first at Westminster School, and next at Aberdeen, under professor Blackwell. After being ordained he officiated at the Broadway chapel, St. James's, London, till he was appointed master of the Temple. His principal works are two Dissertations on the origin of languages, and the original powers of letters, with a Hebrew Lexicon, 1751; two 'Arguments in Defence of Christianity,' 2 vols., 1755-62; a translation of Baron Holberg's Introduction to Universal History; and 'The Origin and Structure of the Greek Tongue,' 1767. Died 8 Jan., 1771.

SHARPLES, HENRY, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was appointed coadjutor bishop of the Lancashire district, and consecrated bishop of Samaria 15 August, 1843. He died at Great Eccleston 11 August, 1850.

SHARROCH, ROBERT, D.C.L., was born at Adstock, Buckinghamshire, and educated first at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford. He became prebendary and archdeacon of Winchester, and rector of Bishop Waltham, Hampshire. He died in 1684. His works are 'The History of the Propagating and Improvement of Vegetables, by the concurrence of Art and Nature;' 'De Officiis secundum Humanæ Rationis Dictata,' &c.,' against Hobbes; 'Judicia de Variis Incontinentiæ Speciebus;' 'De finibus virtutis Christianæ.'

SHARROCK, WILLIAM, an English monk of the Benedictine order, was elected in 1775 president of the convent of St. Gregory, at Douay, and resigned that office on his promotion to the see of Telmessus, as coadjutor to Bishop Walmesley, to which he was consecrated at Wardour 12 Aug., 1780. He succeeded to the administration of the vicariat 1797, and governed it until his death at Bath 17 Oct., 1809, æt. 67.

SHAW, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., a naturalist, born 10 Dec., 1751, at Bierton, in Buckinghamshire, of which parish his father was vicar 1751. At the age of fourteen he went to Magdalen Hall, Oxord, where, in 1772, he took his master's degree; after which he entered into orders, and became assistant to his father. His predilection for scientific pursuits, however, induced him to relinquish the clerical profession; and after studying at Edinburgh, he took his degrees in medicine at Oxford; where also he stood candidate for the botanical professorship; but lost it in consequence of his having been ordained. He now settled in London; and on the formation of the Linnæan Society was chosen one of the vice-presidents. While the Leverian Museum existed he delivered lectures there on natural history, and he afterwards published a description of that collection in English and Latin. He also conducted some popular periodical works, as 'The Naturalist's Miscellany,' and 'The Speculum Linnæum, or Linnæan Zoology.' In 1791 he was appointed librarian and assistant keeper of natural history in the British Museum; and, in 1807, he became the principal in that department. Died 22 July, 1813. His other works are, 'The Zoology of New Holland;' 'Cimelia Physica;' 'General Zoology,' 7 vols.; 'Zoological Lectures;' an abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, in conjunction with Drs. Pearson, Hutton, &c.; and papers in the Linnæan Transactions.

SHAW, STEBBING, a topographer, born at Stone, Staffordshire, 1762, received his education at Oxford, succeeded his father as rector of Hartshorne, Derbyshire, 1799, and died 28 Oct., 1802. His 'History of Staffordshire' appeared in 2 vols., 1798-1801.

SHAW, THOMAS, D.D., F.R.S., was born at Kendal, Westmoreland, about 1692. From the grammar-school of his native town he went to Queen's College, Oxford. On entering into orders, he was appointed chaplain to the factory at Algiers, and during his residence abroad was chosen fellow of his college. He returned in 1733, and the first edition of his 'Travels in Barbary and the Levant' was printed at Oxford 1738. Dr. Pocock having animadverted on some part of the work, the author published two supplemental vindications, which were incorporated in the edition of 1757. In 1740 Dr. Shaw was nominated principal of St. Edmund Hall, with which he held the Greek professorship, and the vicarage of Bramley, Hampshire, till his death 15 August, 1751.

SHEA, DAVID, an orientalist, born in Dublin 1772, obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, but was obliged to give it up for political reasons. Afterwards he became chief clerk of a large mercantile establishment in Malta, where he studied the Arabic and Persian languages. On his return to England he obtained employment as a private tutor, and was eventually, through the interest of Dr. Adam Clarke, appointed an assistant and professor of oriental languages in Haileybury College. He translated Mirkhand's 'History of the Early Kings of Persia,' published in 1832, and the 'Dabistán,' published in 1843. Died 10 May, 1836.

SHEE, Sir MARTIN ARCHER, a portrait painter, born in Dublin 23 Dec., 1770. He was introduced in 1788 to the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds by Edmund Burke, and in the same year became a pupil in the Royal Academy, to the exhibition

of which he contributed for the first time in 1789. He was elected an associate 1798; and in the same year, on Romney's withdrawal from London, he removed to the house which that artist had built for himself in Cavendish Square; and in this he continued, as Romney's successor, to reside until age and growing infirmities compelled him to retire to Brighton and abandon his pencil. People of all ranks with money to spend in perpetuating their faces on canvas went to Cavendish Square, and for a time Shee was in greater request than either Beechey or Hoppner, though not so much so as Lawrence, or even as Owen and Phillips, somewhat later. Lawrence, however, had a monopoly of the ladies. On that painter's death in 1830 Shee was elected president of the Royal Academy, and knighted. His name will descend in the history of painting as a clever artist, with greater accomplishments than have commonly fallen to the class to which he belongs, and as the painter who has preserved to us the faces and figures of Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Eyre Coote, Sir James Scarlett, and Sir Henry Halford. He also aspired to literary fame, and published 'Rhymes on Art,' 1805; 'Elements of Art,' a poem in six cantos, 1809; 'The Commemoration of Sir Joshua Reynolds,' and other poems, 1814; 'Alasco,' a tragedy, printed 1825, but never acted; 'Oldcourt,' a novel, 1829; and 'Outline of a Plan for the National Encouragement of Historical Painting in the United Kingdom,' 1837. Sir Martin died at Brighton 19 August, 1850. His Life, by his son, was published at London in 2 vols., 1860.

SHEE, Sir WILLIAM, was the eldest son of Joseph Shee, esq., of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, where he was born 1804. He was educated at the Catholic college of St. Cuthbert, at Ushaw, near Durham; and next at Edinburgh. In 1828 he was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, and he selected the Home Circuit, where he soon distinguished himself by his skill and eloquence as an advocate, and in due time became the leader of the circuit. In 1840 he was made a serjeant-at-law, and afterwards obtained the rank of queen's serjeant. He represented the county of Kilkenny in Parliament from 1852 to 1857, and during that period was a constant advocate of liberal measures, and a firm supporter of Catholic claims. In 1864 he was constituted one of the justices of the court of Queen's Bench, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. Died 19 Feb., 1868. Besides editions of Abbott's (afterwards Lord Tenterden) Treatise on the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen; Marshall on the Law of Marine Insurance; and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; he published The Church of Rome in Ireland in its relations to the State, with remarks on the question of the Endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy, 1849; Three Letters on the Justice and Policy of appropriating a portion of the Revenues of the Irish Protestant Church to the increase and maintenance of Church Accommodation for the Catholic people of Ireland, 1849; The Irish Church; being a digest of the returns of the prelates, dignitaries, and beneficed clergy, and the queries addressed to them by the commissioners of inquiry, &c., 1852; A Proposal for Religious Equality in Ireland, and for a charitable settlement of the Irish Church Question, 1857; A Letter to the Hon. A. Kinnaird on Church of England Missions to the Catholics of Ireland; Papers, Letters, and Speeches in the House of Commons on the Irish Land Question, 1863.

SHEEPSHANKS, JOHN, brother of Richard Sheepshanks, F.R.S., was born 1787, being the son of a cloth manufacturer at Leeds. The leisure which he could spare from commercial pursuits he devoted to the study of the fine arts. Having a large income at his disposal, he gradually became possessed of one of the best collections of pictures by British artists that has ever been formed, and these he munificently presented to the nation, in 1856, under certain conditions. This collection, which embraces 233 oil paintings, and 103 sketches and drawings by Turner, Stanfield, Chalon, and most of our best modern artists, is deposited in the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Sheepshanks died 6 Oct., 1863.

SHEEPSHANKS, RICHARD, M.A., F.R.S., a mathematician and astronomer, brother of the preceding, was born at Leeds 1794. He became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar, but abandoned the legal profession for the church. His real occupation, however, was the study of mathematical and astronomical sciences. He had a fine observatory, first in London, and afterwards at Reading; he had also an apartment of the Astronomical Society at Somerset House for pursuing his experiments. His most memorable achievement was the restoration of the standards of weight and measure after their destruction by the burning of the Houses of Parliament. His principal literary labour was the contribution of a valuable series of articles to the 'Penny Cyclopædia.' Mr. Sheepshanks died at Reading 7 Aug., 1855.

SHEFFIELD. *See* BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.

SHEFFIELD, JOHN, duke of Buckinghamshire. *See* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

SHEFFIELD, JOHN BAKER HOLROYD, LORD, was born of an ancient Yorkshire family 1740. At the age of twenty he commanded a troop of horse in Germany under the marquis of Granby, and on the restoration of peace he travelled through Europe. In 1776 he returned to England, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1778, he accepted a commission in the Sussex militia, and the year following raised a regiment of dragoons without expense to the public. In 1780 he was chosen into Parliament for Coventry, after a violent struggle; and the same year he distinguished himself, by his spirit against Lord George Gordon, to whom he said, that if the mob entered the House of Commons, his life should pay for it. At this time he was created Lord Sheffield, baron of Dunamore, in Ireland. Not long afterwards he was elected M.P. for Bristol. In 1802 he was created an English peer. Lord Sheffield was the intimate friend of Gibbon, the historian, whose diary, correspondence, and miscellaneous writings he published. His own works are chiefly of a political, agricultural, and commercial character. The principal of them are, 'Observations on the Commerce of the American States;' 'Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, and Present State of Ireland;' and 'Strictures on the Necessity of maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain.' Died 20 May, 1821.

SHEIL, RICHARD LALOR, an Irish orator and politician, born at Drumdowney, near Waterford, 17 Aug., 1791, commenced his education in the

Jesuit college at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, and continued it at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with much distinction 1811. He was called to the Irish bar 1814. To assist in defraying the necessary expense he wrote the tragedy of 'Adelaide,' which Miss O'Neill, by her marvellous histrionic power, rendered temporarily successful. Continuing to write for the stage, 'The Apostate,' 'Bellamira,' and 'Evadne,' were the result of his labours, and they produced him about £2000. In the profession of the law, though he attained the rank of queen's counsel, he never enjoyed a lucrative practice. Perhaps it was owing to this lack of occupation that Mr. Sheil became a political agitator. His speeches at public meetings in Dublin attracted the admiration of all classes; his passionate tone delighted the vulgar; his wit and exquisite fancy charmed the most cultivated minds. In 1822 he became an active supporter of the Catholic Association, and in 1825 he was selected, conjointly with Mr. O'Connell, to attend at the bar of the House of Commons, and plead against the Bill for its suppression. On his return, unsuccessful, his speeches became so violent that a prosecution was instituted against him, but between the finding of the bills and the law term to which the trial had been postponed Lord Liverpool was struck with apoplexy, Mr. Canning became prime minister, and the prosecution was abandoned. Then came the Wellington ministry and the Clare election, in which Sheil was most active, and O'Connell, though a Catholic, was returned. The Catholic Relief Act opened to Sheil a new and more extended sphere of action. He was returned to Parliament for Lord Anglesey's borough of Milbourne Port, and soon became one of the favourite orators of the House of Commons. Mr. Sheil was again returned for Milbourne Port in 1830; for Louth in 1831: and for Tipperary in 1832, 1835, and 1837. From 1841 to 1850 he represented, through the influence of the duke of Devonshire, the borough of Dungarvan, always, of course, supporting the most liberal section of the Whigs. In 1838 he was appointed one of the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and in 1839 vice-president of the Board of Trade, on which occasion he was sworn of the Privy Council. From June to Sept. 1841 he was judge advocate-general. On the return of the Whigs to office in July, 1846, he was made master of the Mint, and in Nov., 1850, he accepted the post of British minister at Florence, where he died 23 May, 1851. His 'Speeches' have been several times printed in a collected form. Of his other works, the 'Sketches of the Irish Bar' are most admired.

SHELBURNE, WILLIAM PETTY, EARL OF. *See* LANSDOWNE.

SHELDON, GILBERT, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Stanton, Staffordshire, 19 July, 1598. He took his master's degree at Trinity College, Oxford; after which he was elected fellow of All Souls' College. The lord keeper Coventry, to whom he was chaplain, gave him a prebend in the church of Gloucester, and procured for him the vicarage of Hackney from Charles I., who made him clerk of the closet. In 1635 he was chosen warden of All Souls'. He adhered faithfully to the king during the Rebellion, and at the Restoration was made bishop of London, and master of the Savoy, where he distinguished himself in the conference between the episcopal divines and the nonconformists. On the death of Archbishop Juxon (1663) he was nominated to the see of Canterbury. He was also elected chancellor of Oxford, where he built the theatre which goes by his name. Died 9 Nov., 1677.

SHELDON, NATHANIEL. *See* ELLIOT.

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE, a poet of singular genius, was the eldest son of Sir Timothy Shelley, bart., and was born at Field Place, Sussex, 4 Aug., 1792. From Eton he was sent to the university of Oxford, where he attracted notice by his opposition to everything conventional and his dissent from the most ordinary received truths without investigation. More, perhaps, out of daring than conviction, he is said to have professed himself an atheist; and a pamphlet which he published impugning the orthodox ideas relative to the divinity caused him to be expelled from the university. Thus, in his own ideas, a martyr to intellectual independence, his views of society were rather confirmed than altered; and soon afterwards, without anything, probably, but the usual ideas of conjugal responsibility, he married a young lady of the same age as himself, which did not then exceed eighteen. The result was misery to both. After the birth of two children, separation between the parents took place by mutual consent; and soon after the mother, who had caught, perhaps, some taint from her husband's principles, destroyed herself. Literature now became Shelley's engrossing pursuit. He visited Italy, where he composed several of his poems, and on his return married the daughter of Mr. Godwin, his admiration of whose 'Political Justice' had led to his acquaintance with that gentleman. After his marriage he resided for some time at Great Marlow, Bucks, where he was only remarkable for his retired habits and charitable practices. His feelings were destined to receive another shock about this time by his being deprived of the custody of his two children by order of the court of chancery, in consequence of his sceptical notions, and of certain other peculiar opinions. His disgust towards the institutions of his country being increased by this circumstance, he quitted it for Italy, and fixed his residence at Lerici, near the bay of Spezzia. In June, 1822, he went to Pisa on a visit to Lord Byron, and on 7 July set out on his return in an open boat, accompanied by Mr. Williams and a single seaman; when, a storm suddenly coming on, the boat was upset, and the whole party were drowned. The body of Mr. Shelley, being thrown ashore near Via Reggio, was interred there by the Italian authorites, but, at the request of his friends, was afterwards exhumed and reduced to ashes, which were ultimately deposited in the Protestant cemetery at Rome. Shelley was tall and slight, with a delicate complexion, large eyes that had a peculiar expression, and a voice remarkable for its shrillness and weakness. Few men were more generous and benevolent in their actions; as to his opinions, it is sufficiently manifest, from his poems, that they threw a shade over all his enjoyments. His principal works are, 'Rosalind and Helen;' 'Queen Mab;' 'Alastor;' 'Prometheus Unbound;' 'The Revolt of Islam;' and the tragedy of 'The Cenci.' In all there are traces of a genius which may be compared with a Shakspere, Milton, and Byron; and perhaps the music of poetry is to be felt nowhere so sensibly as in the verse of Shelley, although the wild speculative sublimity of his thoughts, the refined intellectuality of his ideas,

and the mysterious intertexture of sentiment with feeling, which are the characteristics of his poetry, will always hinder him from becoming popular. In addition to the pieces above mentioned, Shelley was the joint editor, with Leigh Hunt and Lord Byron, of a periodical called 'The Liberal.'

SHENSTONE, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Hales Owen, Shropshire, 18 Nov., 1714. He became a commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, and while there printed a collection of poems. After this he published his 'Judgment of Hercules;' and, in 1742, his 'Schoolmistress.' In 1745 he took the management of his estate at the Leasowes into his own hands; but, instead of substantial improvement, he devoted his attention to ornamental decorations. He died unmarried 11 Feb., 1763, and was buried in the churchyard of Hales Owen. His works, in prose and verse, were published by Dodsley, in 3 vols.

SHEPPARD, JOHN GEORGE, D.C.L., a classical scholar, born in Ireland 1818, received an academical training at Wadham College, Oxford, took orders, and, in 1851, was appointed head master of the grammar-school of Kidderminster, where he died 1 Jan., 1869. His chief publications are, 'St. Paul at Athens,' a poem, 1851; 'Theophrasti Characteres, with notes,' 1852; 'Notes upon Thucydides,' 1857; 'The Fall of Rome and the Rise of the New Nationalities, a series of lectures on the connection between ancient and modern History,' 1861; and 'Aids to Classical Study,' 1868, in collaboration with Dr. D. W. Turner.

SHEPREVE, or SHEPREY, JOHN, was born at Radley, Berkshire, about 1509, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. After discharging the office of Greek reader he succeeded to the Hebrew professorship in 1538, and died 1542. His works are, 'Summa et synopsis Nov. Test. distichis ducentis sexaginta comprehensa;' 'Hippolytus Ovidianæ Phædræ respondens.'

SHEPREVE, or SHEPREY, WILLIAM, D.D., nephew of the above, was a native of Abingdon, Berkshire, and was educated at Oxford, where he graduated M.A., and was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi College 1558. Being a Catholic, he left England in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and in 1573 was admitted into the English college at Douay, where he became B.D., and was ordained priest. Then, travelling into Italy, he was created D.D. in some university of that country. Afterwards becoming acquainted with Gabriele Paleotti, cardinal and archbishop of Bologna, who had a particular affection for the English nation, he was entertained in his family, and made one of his theologians. Died at Rome 1598. He published, 'The Literal Connexion of the Psalms of our Lady's Office, and their Confirmation from the Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, Arabic, Æthiopic, &c.,' 4to., Rome, 1596; and left several pieces in MS.

SHERARD, or SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, D.C.L., a botanist, born at Bushby, Leicestershire, 1659. The family name was Sherwood, which, for some unknown reason, he changed after he came to maturity. He had his education at Merchant Taylors' School, and next at St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of bachelor of civil law in 1683, and that of doctor in 1694. He became travelling tutor to some young noblemen, and in his tours made observations on the plants of the Alps. While abroad he published, at Amsterdam, a catalogue of the Paris Garden, under the title of 'Schola Botanica.' About 1702 he became consul at Smyrna, where he began his Herbarium, and collected antiquities. He also copied inscriptions, which he sent to the Royal Society, with an account of a new volcanic island. After his return from the East he continued to make excursions on the continent, particularly in the south of France and Switzerland, where he had once a narrow chance of being shot for a wolf. Dr. Sherard, gave £500 for the improvement of the garden at Oxford, and by his will founded a botanical professorship in that university. He died at Eltham 12 Aug., 1728.

SHERBURNE, Sir EDWARD, was born in London 18 Sept., 1618. On the death of his father, 1641, he succeeded him as clerk of the Ordnance, but lost that place soon after, on account of his loyalty. He was created M.A. at Oxford during his attendance on the king, after which he became a travelling tutor. He recovered his place in the Ordnance at the Restoration, and in 1682 received the honour of knighthood. He was again deprived of his situation at the Revolution, and died 4 Nov., 1702. Sir Edward published 'Poems and Translations,' 1651; a 'Translation of Seneca's Tragedies;' and another of 'The Sphere of Manilius.'

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY BUTLER, third son of Thomas Sheridan, the elocutionist and lexicographer, was born in Dublin in Sept., 1751. He was educated at Harrow School, after which he became a student of the Middle Temple, but was never called to the bar. In 1775 he brought out 'The Rivals,' a comedy, which proved very successful, but was exceeded in popularity by the comic opera of the 'Duenna,' as that also was by the 'School for Scandal.' While the former of these dramas was delighting the town, the author became a partner in Drury Lane Theatre, by the purchase of Garrick's share of the patent in conjunction with Dr. Ford and Mr. Linley. The other dramatic pieces of Sheridan, about this period, were the 'Trip to Scarborough,' and the 'Critic.' In 1779 he wrote a monody on the death of Garrick, which was spoken by Mrs. Yates, in the character of the Tragic Muse. In 1780 Mr. Sheridan was returned to Parliament for Stafford, and soon became distinguished as a powerful speaker on the side of opposition. When the Rockingham party came into power he was made one of the under-secretaries; and in the coalition administration he was appointed secretary to the Treasury. That post, however, he did not hold long; and during the whole of Mr. Pitt's ascendancy the talents of Sheridan were displayed in combating that great statesman. On the trial of Hastings he acted a prominent part, and his eloquence had an electrifying effect on many of his auditors. On the death of Mr. Pitt he became treasurer of the Navy; but another change taking place, he was again seated on the opposition side of the house, where, however, his influence was visibly lessened by the decay of his powers, and he retired from Parliament some time before his death, which happened 7 July, 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of part of 'A translation of Aristænetus;' a farce called 'St. Patrick's Day;' a 'Letter to Henry Dundas;' 'Pizarro,' a play altered from Kotzebue; and poems. Mr. Sheridan was twice married; first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer, and the second

time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Winchester.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, D.D., was born in the county of Cavan about 1684. He became a sizar in the college at Dublin, and on entering into orders, opened a school in that city. Through his intimacy with Swift, he obtained a living in the county of Cork, and was also made one of the chaplains to the lord-lieutenant, but was struck out of the list for preaching on the king's birthday from this text, 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.' He afterwards exchanged his living for another, and relinquished that also for the free school of Cavan, which he again disposed of, and settled at Dublin, where he died 10 Sept., 1738. Dr. Sheridan was eminent as a teacher, but thoughtless and extravagant. He published a prose translation of Persius, and many of his letters are in Swift's miscellanies.

SHERIDAN, THOMAS, son of the preceding, was born in Quilca, in Ireland, 1721. He was educated under his father, and next at Westminster School, where he became a king's scholar; but not being able to go to Oxford or Cambridge, he returned to Dublin, where he was entered of Trinity College, and took his master's degree. After this he went on the stage, and as a tragedian was allowed to possess merit. He next undertook the management of the Dublin theatre; but his attempts at reformation occasioned violent outrages, in which the playhouse was destroyed, and Sheridan was obliged to remove to England. At length peace was restored and he resumed his situation, when another opposition arose in the erection of a rival theatre. Sheridan now began his career as a teacher of oratory, which art he considered as the fundamental principle of education. Accordingly he delivered lectures on elocution in England, Ireland, and Scotland; but as the novelty wore away his popularity declined. He however received a pension from the king, and published several works on his favourite subject. After the secession of Garrick from the stage, Mr. Sheridan was appointed manager of Drury Lane; but he soon quarrelled with the proprietors, and again became a lecturer. He also resumed his literary pursuits, and printed 'An Orthoepical Dictionary of the English Language,' and 'The Life of Swift.' He died at Margate 14 Aug., 1788. His wife, *Frances*, the daughter of Mr. Chamberlaine, of Dublin, was born about 1724, and died at Blois in 1767. She wrote 'Sydney Biddulph,' a novel, and a romance in the eastern style, entitled 'Nourjahad;' also two comedies called 'The Discovery,' and 'The Dupe.'

SHERLOCK, RICHARD, D.D., was born 1613, at Oxton, Cheshire. He received his education first at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and next at Trinity College, Dublin. After the Restoration he was presented to the rectory of Winwick, Cheshire. Died 20 June, 1689. Dr. Sherlock wrote a book entitled 'The Practical Christian,' to which is prefixed his life, written by Dr. Wilson, afterwards bishop of Sodor and Man.

SHERLOCK, THOMAS, son of Dr. Sherlock, dean of St. Paul's, was born in London 1678. He was educated at Eton, and next at Catharine Hall, Cambridge. In 1704 he was appointed master of the Temple, and in 1714 became master of Catharine Hall. In 1716 he was made dean of Chichester, soon after which he engaged in the Bangorian controversy, in a tract entitled 'A Vindication of the Corporation and Test Acts,' which was answered by Hoadly, and defended by the dean in a piece on the 'Meaning and Intention of the Corporation and Test Acts.' In 1725 he published six discourses, preached at the Temple, on 'The Use and Intent of Prophecy,' the object of which was to refute the sophistry of Collins. In 1728 Dr. Sherlock succeeded Hoadly in the bishopic of Bangor, as he also did in that of Salisbury in 1734. On the death of Archbishop Potter he was offered the primacy, which he declined, but soon after accepted the see of London. He died at Fulham 18 July, 1761. The bishop published four volumes of sermons; to which a fifth was added in 1776. He was also the author of 'The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Jesus,' 1729.

SHERLOCK, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in Southwark about 1641. He was educated at Eton, and next at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1680. His first preferment was the rectory of St. George, Botolph Lane; after which he became successively prebendary of St. Paul's, master of the Temple, and rector of Therfield, in Hertfordshire. At the Revolution he refused to take the oaths to the new government, for which he was suspended; but afterwards he complied, and obtained, in 1691, the deanery of St. Paul's. The same year he published 'A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity,' which involved him in a controversy with Dr. South. His principal work, however, is 'A Practical Discourse on Death.' Died 19 June, 1707.

SHERRINGHAM, ROBERT, a divine, who was deprived of his fellowship in Caius College, Cambridge, for his loyalty in the Great Rebellion. He then went to Holland, but returned at the Restoration, and recovered his place in the university, where he died 1677. His works are, 'De Anglorum gentis origine disceptatio;' a translation of the Talmudical book called Joma into Latin; 'The King's Supremacy asserted.'

SHERWIN, JOHN KEYSE, an engraver, born about 1751, was originally a wood-cutter in Sussex. He was afterwards placed under Bartolozzi, with whom he was a favourite. His engravings are excellent; and the principal is a representation of the finding of Moses. Died 20 Sept., 1790.

SHERWOOD, MARY MARTHA, a well-known writer of tales for children, was the daughter of Dr. George Butt, rector of Stanford, Worcestershire, where she was born 6 May, 1775. In 1803 she married her cousin Henry Sherwood, of the 53rd Foot, and accompanied her husband to India, where her zealous labours in the cause of religion among the soldiers and natives gained her the friendship of Henry Martyn and Dr. Corrie, bishop of Madras. She died at Twickenham, 22 Sept., 1851. Her principal tales are, 'Henry and his Bearer;' 'The Lady of the Manor;' 'The Church Catechism;' 'The Nun;' 'The Fairchild Family;' and 'The Golden Garland of Inestimable Delight.' She also published some compilations, such as 'Chronology of Ancient History,' and 'Dictionary of Scripture Types.'

SHIPLEY, JONATHAN, D.D., was born about 1714, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1749 he was made canon of Christ Church, and in 1760 dean of Winchester. He was next advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, and in 1769 translated to St. Asaph. He died 9 Dec., 1788, leaving a son who became dean of St. Asaph, and two daughters,

one of whom married Sir William Jones. The works of the bishop were published in 2 vols., 1792.

SHIRLEY, Sir ANTHONY, a traveller, born at Weston, Sussex, 1565. He studied at Hart Hall, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of All Souls' College. On leaving the university he served under the earl of Essex with such reputation as to receive the honour of knighthood. He next went into Italy, and from thence travelled to Persia, where he became a favourite with Shah Abbas, who, in 1612, sent him as his ambassador to England. After this the emperor of Germany created him a count, and the king of Spain appointed him admiral in the Levant seas. He died in Spain about 1630. An account of his voyage to the West Indies is in Hakluyt's collection; his travels into Persia were published separately in 1613; and the narrative of his journey through Russia is in Purchas.

SHIRLEY, JAMES, a dramatic writer, born in London about 1594. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School, and next at St. John's College, Oxford, whence he removed to Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he took one degree in arts, and entered into orders. After this he turned Roman Catholic, and kept a school at St. Alban's. His next removal was to Gray's Inn, where he became a writer for the stage. Afterwards he accompanied the earl of Kildare to Ireland, but returned on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and resumed his old calling of a schoolmaster in the White Friars. His wife and he died of grief at the loss of their property by the fire of London, 29 Oct., 1666. Shirley wrote thirty-seven tragedies and comedies, a volume of poems, and some school-books. His 'Dramatic Works,' with notes by W. Gifford and A. Dyce, were published in 6 vols. 8vo., 1833.

SHORE, JANE, mistress of Edward IV., was the wife of a goldsmith in Lombard Street; but the king, becoming enamoured of her charms, withdrew her from her husband. On the death of Edward she lived with Lord Hastings, who was beheaded by order of Richard, duke of Gloucester; and that miscreant caused Jane Shore to be tried for witchcraft. She was accordingly sentenced to do public penance, and was robbed by the usurper of all her property. She died in the reign of Henry VIII., in the extremity of poverty.

SHORE, JOHN, Lord Teignmouth. *See* TEIGNMOUTH.

SHORT, JAMES, F.R.S., an optician, was born at Edinburgh in 1710, and graduated in the university there. In 1739 he was employed on a survey of the Orkney Islands, and on his return to London established himself as an optician, in which line he became distinguished by his improved telescopes. He died in June, 1768.

SHORT, THOMAS, M.D., was a native of Scotland. He settled as a physician at Sheffield, but in 1762 removed to Rotherham, where he died 28 Nov., 1772. He published 'Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England and other Countries;' 'Natural History of the Mineral Waters of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire;' 'A general chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors,' &c.

SHOVEL, Sir CLOUDESLEY, an admiral, born near Clay, Norfolk, about 1650. In 1674 he was a lieutenant under Sir John Narborough, who sent Mr. Shovel to the Dey of Tripoli with a requisition, which the Moor treated with contempt. Sir John then despatched the lieutenant on shore again, when the Dey behaved much worse than before. On his return Shovel stated to the admiral the practicability of destroying the enemy's shipping, which service he performed the same night without the loss of a man. For this exploit he was appointed to the command of a ship. After the Revolution he was knighted and made a rear-admiral, in which capacity he had a share in the victory off La Hogue. In 1703 he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean, and the year following partook in the victory off Malaga. In 1705 he sailed for England, and in the night of October 22nd fell, by mistake, upon the rocks of Scilly, where his ship was totally lost, with some others, and all on board perished. His body being found by some fishermen, they stripped and buried it; but the fact becoming known, the remains of this gallant officer were brought to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument of miserable workmanship was erected to his memory.

SHOWER, Sir BARTHOLOMEW, was a native of Exeter. After studying in the Temple, he became so eminent as a barrister, that James II. appointed him recorder of London, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was also one of the counsel employed against the Seven Bishops. He died at Harrow, Middlesex, in Dec., 1701. His Reports in the King's Bench are highly esteemed by lawyers.

SHOWER, JOHN, brother of the preceding, was born at Exeter in May, 1657. In 1679 he became assistant to Vincent Alsop, in Westminster; but in 1685 he went abroad as tutor to a young gentleman, and, after visiting Italy, remained two years in Holland, where he officiated to an English congregation at Rotterdam. In 1690 he returned, and became assistant to Mr. John Howe; but afterwards he discharged the pastoral office at a meeting in the Old Jewry. Died 28 June, 1715. His works are, 'Reflections on Time and Eternity;' 'Reflections on the late Earthquakes;' 'Family Religion;' 'Life of Henry Gearing;' 'The Mourner's Companion;' and 'Sacramental Discourses.'

SHREWSBURY, CHARLES TALBOT, DUKE OF, K.G., son of Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, was born 1660. He held the office of lord-chamberlain to James II.; but disapproving the measures of that monarch, he resigned, and, on the arrival of the prince of Orange, became an active promoter of the Revolution. On the accession of the prince as William III., Lord Shrewsbury was made principal secretary of state and a K.G. In 1694 he was created marquis of Alton and duke of Shrewsbury. He resigned his post of secretary in consequence of ill-health; but in the reign of Queen Anne he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. After having been viceroy of Ireland he held the office of lord-treasurer. Died 1 Feb., 1717-8.

SHREWSBURY, JOHN TALBOT, EARL OF, second son of Richard, Lord Talbot, was born at Blechmore, Shropshire, 1373. In the first year of Henry V., he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion, and brought the chief, Donald M'Guire, to England. He next served in France, to the conquest of which he greatly contributed. In the next reign he laid siege to Orleans, where his name struck terror into the French soldiers, till the appearance of Joan of Arc as a supernatural being turned the scale, and the English army retreated. The battle of Patay com-

pleted the disaster, and Lord Talbot fell wounded into the hands of the enemy. At the end of three years and a half he was exchanged, and again led the English to victory. He took a number of strong places, and carried his arms to the walls of Paris, for which he was created earl of Shrewsbury. In 1443 he concluded a treaty with the French king, and the following year went again to Ireland as lord-lieutenant; but in 1450 he was recalled to serve in France, where he fell at the battle of Châtillon 20 July, 1453.

SHUCKFORD, SAMUEL, D.D., was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (M.A. 1720). He afterwards became prebendary of Canterbury, and rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street. He published 'The History of the World, Sacred and Profane,' 2 vols.; 'The Creation and Fall of Man.' Died 14 July, 1754.

SHUTTLEWORTH, PHILIP NICHOLAS, D.D., born at Kirkham, Lancashire, 9 Feb., 1782, was educated at Oxford, and held the office of warden of New College in that university from 1822 until his elevation to the bishopric of Chichester in Sept., 1840. Died 7 Jan., 1841. He published a volume of sermons on some of the leading principles of Christianity; a paraphrastic translation of St. Paul's Epistles; 'Discourse on the Consistency of the whole Scheme of Revelation with itself, and with human Reason;' and 'Scripture not Tradition.'

SIBBALD, Sir ROBERT, a physician, was born in the shire of Fife 1641, and educated at Edinburgh, after which he went to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1661. On his return home he settled at Edinburgh, and acquired such a reputation that Charles II. appointed him his natural historian, geographer, and physician. He also received the king's command to draw up a general description of Scotland, and a particular one of the several counties; but of this vast undertaking Sir Robert only printed 'The History of Fife.' On the establishment of the College of Physicians in Scotland he was appointed one of the fellows; and he was also a member of the English Royal Society. In 1684 he published his 'Scotia Illustrata,' which was attacked by Dr. Pitcairn. Sir Robert died about 1712; and in 1739 appeared 'A Collection of several Treatises concerning Scotland as it was of old, and also in later Times. By Sir Robert Sibbald.' He was likewise the author of 'The Liberty and Independency of the Kingdom and Church of Scotland,' and 'De Gestis Gul. Vallæ.'

SIBBES, RICHARD, a puritan, born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, 1577, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He became such a popular preacher at Cambridge that the Society of Gray's Inn invited him to be their lecturer. In 1625 he was chosen master of Catharine Hall, having refused the provostship of Trinity College, Dublin. Died 5 July, 1635. An imperfect collection of his works was printed at Aberdeen, 3 vols., 1809.

SIBTHORP, JOHN, a botanist, was the son of Dr. Humphry Sibthorp, professor of botany at Oxford, and born there 28 Oct., 1753. He became a member of Lincoln College, the family being of that county, and there he obtained a travelling fellowship. Afterwards he removed to University College, where, in 1782, he took his bachelor's degree in medicine. Having studied some time at Edinburgh, he visited France and Switzerland, and on his return in 1784 his father relinquished in his favour the botanical professorship. In 1786 he began his travels in Greece, from whence he returned the following year. In 1789 he became a fellow of the Royal Society; and he was also one of the first members of the Linnæan Society. In 1794 he made a second tour to Greece, where he contracted a pulmonary disorder, of which he died, at Bath, 8 Feb., 1796. He left an estate to the university of Oxford for the pupose of publishing his 'Flora Græca,' in ten folio volumes, and a prodromus of the same work, on the completion of which the annual sum of £200 was to be paid to a professor of rural economy. This magnificent work was published in 10 folio vols., London, 1806-40, the price of each copy being £254, which is now reduced to £63. Dr. Sibthorp himself published the 'Flora Oxoniensis,' 1794.

SICARD, ROCH AMBROISE CUCURRON, Abbé, a philanthropist, born at Fousseret, near Toulouse, 20 Sept., 1742. He was educated at the latter city, and, on taking orders, became vicar-general of Condom and canon of Bordeaux. Mgr. de Crie, archbishop of Bordeaux, having formed the design of establishing a school for the deaf and dumb in his diocese, fixed upon the Abbé Sicard to conduct it, for which purpose he went to Paris to be instructed by the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée. On his return to Bordeaux the school was formed, and one of the first pupils was Massieu, whose astonishing progress contributed to increase the reputation of his master and the system. On the death of L'Épée (1789) the Abbé Sicard was called to Paris, to succeed him in the direction of the establishment there. In 1792 he was arrested amid his scholars, sent to prison, and would have suffered death, had not a watchmaker covered him with his body, and concealed him from view. After running many risks for his life, he obtained his liberty, and in 1796 joined Jauffret in compiling the 'Religious, Political, and Literary Annals of France,' of which, however, they only published eighteen numbers. For this work he was sentenced to transportation, but escaped. When this storm passed away he resumed his situation as a teacher of the deaf and dumb, and in 1800 established a printing-press for their use. Besides being director of the school for deaf and dumb, he was titular chaplain of Notre Dame, a manager of the Hôpital des Quinze Vingts, and of the establishment for the wandering blind. Died at Paris 11 May, 1822.

SIDDONS, SARAH, an actress of unequalled powers, was born at Brecon, South Wales, 5 July, 1755, being the eldest daugher of Mr. Roger Kemble, the manager of an itinerant company of comedians. She made her first essay as a singer, but soon abandoned that line, and attempted tragedy. Early in life she conceived a passion for Mr. Siddons, an actor in her father's company; but this not being indulged by her parents, she quitted the stage, and engaged herself as lady's-maid in the family of Mrs. Greathead, of Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, where she remained about a year, and then, resolving to unite herself to the man of her affections, she was married to Mr. Siddons (1793), and soon after joined a strolling company of no great reputation. Both she and her husband had, however, the good fortune to be engaged by Mr. Younger to perform at Liverpool, Birmingham, &c. With him she remained a few years, and acquired a celebrity which procured her an engagement at Drury Lane, under Garrick.

She made her *début* as Portia (29 Dec., 1775); but the part was not one in which she shone. At length Garrick trusted her with the part of Mrs. Strickland, in the 'Suspicious Husband,' himself performing Ranger. This character she repeated, and with such success that her own name in large type now appeared in the playbills. She, however, did not draw, and though she added to her other performances that of Queen Anne, in 'Richard the Third,' with tolerable success, Garrick did not think it to his interest to engage her for the ensuing season. From London Mrs. Siddons proceeded to Birmingham, where she acted with Henderson, who declared she was an actress who never had an equal, and would never have a superior. In 1777 she was the heroine of the Manchester stage, where, according to Mr. Boaden, she performed, among other parts, that of Hamlet, with great applause. She subsequently played at York, where, to use the words of Tate Wilkinson, 'all lifted up their eyes with astonishment that such a voice, such judgment, and such acting, should have been neglected by a London audience and by the first actor in the world.' Her next engagement was at Bath, where she was observed to improve rapidly. She made her second appearance at Drury Lane Theatre 10 Oct., 1782, in the character of Isabella. Her fame was soon spread abroad, and the theatre overflowed every night. Her next characters were Euphrasia, Jane Shore, Calista, Belvidera, Zara, &c., which she played with equal applause. From this time, to the end of the eighteenth century, she continued at Drury Lane, adding to her fame and fortune each successive season. Lady Macbeth, Constance, and Catharine of Arragon were her *chefs-d'œuvre;* but she was also very great in Belvidera, Mrs. Beverley, Ophelia, Imogen, Volumnia, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Haller, and Elvira. She afterwards appeared at Covent Garden, which was under the management of her brother John, and took leave of the stage in the character of Lady Macbeth 29 June, 1812. Died in London 8 June, 1831. Of her Lady Macbeth—which all critics allow to be her *chef-d'œuvre*—Lord Byron said: 'It was something above nature. It seemed almost as if a being of a superior order had dropped from a higher sphere to awe the world with the majesty of her appearance. Power was seated on her brow; passion emanated from her breast, as from a shrine. In coming on in the sleeping scene, her eyes were open, but their sense was shut. She was like a person bewildered; her lips moved involuntarily; all her gestures seemed mechanical; she glided on and off the stage like an apparition. To have seen her in that character was an event in every one's life not to be forgotten.' Mrs Siddons's Life has been written by Thomas Campbell (2 vols., 1834); and a portrait of her as 'The Tragic Muse' is one of the most celebrated pictures painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

SIDMOUTH, Henry Addington, Lord, an English statesman, born 1755. He was the son of a physician, and being educated in the same school with William Pitt, son of the great earl of Chatham, a youthful intimacy sprung up which ripened into friendship. In 1782 he was encouraged by his friend to enter the House of Commons, although brought up to the medical profession. In 1789 he was elected Speaker. The only important occasion on which he voted against Pitt was on the slave question, when Mr. Addington supported a gradual emancipation. In 1801 Pitt resigned the chancellorship of the Exchequer, and Mr. Addington took his place. He was instrumental in forming the treaty of Amiens in 1802, the objectionable clauses in which were vigorously attacked by Wyndham and Grenville. But in 1803, when peace was considered dishonourable, he supported a war policy. The prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) had a personal dislike to Addington; and the illness of George III. gave the prince an opportunity of showing his animosity. In 1804 Addington resigned, and the king created him a peer, by the title of Lord Sidmouth. After Pitt's death Lord Sidmouth, in 1806, formed a coalition ministry with Fox and Grenville, but this was soon broken up by the death of Fox. In 1812 Lord Sidmouth was home secretary in Lord Liverpool's administration. In 1822, on the death of Lord Castlereagh, he retired from public affairs. Died 15 Feb., 1844.

SIDNEY Algern on, a republican, was the second son of Robert, earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, daughter of the earl of Northumberland, and born about 1620. In the Rebellion he became a colonel in the army of the Parliament, a member of the House of Commons, and was nominated one of the king's judges, but did not sign the warrant for his execution. The same principles, however, which led him to oppose Charles made him hostile to Cromwell and his son Richard. In 1659 he was one of the commissioners sent to mediate between Denmark and Sweden. On the Restoration Sidney remained abroad till 1677, when he received a conditional pardon; but in 1683, being implicated in the Rye-House Plot, he was arraigned before the chief-justice, Jefferies, and found guilty, though the evidence was defective, and in every sense illegal. He suffered death with great firmness upon Tower Hill on 7 Dec., the same year. Bishop Burnet says that he was 'of a rough and boisterous temper, that could not bear contradiction.' His 'Discourses upon Government' were printed in 1698, and again in 1763.

SIDNEY, Mary, countess of Pembroke, sister to Sir Philip, was married in 1586. She translated some of the psalms from the Hebrew into English; and from the French, 'A Discourse of Life and Death,' printed in 1600. She also wrote 'An Elegy on her Brother;' a 'Pastoral Dialogue in Praise of Queen Elizabeth;' and other poems. She died 25 Sept., 1601, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral without a monument. The following well-known lines, designed as an inscription for her tomb, were written by Ben Jonson:

> 'Underneath this sable herse,
> Lies the subject of all verse;
> Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
> Death, ere thou hast kill'd another,
> Fair, and learn'd, and good as she,
> Time shall throw a dart at thee.'

SIDNEY, Sir Philip, was born 29 Nov., 1554, at Penshurst, in Kent, the seat of his father, Sir Henry Sidney, who was the friend of Edward VI., and in the reign of Elizabeth became lord deputy of Ireland. The mother of Sir Philip was Mary, daughter of the duke of Northumberland. After a grammatical education he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and then went on his travels. While at Paris the French king made him gentleman of his bed-chamber; but the distinc-

tion was rendered offensive by the massacre of the Protestants, which took place while Sidney resided there, in the house of the English ambassador. When the danger was over he went to Frankfort, and next to Vienna, where he distinguished himself by his skill in martial exercises. The following year he spent in Italy, and at Padua became acquainted with Tasso. On his return home he was taken into the favour of the queen; and when her majesty was on a visit at Wanstead Sidney composed a masque for her entertainment called 'The Lady of the May.' In 1576 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, ostensibly to condole with the emperor on the death of his father, but secretly to promote a league among the Protestant states against Spain, which object he achieved. In 1580 a tournament was held at court, where, though Sidney displayed his prowess to great advantage, the victory was adjudged to the earl of Oxford, which produced a challenge; but the duel being prevented by the queen's commands, our hero retired to Wilton, the seat of his brother-in-law, the earl of Pembroke, where he wrote a romance for the amusement of his sister, who corrected it, whence it obtained the title of 'The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia.' In 1583 he married the daughter of Sir Francis Walsingham, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1585 Sidney was named as a candidate for the kingdom of Poland; but the queen interposed her authority against it, 'refusing,' says an historian, 'to further his advancement, out of fear that she should lose the jewel of her times.' The Protestants of the Netherlands, having solicited the assistance of England to relieve them from the Spanish yoke, a military force was sent over under the command of Sir Philip, who, on his arrival at Flushing, was appointed colonel of all the Dutch regiments. Not long after the earl of Leicester joined him with additional troops, and Sidney was promoted to the rank of general of the horse. On the 22nd of September, 1586, he fell in with a convoy sent by the enemy to Zutphen; and, though the English troops were inferior to the enemy, they gained the victory; but it was dearly purchased by the loss of their commander, who, after one horse was shot under him, mounted another, and continued the fight till he received a ball in the left thigh, which proved fatal. As he was borne from the field, languid with the loss of blood, he asked for water, but just as the bottle was put to his lips, seeing a dying soldier looking wistfully at it, he resigned it, saying, 'This man's necessity is greater than mine.' He died on the 15th October, and his body was brought over and interred in St. Paul's Cathedral. Besides the romance of Arcadia, he wrote 'A Defence of Poesy;' 'Sonnets and Poems.'

SIDONIUS, APOLLINARIS. *See* APOLLINARIS.

SIEYÈS, EMMANUEL JOSEPH, Count, better known as Abbé, a French statesman, born 3 May, 1748, at Fréjus. He was brought up to an ecclesiastical life, and having finished his studies in the university of Paris, was, at the proper age, chosen one of the grand vicars to the bishop of Chartres. The Abbé Sieyès, at the time of the American Revolution, abandoned his religious pursuits to enter into the field of politics, where he acquired some repute by his publications and the new doctrines which he broached. When Louis XVI. convoked the States-General, and his ministers invited the writers of all countries to communicate their ideas, the Abbé Sieyès published his famous work entitled 'What is the Third Estate?' This work produced a great effect, and the author was returned by the city of Paris as one of the members of the States-General, and he was exceedingly active in that assembly. On 8 July, 1789, he moved to dismiss the troops assembled round Paris and Versailles, because the king might employ that force to awe the assembly; and he and Mirabeau suggested that general arming which was effected under the name of the National Guard. On 10 Aug., in the same year, he opposed the motion for suppressing tithes. In Sept. following he strenuously contended against the absolute veto which Mirabeau wished to grant to the king; and he laid down the plan of a constitutional system, which was not approved at that time, and, of course, was not discussed. He then suggested another proposition for dividing France into departments and districts, which was at once adopted. In 1790 he was particularly active in the committees, brought forward a project for repressing the licentiousness of the press, and voted for the establishment of civil and criminal juries. When the king fled to Varennes, Thomas Payne proposed to establish a republic; and he published several articles in the 'Moniteur' on that subject, in which he invited the Abbé Sieyès, whom he thought to be a republican, to publish his opinions. Sieyès replied, 'That he was in favour of a monarchy, and that he preferred it because the best monarchy was that under which the people enjoyed most liberty; and the people were certain of more liberty under a monarchy than under a republic.' Subsequently to this period he took little share in the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. He was, however, elected to the Convention, where he voted for the death of the king. In 1793 he presented a project for organising the ministry of war; and at the end of that year, when the authorities celebrated the Feast of Reason, and demanded the sacrifice, among others, of the Abbé's letters of priesthood, he renounced them, together with his benefice of 10,000 francs. In the early part of 1795 he frequently appeared in the tribune to attack the partisans of Robespierre, and he was appointed a member of the Committee of Public Safety. A popular insurrection having broken out at the end of March, he established a general police to secure the Convention against future attacks. In April he was sent to Holland with Rewbell, to conclude a treaty between that country and France. On his return he was called to the committee charged to prepare the constitution of the year III. (1795); but the committee rejected his proposition for a constitutional jury, and he, in consequence, abstained from joining in their labours. In 1798 he was sent ambassador to Berlin. In May, 1799, he was chosen a director, in the room of Rewbell, and afterwards became president. It was while he was invested with this character, and by his influence, that the celebrated Revolution of the 18th of Brumaire took place, which led to the elevation of Bonaparte. On 4 April, 1814, he submitted to the Bourbons; but on the return of Bonaparte he was created a peer of France. In 1816 he was obliged to remove to Brussels. After the Revolution of 1830 he, like all other French exiles, returned to his native country; but he never reappeared on the political scene. Died at Paris 20 June, 1836.

SIGNORELLI, LUCA, a painter, born at Cortona 1439; died 1521.

SIGONIUS, CHARLES, an eminent classical antiquary, born at Modena 1524. He studied physic at Bologna, but renounced that profession for polite literature, and became professor of Greek. He died 12 Aug., 1584. His works were printed at Milan in 1734, in 6 vols., folio.

SILIUS ITALICUS, CAIUS, a Latin poet, born A.D. 15. He was a pleader at Rome, where he rose to the consular dignity under Nero, to whose cruelties he is said to have been instrumental. Vespasian, however, made him proconsul of Asia, and he enjoyed the villa at Tusculum which had belonged to Cicero, and the estate near Naples which had been the property of Virgil. In his retirement he wrote a poem on the Second Punic War. Silius ended his life by voluntary starvation A.D. 100. The best edition of his poem is by Ruperti, 2 vols., Göttingen, 1795-98. There are English versions of it by Thomas Ross, Alsop, and H. W. Tytler.

SILLIMAN, BENJAMIN, a celebrated American chemist, founder of 'Silliman's Journal,' died 24 Nov., 1864.

SILVA, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French physician and medical writer, born at Bordeaux 1682; died at Paris, 1742.

SILVERIUS, Pope, succeeded Agapetus I. 536; died June, 538.

SILVESTER I. (St.) succeeded Pope St. Miltiades 31 Jan., 314; died 31 Dec., 335.

SILVESTER II., *Gerbert*, a native of Auvergne, succeeded Gregory V. 19 Feb., 999; died 12 March, 1003.

SILVESTRE, ISRAEL, a French engraver, born 1621 at Nancy. He studied under Henriot, who was his mother's brother, after which he went to Rome, and, on his return, was appointed drawing-master to the dauphin. He executed many fine plates under the patronage of Louis XIV., who assigned him apartments in the Louvre, with a pension. Died 1691.

SILVESTRE, LOUIS, a painter, born at Paris 1675. He studied under Le Brun and Boullagne; after which he became principal painter to the elector of Saxony, who conferred on him the rank of nobility, and made him director of the Academy of Dresden. Died 14 April, 1760.

SIMEON OF DURHAM. *See* SIMON.

SIMEON-STYLITES, an eastern saint, was the son of a shepherd in Cilicia. He entered a monastery when young, but afterwards took up his residence on the summit of a desolate mountain, whither the fame of his sanctity drew after him a number of disciples. To avoid intrusion he placed himself on the top of a pillar, where he remained many years, and his example was followed by other ascetics. Simeon died in 461. Dr. Milner conjectures that the round towers in Ireland were constructed by anchorets, in imitation of the Syrian Stylites.

SIMEON, CHARLES, was born at Reading 24 Sept., 1759, and educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. He was incumbent of Trinity Church, Cambridge, from 1783 till his death on 13 Nov., 1836. Mr. Simeon was an earnest divine of the 'Evangelical' school, and established a society for purchasing advowsons, and thereby planting in many populous districts ministers devoted to his peculiar opinions. His works were published in 1832 in 21 large volumes, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne. These works consist of 2536 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary on every book of the Old and New Testament. A biography of Mr. Simeon, by the Rev. W. Carus, was published in 1847.

SIMEONS, JOSEPH, a Jesuit, was a native of Hampshire. After teaching the belles lettres at St. Omer, and philosophy, theology, and Scripture at Liège, he was appointed, in Jan., 1647, rector of the English College at Rome for three years. Subsequently he presided over his brethren at Liège, and then proceeded to England, where he was provincial of his order. It was he who reconciled the duke of York, afterwards James II., to the Catholic faith. Father Simeons died in London 24 July, 1671. He wrote two Latin tragedies, 'Zeno et Mercia,' Rome, 1648; 'Quinque Tragediæ,' Liège, 1656; 'Answer to Dr. Pierce's Sermon preached before his Majesty, 1 Feb., 1663,' London, 1663.—*Oliver.*

SIMMS, FREDERICK WALTER, F.G.S., author of 'The Public Works of Great Britain,' and treatises on practical engineering, died in London 27 Feb., 1865, aged 61.

SIMON OF DURHAM, an English chronicler in the twelfth century. He became an eminent teacher at Oxford, and afterwards precentor of the church of Durham, where he died about 1135. He adopted as his own Turgot's History of Durham, which was continued by John, prior of Hexham, to 1156. Simon's history was printed in the 'Decem Scriptores,' and separately in 1732.

SIMON STOCK (St.), was born in Kent 1185, and joined the Carmelite order, of which he became general. He died at Bordeaux 16 May, 1265, after having written several pious books. It is related that the Blessed Virgin appeared to St. Simon Stock in a vision, and gave him the Scapulary as a token of her special protection to all who should wear it. The office and festival of the Scapular have been approved by the Holy See.

SIMON, RICHARD, a French divine, born at Dieppe 1638. He became a priest of the Oratory, and lecturer in philosophy at the college of Juilly, where he wrote several of his works, of which the most celebrated was the 'Critical History of the Old Testament,' which appeared in 1678, and, though suppressed, was republished in Latin at Amsterdam, and in English at London. Soon after this Father Simon quitted the congregation of the Oratory, and settled at Paris, where he wrote 'Disquisitiones criticæ de variis per diversa loca et tempora Bibliorum editionibus,' which involved him in a dispute with Le Clerc and Dupin. In 1689 he published 'A critical History of the New Testament,' and in 1702 a French translation of the New Testament, with remarks, in 2 vols. This learned man died at Dieppe 11 April, 1712. He was the author of several other works, all exhibiting a great extent of learning, especially in the oriental languages, but mixed with much conceit and scepticism.

SIMONIDES, a Grecian poet and philosopher, born at Ceos, one of the Cyclades, B.C. 558. He lived on terms of intimacy with Hiero, king of Syracuse, who once asking of him a definition of the Deity, Simonides desired a day for consideration, and, on the demand being renewed, made the same request, till at last the monarch demanded the reason of this delay. 'It is,' said he, 'because the longer I reflect upon the question, the more difficult it appears.' Simonides lived to the age of ninety-two, and the only fault of which he was

accused was avarice. He was the instructor of Pindar, and gained the prize in poetry when eighty years old. A fragment of his, on the characters of women, has been preserved by Stobæus, and his poetical remains are in Stephens's Pindar and other collections.

SIMPLICIUS, a philosopher of the sixth century, was born in Cilicia. He was the disciple of Ammonius, the Peripatetic, and settled at Athens, where he laboured to effect a union of the different sects without success. Simplicius wrote Commentaries on the works of Aristotle, and also a valuable one upon Epictetus, of which last Dean Stanhope published a translation in 1704.

SIMPSON, ELSPETH. *See* BUCHAN.

SIMPSON, Sir JAMES YOUNG, Bart., M.D., the discoverer of the anæsthetical properties of chloroform, was born at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, 1811. He was appointed professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh 1840, and he introduced chloroform in 1847; after which date, in addition to other professional occupations, he was engaged in demonstrating, by the results of an immense experience, the safety of anæsthetic midwifery. In 1849 he was elected president of the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians, and in 1853 a foreign associate of the French Academy of Medicine. He was created a baronet 1866, and died at Edinburgh 6 May, 1870. Sir J. Simpson's professional works are numerous, and have been translated into nearly every European language. The first volume of his 'Selected Obstetrical and Gynæcological Works' appeared in 1871, under the editorship of J. Watt Black, M.D.

SIMPSON, THOMAS, a mathematician, born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, 20 Aug., 1710. His parents were too poor to give him an education, and he was, when very young, placed at the loom, as a weaver of stuffs. By means of a travelling pedlar he gained some knowledge of arithmetic and astrology, and being anxious for further improvement, he visited London in 1732, and worked for some time in Spitalfields, employing his leisure hours in study, and also in teaching others. So great was his progress that in 1737 he published his excellent Treatise on Fluxions, which brought him into considerable notice. In 1740 appeared his book on annuities and chances, which occasioned a dispute between him and Le Moivre. In 1746 he was appointed professor of mathematics at the military school of Woolwich. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died 14 May, 1761, and a pension was granted to his widow from the crown. Besides the above works he wrote the Elements of Algebra and Geometry, and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

SIMSON, ROBERT, M.D., a mathematician, was born at Kirton Hall, in Ayrshire, 14 Oct., 1687. He studied at Glasgow, where he obtained the degree of doctor in medicine. He was chosen professor of mathematics in 1711, and continued to discharge that office with the highest reputation for nearly fifty years. Died 1 Oct., 1768. His works are, Conic Sections; The Loci Plan ad Apollonius restored; Euclid's Elements; Posthumous Tracts, printed in 1776; and papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

SINCLAIR, CATHARINE, sixth daughter of Sir John Sinclair, was born in Edinburgh 17 April, 1800. At fourteen years of age she was regularly installed as her father's secretary, writing from his dictation five or six hours daily for many years. During this period she composed two little volumes for children; but her career as an authoress did not commence in earnest till after her father's death in 1835. The success of her first novel, 'Modern Accomplishments,' led to the production, during the next year, of a second volume, entitled 'Modern Society,' both being intended to illustrate the effect of a sound religious training on the female character. These works were succeeded by 'Hill and Valley,' a record of a tour through Wales, and by 'Scotland and the Scotch.' 'Holiday House,' published 1839, depicts the days of her own childhood. The illness and death of a younger sister led to her first work of a strictly serious character, 'The Journey of Life,' which was followed by 'The Business of Life.' Her subsequent writings consisted of various novels relating to fashionable life, which, under the titles of 'The Mysterious Marriage,' 'Modern Flirtations,' 'Lord and Lady Harcourt,' and 'Beatrice,' were extensively read both in England and America. She also published a story entitled 'Cross Purposes,' and 'The Kaleidoscope of Anecdotes and Aphorisms.' During the latter part of her life Miss Sinclair devoted most of her time to the superintendence of a charitable institution at Edinburgh. She died 6 Aug., 1864.

SINCLAIR, or SINCLARE, GEORGE, professor of philosophy at Glasgow. Being a zealous covenanter, he lost his place at the Restoration, after which he acted as an engineer, and was employed in water-works and the draining of mines. At the Revolution he was restored to his professorship, which he held to his death in 1696. His works are, 'Tyrocinia Mathematica;' 'Ars nova et magna Gravitatis et Levitatis;' 'Hydrostatics;' 'Hydrostatical Experiments;' 'Principles of Astronomy and Navigation;' and 'Satan's Invisible World,' a treatise on witches and apparitions.

SINCLAIR, Sir JOHN, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S., a political and agricultural writer, and general statist, was born at Thurso Castle, Caithness-shire, 10 May, 1754, being the son of George Sinclair, Esq., of Ulbster, heritable sheriff of Caithness (descended from the ancient earls of that county), by the Hon. Janet Sutherland, youngest daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, and sister of William, sixteenth earl of Sutherland. He studied in the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Oxford, was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates (1775), and was also called to the English bar (1782); but he preferred public life to following the profession of the law. At the general election of 1780 Mr. Sinclair was elected M.P. for the county of Caithness, and at first gave his support to the cabinet of Lord North, then assailed by a very strong opposition in Parliament. He was re-elected in 1790, 1802, and 1807; but, as the county of Caithness was, at that time, only alternately represented in Parliament with Bute, he was, in 1784, chosen for Lostwithiel, Cornwall, and in 1796 for Petersfield, Hampshire. With the exception of a brief interval, he continued a member of the House of Commons till July, 1811, being a space of more than thirty years. In 1782 he published two political tracts, one on Parliamentary Reform, the other 'On the Naval Strength of the British Empire.' From this period till his death there was scarcely any topic in the whole range of political, statistical, or medical science, on which he did not

issue from the press some pamphlet or other publication; and for nearly half a century he filled a very prominent place as a public man. In 1786 he undertook an extensive tour in the north of Europe, and in the same year he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. In 1791 he procured the establishment of a society in Scotland for the improvement of wool; and the very useful Board of Agriculture, the labours of which are so well known, in 1793: of both these he was appointed president. In 1810 he was honoured with a seat at the Privy Council board. His literary works were incessantly issuing from the press for more than half a century. The 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' which brought him into an extended correspondence with upwards of a thousand individuals, was an unexampled undertaking. His 'History of the Revenue of Great Britain,' 'Considerations on Militias and Standing Armies,' 'Addresses, &c., to the Landed Interest on various important Subjects,' 'Essays on Agriculture,' 'An Account of the Northern Districts of Scotland,' 'The Code of Health and Longevity,' his publication of the originals of the Ossianic poems, with an accompanying Dissertation, the Agricultural Practice of Scotland, and Papers on the Bullion Question are among the most elaborate of his works. He died at his house in George Street, Edinburgh, 21 Dec., 1835.

SINGER, JOSEPH HENDERSON, D.D., an Irish prelate, was born about 1786, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became a fellow 1810. Subsequently he was appointed regius professor of divinity, and in 1852 was raised to the bishopric of Meath. Died 16 July, 1866. He amassed a large fortune out of the revenues of his see.

SINGH, RUNJEET. *See* RUNJEET.

SINGLETON, HENRY, a painter, born in London 1766; died 15 Sept., 1839.

SIONITA, GABRIEL, a Maronite, and professor of oriental languages at Rome and Paris, assisted Le Jay in his Polyglot Bible, and published a translation of the Arabic geography, with the title of 'Geographia Nubiensis.' Died 1648.

SIRMOND, JACQUES, a Jesuit, born at Riom 22 Oct., 1559. He became an eminent tutor in the college at Paris; but in 1590 Acquaviva, the general of his order, called him to Rome, and made him his secretary. On his return to Paris he devoted himself to literary researches, and published the works of several writers in the Middle Ages, particularly Sidonius Apollinaris. In 1637 he was appointed confessor to Louis XIII., on whose death he left the court, and resumed his favourite pursuits. His works amount to 15 vols. folio. Died 7 Oct., 1651. His nephew, *Jean Sirmond* (b. about 1589; d. 1649), was a member of the French Academy, and historiographer of France. He wrote a Life of Cardinal Amboise, &c.

SISINNIUS, a Syrian, succeeded Pope John VII. 18 Jan., 708, and died suddenly 6 Feb. following.

SISMONDI, JEAN CHARLES LÉONARD SIMONDE DE, the eminent historian, was born at Geneva 9 May, 1773. In 1792, on the subversion of the government of that republic, of which his father was a member, he and all his family took refuge in England. They returned to Geneva in the summer of 1794, and six weeks after their return their house was pillaged, and he and his father were arrested. They were condemned to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of two-fifths of their fortune. On his release M. Sismondi settled in Tuscany; but a revolution which broke out there again involved him in difficulties. The French imprisoned him as being an aristocrat, and the insurgents as being a Frenchman. In the autumn of 1800 he once more took up his residence in Geneva; and in 1801 he published his first work, 'A View of the Tuscan Agriculture.' From this period he was a fertile author, and acquired a high reputation. In all his writings he professed republican principles and during the first period of the reign of Napoleon M. Sismondi would neither take office under him nor even, as almost all other authors did, offer him the incense of his brain. During the reign of the Hundred Days, however, M. Sismondi, who considered that the cause of freedom was linked with that of the emperor, exerted his talents to induce the French to rally round the standard of Napoleon. At the same time he refused the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and declared that he would not accept any office or recompense. Besides several minor, but excellent works, he was the author of many historical works of great value, all written in French, particularly the 'History of the Italian Republics,' 16 vols., 1807-18; 'The Literature of the South of Europe,' 4 vols., 1813, translated into English by T. Roscoe; 'History of the French,' 31 vols., 1821 *et seq.* He wrote in English, for Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, 'The Italian Republics,' 1832, and 'The Fall of the Roman Empire,' 1835. M. Sismondi's house at Geneva was the resort of every distinguished foreigner who visited that city. He died there 25 June, 1842.

SIXTUS I., a Roman, succeeded Pope Alexander I. 117; died 127.

SIXTUS II., an Athenian, elected Pope after Stephen 257. He suffered martyrdom, with his disciple St. Laurence, 6 Aug., 259.

SIXTUS III., a priest of the Roman church, succeeded Pope Celestine 432, and died 18 Aug., 440.

SIXTUS IV., *Francesco Albisola della Rovera*, succeeded Paul II. 9 Aug., 1471; died 13 Aug., 1484.

SIXTUS V., *Felice Peretti*, born 1521; succeeded Gregory XIII. 24 April, 1585; died 27 Aug. 1590.

SKELTON, JOHN, a poet, who was probably of an ancient Cumberland family, is said to have been born in Norfolk. He had his education in the university of Cambridge, as he himself expressly declares. In 1473 he was employed as an occasional clerk in the office of the receipt of the Exchequer. He graduated M.A. at Cambridge 1484, being then distinguished as a poet. He acquired great reputation for scholarship, and, in or before 1490, was laureated at Oxford. This was a degree in grammar, including rhetoric and versification. He was also laureated beyond seas, probably at Louvain, and in 1493 he was laureated by the university of Cambridge, having subsequently a special privilege to use there the habit granted him by the king. He took orders 1498, and soon afterwards became rector of Diss, Norfolk. He is styled the king's orator, and was tutor to Henry, duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII. Skelton was originally patronised by Cardinal Wolsey; but, from some unexplained cause, became the bitterest enemy of that prelate, attacking him with remarkable boldness, and with a fierceness of invective which has never been surpassed. To screen himself from the cardinal he

was obliged to take sanctuary at Westminster, being kindly received and protected by Abbot Islip. In this asylum he appeared to have remained till his death on 21 June, 1529. He was secretly married, and had children. An excellent edition of his Poetical Works, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, was published in 2 vols. 8vo., 1843.

SKINNER, STEPHEN, M.D., was born in or near London about 1622, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. After graduating at Heidelberg he settled as a physician at Lincoln, where he died 5 Sept., 1667. His works on philology were published by Thomas Henshaw, under the title of 'Etymologicon Linguæ Anglicanæ,' 1671.

SLATER, EDWARD, an English Benedictine monk, whose merits recommended him to the Holy See for the office of bishop in the English East India possessions. Cardinal Litta consecrated him by the title of Ruspa (a town near Carthage) on 28 June, 1818, at Rome. His residence was chiefly in the Mauritius, which he quitted 14 June, 1832, and died at sea three days afterwards. He published 'Letters on Roman Catholic Tenets,' 1813.—*Oliver.*

SLATTERY, MICHAEL, Catholic archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland, and bishop of Emly, died at Thurles 4 Feb., 1857, aged 72.

SLAUGHTER, EDWARD, an English Jesuit, died at Liège 20 Jan., 1729, æt. 74. He wrote 'Grammatica Hebraica,' 12mo., Amsterdam, 1699, reprinted at Rome 1834; and 'Arithmetica,' 12mo., Liège, 1702, reprinted 1725.

SLEIDAN, JOHN, a German historian, born 1506, at a place of the same name in the duchy of Juliers. He was, for some time, secretary to Cardinal du Bellay; but, having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he retired to Strasburg, where he was employed in public negotiations, and obtained a pension. Died 31 Oct., 1556. His principal work is a history of the Reformation, written in elegant Latin, and entitled 'De Statu Religionis et Reipublicæ Carolo Quinto Cæsare,' 1555. It has been translated into English.

SLEZER, Captain JOHN, a German, who visited Scotland 1669. In 1671 he was appointed chief engineer, and in 1677 lieutenant to the artillery. He was also surveyor of royal stores and magazines in the kingdom of Scotland. His 'Theatrum Scotiæ' containing the Prospects of their Majesties' Castles and Palaces: together with those of the most considerable Towns and Colleges, &c.,' appeared originally in 1693. Died Nov., 1717.

SLINGELANDT, JOHN PETER VAN, a painter, born at Leyden 1640; died 7 Dec., 1691.

SLOANE, Sir HANS, a physician, born 16 April, 1660, at Killileagh, co. Down, Ireland, where his father was collector of the taxes. He is supposed to have graduated at Montpellier, where he resided some time, and was esteemed by Tournefort, Chirac, and Magnol. In 1684 he settled in London, and was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, as well as a member of the College of Physicians. In 1687 he went to Jamaica, as physician to the duke of Albemarle; but his grace dying soon afterwards, Dr. Sloane did not continue there above fifteen months, when he returned to England with a rich store of plants. On being chosen secretary to the Royal Society (1693) he revived the publication of their Transactions, which had been suspended some years. This office he held till 1712. In 1701 he was created M.D. at Oxford, and he was also an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1707 he published the first volume of his Voyage to Jamaica; but the second did not appear till 1725. He attended Queen Anne in her last illness, and, on the accession of George I., was created a baronet. He was also appointed physician-general to the army, which place he enjoyed till 1727, when he became physician to George II. In 1719 he was elected president of the College of Physicians, and, on the death of Newton, he was placed in the chair of the Royal Society. The first of these situations he resigned in 1733, and the latter in 1740. He died at Chelsea 11 Jan., 1752. His collection of curiosities he left to the public, on condition that £20,000 should be paid for it to his family, which was acceded to by Parliament; and thus commenced the British Museum, which was opened 1759. Sir Hans, in his lifetime, gave a freehold at Chelsea to the Company of Apothecaries, for a botanical garden.

SMALBROKE, RICHARD, D.D., was born at Birmingham 1672, and became a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1723 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's, and in 1730 was translated to Lichfield and Coventry. He distinguished himself as a controversialist on the Trinity, against Whiston, and also in answer to Woolston on the Miracles. The bishop likewise published some sermons and charges, in one of which he made an allusion to Warburton's Divine Legation, which drew a severe reply from that writer. Died 22 Dec., 1749.

SMALRIDGE, GEORGE, D.D., born at Lichfield 1663, and educated at Oxford, became bishop of Bristol 1714, and died 27 Sept., 1719. A volume containing sixty of his Sermons was published 1724.

SMARAGDUS. *See* ARDO.

SMART, CHRISTOPHER, a poet, born at Shipbourne, Kent, 11 April, 1722. He was educated first at Maidstone, and next at Durham, where he experienced the friendship of the duchess of Cleveland, who allowed him £40 a year till her death (1742). From Durham he went, in 1739, to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where, in 1745, he obtained a fellowship. In 1747 he took his master's degree, and became a candidate for the Seatonian prize, which he gained four times. In 1753 he quitted college on his marriage with Miss Carnan, the daughter of Mrs. Newbery, wife of the bookseller, with whom he became associated in a periodical publication called 'The Midwife, or the Old Woman's Magazine,' which was soon dropped for want of encouragement. In 1752 he published a volume of poems, which being criticised by Dr. Hill, he retorted in a poem called 'The Hilliad.' After this Smart engaged in a monthly magazine named 'The Universal Visitor,' which also failed. He now became deranged, and was sent to a madhouse, where he composed a 'Song to David;' and, being debarred pen and ink, wrote it with a coal, or anything that came in his way, upon the wainscot. After his recovery he published a prose translation of Horace, and in 1764 produced 'Hannah,' an oratorio, which was followed by 'An Ode to the Earl of Northumberland.' The following year he published 'A poetical Translation of Phædrus,' with the original text, and in 1767 a metrical version of Horace. His last performance was entitled 'The Parables of our Saviour, done into familiar verse.' He died in the rules of the Bench 18 May, 1770. In 1791 the poetical works of Smart were published, with memoirs of his life.

SMEATON, JOHN, an engineer, born 28 May, 1724, at Austhorpe, near Leeds. He displayed his genius for mechanics at a very early age; and his father, who was an attorney, allowed him to follow the bent of his inclination. In 1750 he began business in Holborn, as a mathematical instrument maker, and in 1753 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1759 he received the gold medal, for a paper on the powers of wind and water to turn mills. In that year he completed the building of the Eddystone Lighthouse, upon new principles, the particulars of which he published 1791. In 1764 he was appointed one of the receivers of the Derwentwater estate, which he improved to the advantage of Greenwich Hospital. He also made the river Calder navigable, and superintended the execution of the great canal in Scotland. In 1771 he became a proprietor of the works for supplying Greenwich and Deptford with water. His last public employment was that of engineer for the improvement of Ramsgate Harbour. He died at Austhorpe 28 Oct., 1792.

SMEDLEY, FRANCIS EDWARD, an English novelist, born 1819; died 1 May, 1864. His principal works are, 'Lewis Arundel, or the Railroad of Life,' 1852; 'Harry Coverdale's Courtship,' 1854-5; and 'The Fortunes of the Colville Family,' 1856.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, M.D., a celebrated accoucheur, was a native of Scotland. He settled in London, where he read lectures, and had great practice. Died near Lanark 1763.

SMELLIE, WILLIAM, a printer of Edinburgh, born 1740; died 24 June, 1795. He obtained some eminence as a naturalist, and published a translation of Buffon, 1790; 'Philosophy of Natural History,' &c.

SMIRKE, ROBERT, R.A., a painter, born at Wigton, near Carlisle, 1752; died in London 5 Jan., 1845. His pictures were, for the most part, of an historical or imaginative character, his favourite subjects being from Scripture, Shakspere, English history, the Arabian Nights, and Don Quixote.

SMIRKE, Sir ROBERT, an architect, son of the above, was born 1780. He studied for some time in the office of Sir John Soane, and subsequently spent several years in Italy, Sicily, and Greece, visiting at intervals the principal cities of Europe. He was elected R.A. 1813, and in 1823 was entrusted with the building of the British Museum, and shortly after with the new Post Office. Having been for many years architect to the old Board of Works, he was knighted, in recognition of his valuable services, when, in 1831, that board was reconstituted. For a long time he held the office of treasurer to the Royal Academy, but relinquished this appointment on going to reside at Cheltenham in 1850. Died 18 April, 1867.

SMITH, ADAM, LL.D., an eminent writer, born 5 June, 1723, at Kirkaldy, where his father, who died a little time before the birth of this child, was comptroller of the Customs. He received his education at Kirkaldy School, whence he removed to Glasgow, and, in 1740, to Balliol College, Oxford, which he left without a degree. In 1757 he was elected professor of logic at Glasgow; but the next year he removed to the chair of moral philosophy. In 1759 he published his 'Theory of Moral Sentiments,' to which was afterwards added 'A Dissertation on the Origin of Languages.' In 1763 he resigned his professorship to accompany the duke of Buccleuch on his travels. In 1776 he published his great work entitled 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations,' 2 vols. For this he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Customs in Scotland; on which he settled at Edinburgh, where he died 8 July, 1790. Dr. Smith was the friend of Hume, whose memoir he published.

SMITH, ALBERT, an author and popular lecturer, born at Chertsey, 24 May, 1816. His father was a surgeon, in very good country practice; and the son was brought up to the same profession, but abandoned it for literature. Coming to London (1841) he became a contributor to various magazines, and wrote the following novels: 'The Wassail Bowl,' 'The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury,' 'The Scattergood Family,' 'The Marchioness of Brinvilliers,' 'Christopher Tadpole,' and 'The Pottleton Legacy.' Afterwards he wrote many 'Physiologies' of the various classes of London society—'The Gent,' 'The Ballet Girl,' 'The Idler upon Town,' 'The Flirt,' 'Stuck-up People'—which had a great sale. In 1849 he visited the East, and, on his return, published the result of his observations in 'A Month at Constantinople.' He also brought out a public entertainment, 'The Overland Mail' (May, 1850). In 1851 he visited the Alps, and succeeded in gaining the summit of Mont Blanc. On 15 March, 1852, he produced at the Egyptian Hall his entertainment of 'The Ascent of Mont Blanc,' in which he achieved an unprecedented success. Subsequently (1858) he visited China, and on his return gave a Chinese entertainment; but it was soon replaced by the more popular Story of Mont Blanc. This Mr. Smith continued to repeat till within two days of his death, which occurred at Fulham 23 May, 1860.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Scotch Catholic prelate, born at Fochabers, Morayshire, 1684, was consecrated bishop of Mosynopolis 1735, and nominated coadjutor to Bishop Gordon, whom he succeeded (1746) as sole Vicar Apostolic of the Lowland District. Died at Edinburgh, 21 Aug., 1766. Another *Alexander Smith* was born at Cuttlebrae, in the Enzie, 24 Jan., 1813; nominated coadjutor to Bishop Murdoch, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, 1847, being consecrated bishop of Parium; and died at Glasgow 15 June, 1861.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, a Scotch poet, born in or about 1830. He was son of a pattern designer in Kilmarnock, and followed, in early life, his father's business. He was designer to a lace manufactory in Glasgow, where in 1853 he published his first volume, 'A Life Drama,' portions of which had appeared in the previous year, in the 'Critic.' In 1854 he was appointed secretary to the university of Edinburgh, and though that office was not quite a sinecure, it gave him leisure to pursue a literary career. Accordingly, in 1855, he, in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Dobell, published 'Sonnets on the (Crimean) War;' and in 1857 he gave forth 'City Poems' and 'Edwin of Deira.' Subsequently he devoted his talents mainly to prose writing. In 1865 he published 'A Summer in Skye,' which contains some charming descriptions of Edinburgh and its people, and of Scottish scenery. His 'Dreamthorp' and 'Alfred Hagart's Household' were also very popular. He was likewise a frequent contributor to magazine and journalistic literature, and edited a beautiful edition of Burns. Mr. Smith died at Wardie, near Edinburgh, 5 Jan. 1867.

SMITH, EDMUND, the son of Mr. Neale, a merchant, by a daughter of Baron Lechmere, was born 1668. He adopted the name of Smith out of gratitude to a relation, who placed him in Westminster School, whence he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished by his talents; but, unfortunately, his manners did not correspond, and he was expelled the college. He then retired to London, where, in 1707, he produced a tragedy called 'Phædra and Hippolytus,' which was performed with applause. Smith died of intemperance July, 1710. His other works consist only of a few odes, a poem to the memory of John Philips, and a Latin oration in honour of Sir Thomas Bodley.

SMITH, Dr. GEORGE, of Trevor, died at Camborne, Cornwall, 30 Aug., 1868, aged 68. He was a distinguished member of the Wesleyan body, and married, at the age of 28, a daughter of Mr. W. Blackford, inventor of 'the miner's safety fuse,' which afterwards came into general use in the mining district, under the joint direction of the inventor and his son-in-law. Dr. Smith published a lecture on the Chronology of the Book of Genesis, which was followed by an Essay on 'The Origin and Antiquity of Alphabetical Characters.' His next effort was of a more pretentious character—a volume on 'The Religion of Ancient Britain Historically considered.' His chief literary work, however, was 'Sacred Annals; or the History and Religion of Mankind from the Creation to the Time of Christ.' Several other works, chiefly on theological subjects, issued from his pen, the most popular being his 'History of Wesleyan Methodism.'

SMITH, Sir HARRY GEORGE WAKELYN, Bart. G.C.B., lieutenant-general, was born at Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, 1788. Entering the army he distinguished himself in the Peninsula and in America. He was present at Waterloo, and afterwards served in Canada and the West Indies. In 1827 he was transferred to the Cape of Good Hope, and commanded a division throughout the Kaffir war (1834). In 1839 he was appointed adjutant-general to the forces in India, and was present at the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore, for his gallantry in which action he was made a K.C.B. He took a leading part in the wars against the Sikhs in the Punjab, and was in command of a division at Moodkee, and of the reserve at Ferozepore. A few days later the Sikh forces crossed the river Sutlej, and took their position at Aliwal. Lord Gough immediately despatched Sir Harry Smith, with 7000 men and 24 guns, to relieve Loodianah. On 28 Jan., 1846, Sir Harry Smith led the main charge in the battle of Aliwal, carrying the village at the point of the bayonet, and capturing all the enemy's guns, to the number of sixty-seven—a success which enabled him to go to the assistance of the commander-in-chief, and to join in the final and crowning victory of Sobraon (10 Feb.), which crushed the last hopes of the Sikhs, and secured the possession of the Punjab to the British. For these services he received the special thanks of the duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, the two houses of Parliament, and the East India Company, and the freedom of the City of London, was made a baronet and G.C.B., and was soon afterwards appointed to the colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade. In 1847 he was nominated to the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, and, as commander-in-chief, he there attacked and defeated the rebel boers at Boem Plats 29 Aug., 1848; but in 1851, while the Kaffir war was raging, he was superseded. Died in London 12 Oct., 1860. He married Donna Maria Juana de los Dolores de Leon, who died in Oct., 1872.

SMITH, HENRY, an eloquent preacher, called *Silver-tongued Smith*, born at Withcote, Leicestershire, 1560, became a fellow-commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1573, and afterwards studied at Oxford, though he does not appear to have graduated in either university. Becoming a minister, he was elected (1587) lecturer of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand, London, by the rector and congregation. Here he obtained unbounded popularity, being esteemed the miracle and wonder of his age for his prodigious memory and for his fluent, eloquent, and practical way of preaching. His contemporaries styled him Silver-tongued Smith, and the Chrysostom of England. Bishop Aylmer suspended him from the ministry for a time in 1588. Smith died 1591, and was buried at Husband's Bosworth, in his native county. Probably the prose writing of this, the richest period of English literature, contains nothing finer than some of his sermons, which were published in 2 collected form, 'together with other his learned treatises,' by Thomas Fuller, B.D., 1657 and 1675. —*Athen. Cantab.*

SMITH, HORACE and JAMES, two brothers who acquired fame in the literary world, were the sons of Robert Smith, F.R.S., F.S.A., solicitor to the Board of Ordnance. They were both born in London; James on 10 Feb., 1775; Horace on 31 Dec., 1779. The elder brother, James, followed the profession of his father, and succeeded to the office of solicitor of the Customs. Horace was a stockbroker. The first effusions of the celebrated brothers were contributed to the 'Pic Nic,' a newspaper founded by Col. Greville (1802), in connection with a society principally formed for the production of amateur theatricals; and they next wrote several of the prefaces to a new edition of 'Bell's British Theatre,' which was published under the sanction of Mr. Cumberland's name. From 1807 to 1810 they were contributors to the 'Monthly Mirror,' in which originally appeared the imitations entitled 'Horace in London,' which were subsequently collected in a volume. The celebrated 'Rejected Addresses,' put forth on the opening of Drury Lane Theatre, in Oct., 1812, were also their joint performance. Horace Smith was a successful novelist, his principal works of fiction being 'Brambletye House,' 'Tor Hill,' 'Reuben Apsley,' 'Zillah,' 'The New Forest,' 'Walter Colyton,' 'Jane Lomax,' 'The Moneyed Man,' 'Adam Brown,' and 'Arthur Arundel.' James Smith died in London 24 Dec., 1839. Horace survived till 12 July, 1849, when he died at Tunbridge Wells.

SMITH, JAMES, D.D., a Catholic prelate, was a native of Hampshire, and received his education in the English College at Douay, where he entered into the ecclesiastical state, was made professor of philosophy, and created D.D. (1680). He succeeded Dr. Gage as president of the college 1682. By the interest of the Queen Dowager Catharine he was nominated for the episcopal dignity; and he was consecrated in Somerset House 23 May, 1688, by the title of Bishop of Callipolis, the queen-dowager making him a present of two hundred guineas. There were now four bishops in England—Leyburn, Giffard, Ellis, and Smith. Each had £1000 a year settled upon him out of the

Exchequer, and £500 apiece at their first setting out. To Smith was entrusted the superintendence of the Northern District. At the Revolution he retired to a gentleman's seat in the country, where he resided till his death, 20 May, 1711.

SMITH, JAMES, of Deanston, an eminent scientific agriculturist, was born at Glasgow 3 Jan., 1789, and died June, 1850.

SMITH, Sir JAMES EDWARD, M.D., an eminent physician and botanist, one of the founders and first president of the Linnæan Society, was born at Norwich 1759, and died 17 March, 1828.

SMITH, Sir JOHN, was the son of Sir Clement Smith, of Little Baddow, in Essex. He received his education at Oxford, after which he went abroad, and became distinguished as a soldier and statesman. In 1576, when the States of the Netherlands solicited assistance from Queen Elizabeth, she sent Smith to intercede with the king of Spain on their behalf. For his conduct in this mission he received the honour of knighthood; but no further particulars of him are recorded. He died about 1600. He wrote 'A Discourse on the Forms and Effects of divers Weapons, and other Matters military;' 'Instructions, Observations, and Orders military.'

SMITH, JOHN, an adventurer, born at Willoughby, Lincolnshire, 1579. In the wars of Hungary, about 1602, he served against the Turks with such valour that Sigismund, duke of Transylvania, gave him his picture set in gold, and a pension. After this he went to America, and had many engagements with the Spaniards. He contributed also to the settlement of New England and Virginia, and died in London 21 June, 1631. He wrote 'A History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles;' 'New England's Trials;' A Map of Virginia, with a Description of the country; Travels in Europe, &c.

SMITH, JOHN PYE, D.D., LL.D., F.R.S., an Independent minister, born 25 May, 1774, at Sheffield, where his father was a bookseller. In his twenty-second year he entered the Independent Academy at Rotherham. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in the labours of tuition in Homerton College. He became president of that institution, but resigned the post in 1850, partly on account of the arrangements consequent on the establishment of New College, St. John's Wood, but also in consideration of declining health. Upon that occasion the sum of £3000 was subscribed to provide an annuity for him during the remainder of his life. Died at Guildford, Surrey, 5 Feb., 1851. Dr. Smith was the author of several works on the divinity of Christ, the harmony of geology with revealed religion, and a large number of pamphlets and minor productions having reference to the vital truths of Christianity.

SMITH, JOSEPH, founder of the Mormons, was born at Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, 23 Dec., 1805. In his boyhood his parents removed to Palmyra, Wayne county, in the state of New York. From the testimony of their neighbours in Palmyra, the reputation of the Smiths was bad. They avoided honest labour, and occupied themselves chiefly in digging for hidden treasures, and in similar visionary pursuits. They were intemperate, and were commonly suspected of sheep-stealing and other offences. Upwards of sixty of the most respectable citizens of Wayne county testified in 1833, upon oath, that the Smith family were of immoral, false, and fraudulent character, and that Joseph was the worst of them. Soon after reaching the age of twenty Joseph began his imposture. He pretended to have received, on 22 Sept., 1827, golden plates from an angel, together with two transparent stones in silver bows, like spectacles, on looking through which the golden plates would become intelligible. The plates, he said, were neatly engraved on each side with hieroglyphics, in a language called the reformed Egyptian, not then known on the earth. From these plates Smith, sitting behind a blanket hung across the room to keep the sacred records from profane eyes, read off, with the aid of the stone spectacles, 'The Book of Mormon,' or 'Golden Bible,' as he sometimes called it, to Oliver Cowdery, who wrote it down at Smith's dictation. It was printed, 1830, in a volume of several hundred pages. The book is said to have been compiled from a manuscript story by a Mr. Spalding, written in 1809, which fell into Smith's hands. Smith and his associate, Rigdon, now began to preach the new religion, and soon gained a sufficient number of converts to found the Mormon sect, or 'Church of Latter Day Saints.' In Jan., 1831, Smith led the whole body of believers to Kirtland, Ohio, which was to be the seat of the New Jerusalem. Apostles were now sent out to convert the Gentiles, one of the most successful missionaries being Brigham Young. After suffering a good deal of persecution Smith received a revelation commanding the Saints to establish themselves at Commerce, and build a city, to be called Nauvoo. Here he raised an army, of which he constituted himself commander-in-chief; and he was also mayor of the city, and first president of the church. In 1838 Smith had persuaded a number of women to cohabit with him, calling them his spiritual wives, although he had a lawful wife, to whom he had been married in 1827. His wife became jealous of these rivals, and, to pacify her, Joseph received (12 July, 1843) a 'revelation' authorising polygamy. This caused great scandal at Nauvoo; and it is worthy of remark that polygamy was not openly avowed and advocated by the Mormon body until 1852. Several leading disciples renounced Mormonism, and started a paper, 'The Expositor,' for the purpose of denouncing Smith and his pretended revelations. Smith, with a party of his followers, attacked the newspaper office, and razed it to the ground, 6 May, 1844. Smith was committed to prison at Carthage Illinois, where the enraged mob broke into the prison, and shot him and his brother, Hiram, 24 June, 1844. Joseph Smith's successor was Brigham Young, under whom the Mormons migrated to Utah, and founded Salt Lake City.

SMITH, MILES, D.D., was born at Hereford and educated at Oxford. In 1612 he was consecrated bishop of Gloucester. He was one of the translators of the Bible, and wrote the preface to it. He died Nov., 1624. A volume of his sermons was printed 1632.

SMITH, RICHARD, D.D, a Catholic divine, born in Worcestershire 1500, received his education at Oxford, where he became a fellow of Merton College, and afterwards principal of St. Alban's Hall, and regius professor of divinity. In the reign of Edward VI., being obliged to give up his professorship to Peter Martyr, he retired to Louvain, but returned to Oxford in the reign of Queen Mary, who reinstated him in his chair, and appointed him one of her chaplains. On the accession of

Elizabeth he again left the country, and became regius professor at Douay, and dean of St. Peter's there. Died 13 July, 1563. He wrote a large number of polemical works, some in Latin and others in English. Among the latter are a 'Defence of the Sacrifice of the Mass,' 1546, and 'A Buckler of the Catholick Faith of Christ's Church, containing divers matters now of late called into controversy by the new Gospellers,' 1552.

SMITH, RICHARD, D.D., bishop of Chalcedon, a Catholic prelate, born in Lincolnshire 1566. He studied for a time at Trinity College, Oxford, but afterwards repaired to Rome, and completed his theological studies in Spain. Afterwards he read a lesson of controversy in the English College at Douay, and next set out on the English mission (Jan., 1603). About 1607 his brethren appointed him their agent at Rome. After again spending some time in England he returned to Arras College, in Paris, a small community of English clergymen, who were occupied in writing controversial works. On the decease of William Bishop, bishop of Chalcedon, Dr. Smith was appointed his successor by the same title. He received his bulls 4 Feb., 1625, and in April following came to England to assume the government of the Catholics in this country. A dispute he had with the regular priests led to his retirement into France, where Cardinal Richelieu bestowed upon him the abbey of Charroux. After that statesman's death he retired to an apartment belonging to the English canonesses of St. Augustine, at Paris, whose founder he was jointly with Thomas Carr. There he died 18 March, 1655. Dr. Smith was an able controversialist, as appears from his writings and the personal conferences he had with Dr. Featley and others.

SMITH, ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., a mathematician born 1689, became master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1742, on the death of Dr. Bentley. He was mathematical preceptor to William, duke of Cumberland, and master of mechanics to the king. Dr. Smith was cousin to Roger Cotes, whose lectures he published. His own works are, 'A System of Optics,' 1728; and 'Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds,' 1760. He died in Aug., 1768. By his will he left the interest of £2000 for the annual repairs of Trinity College, and £2500 to the university, a portion of the interest to be given to the Plumian professorship, the remainder to form two prizes of £25 each, to two commencing bachelors of arts, the best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy, who are called 'Smith's Prizemen.'

SMITH, SYDNEY, an English clergyman, writer, and wit, born at Woodford, Essex, 3 June, 1768, and educated at Winchester School. He was elected to New College, Oxford, 1780, where, ten years afterwards, he obtained a fellowship; but it was not until 1796 that he attained his degree of M.A. He now took orders, and was ordained to the curacy of Netheravon, near Amesbury, Wilts, where he resided in almost perfect solitude for two years. Here he became acquainted with Mr. Hicks Beach, M.P. for Cirencester, who prevailed on him to undertake the education of his son. Accordingly, young Mr. Beach and his liberal-minded tutor, after failing in an attempt to reach the university of Weimar, which was then the seat of war, settled down at Edinburgh, where Mr. Smith remained nearly five years. Here his career as an author may be said to have commenced, and he soon found himself acquainted with Brougham, Jeffrey, and Murray. It was he who struck out the happy idea of establishing the 'Edinburgh Review;' but he remained in the Scotch capital only long enough to edit the first few numbers, as in 1803 he removed to London, and in his thirty-fifth year married the daughter of Mr. Pybus, the banker. Although Mr. Smith had now ceased to be the editor of the 'Edinburgh Review,' he continued to be one of its most active contributors, writing frequently on subjects of social and political interest, occasionally varying his contributions with a purely literary article. After settling in London he became an exceedingly popular preacher. At length the Royal Institution, attracted by his great reputation, invited him to deliver a course of lectures on Moral Philosophy. With this request he complied, and the series was read in the seasons of 1804-6 to overflowing audiences. They were privately printed at the time for circulation among his more intimate friends; but they were not published till 1850. On the return of the Whigs to power in 1806 he was presented, mainly through the efforts of Lord and Lady Holland, to the living of Foston-le-Clay, Yorkshire, worth about £500 per annum. In 1807 appeared anonymously 'Letters on the subject of the Catholics to my brother Abraham, who lives in the country. By Peter Plymley.' These letters abound in the happiest illustrations, and, though light, lively, and sparkling, these qualities abate nothing of their logical force and downright common sense. They were one of the powerful agents at work which eventually accomplished the Catholic Relief Act of 1829. Throughout his life Sydney Smith was a consistent Whig, and his party did not forget his services to the cause. In 1831 he was appointed canon residentiary of St. Paul's, having already obtained, in 1829, the rectory of Combe Florey, Somersetshire, worth £300 a year. Here it should be mentioned that Lord Lyndhurst, disregarding the political differences of his friend, had, in 1827, presented him to a canonry in Bristol Cathedral, and, as a dignitary of the Established Church, he then ceased to write anonymously. He died in London 22 Feb., 1845. A collection of most of his works appeared in 1849, and his Memoirs and Correspondence, edited by his daughter, Lady Holland, in 1855.

SMITH, Sir THOMAS, a statesman, born in 1514 at Saffron Waldon, Essex, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1533 he was elected to the Greek professorship, soon after which he and his friend Cheke attracted notice by introducing a new method of pronouncing that language, which gave such alarm to the zealous Catholics that they prevailed upon Gardiner, the chancellor of the university, to issue a decree against the innovation. To this mandate Smith replied in a Latin epistle, which was afterwards printed under this title, 'De recta et emendata Linguæ Græcæ Pronunciatione.' In 1636 he was appointed university orator, and in 1542 became professor of civil law. In the reign of Edward VI. he obtained the provostship of Eton, and the deanery of Carlisle. In 1548 he was knighted, and made secretary of state; but on the fall of his patron, the duke of Somerset, he was deprived of that place, and confined in the Tower. In 1551 he was employed to negotiate a match between the young king and the daughter of the French monarch, but without

effect. During the reign of Mary he led a retired life; but in that of Elizabeth he was sent on various embassies, made secretary of state, and chancellor of the Garter. He died in 1577. He wrote, 'De Republica Anglorum;' A Treatise concerning the correct Writing and Pronunciation of the English Tongue; Four Orations for and against the Marriage of the Queen.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SMITH, THOMAS, D.D., was born in London 1638. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford; but afterwards he obtained a fellowship in Magdalen College. In 1668 he was appointed chaplain to the English embassy at Constantinople, whence he returned in 1671. The only preferment he enjoyed was a prebend in the church of Salisbury, which he lost, with his fellowship, at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths to the new government. He died in London 11 May, 1710. His works are, Diatriba de Chaldaicis Paraphrasis; Syntagma de Druidum moribus ac institutis; On the Credibility of the Mysteries of the Christian Religion; An Account of the Greek Church; The Causes and Remedies of the differences about Religion; 'Miscellanea,' a collection of tracts; Life and Letters of Camden, in Latin; Catalogus Librorum MSS. Bibl. Cottonianæ; Lives of Dr. Huntington and Dr. Bernard; 'Vitæ quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium virorum,' 1707.

SMITH, THOMAS, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District, and consecrated bishop of Bolina 11 March, 1810. He died at Ushaw College, near Durham, 30 July, 1831.

SMITH, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Worcester 1711, and educated at New College, Oxford. He became rector of Trinity Church, Chester, and dean of the cathedral. Died 12 Jan., 1787. Dr. Smith published translations of Longinus, Thucydides, and Xenophon's History of Greece. His original works are, 'Sermons on the Beatitudes,' and 'Poems.'

SMITH, WILLIAM, LL.D. the 'father of English geology,' was born at Churchill, Oxfordshire, 23 March, 1769. He was apprenticed to a land-surveyor and engineer at Stow-on-the-Wold, where he had opportunities for contrasting the lias and red marls of Worcestershire with the 'stonebrash' hills of his native county; and the distinctions thus brought under his notice, as early as 1789, were the germ of that systematic analysis of English strata which he commenced in 1791. From this last date till 1799 he was continually occupied in the vicinity of Bath as a land-surveyor and civil engineer. In this latter profession he was engaged in executing the Somersetshire Coal Canal. In 1794 he commenced a 'Map of the Strata in England and Wales,' and in 1799 he drew up, in tabular form, the 'Order of the Strata and their Organic Remains in the vicinity of Bath.' In 1804 he fixed his nominal residence in London; but his time was principally passed in Norfolk and Suffolk, where he accomplished a remarkable work—stopping out the sea from a vast extent of marsh land. In 1801 a small Geological Map of England was produced, and in 1815 a 'Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales,' on a new map engraved for the purpose by Messrs. Cary, of London. Between the appearance of the great general map in 1815 and the year 1821 Mr. Smith published no fewer than twenty geological maps of the English counties, coloured to represent the strata, and some works on organic remains. From 1828 to 1834 he was agent to Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, of Hackness, near Scarborough, where, for the first time, geological principles were applied to the development of agriculture. In 1835 he received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Dublin. Died at Northampton 28 Aug., 1839.

SMITH, Sir WILLIAM SIDNEY, G.C.B., a British admiral, born at Midgham, Sussex, 1764. He became a midshipman in the British navy before he was twelve years of age; and after the close of the American war he took part in the war between Russia and Sweden as a captain in the navy of the latter power. He was present at the engagement between the duke of Sudermania and the prince of Nassau, and was, for his bravery in that action, honoured with the order of the Sword. From that time he was called Sir Sidney Smith. Afterwards he joined Lord Hood at Toulon, where he was employed in destroying such French ships of war as could not be carried off. On his return he was appointed to the command of the frigate 'Diamond,' and, with a small flotilla, did considerable mischief to the enemy. In April, 1796, however, he was captured, and detained in France as a prisoner for two years, at the end of which time he succeeded in effecting his escape. In 1798 he sailed in the 'Tigre,' of 80 guns, for the Mediterranean. He arrived at Constantinople, and then sailed, with a small squadron, to Egypt. Bonaparte had marched to Syria, and Sir Sidney repaired to Acre, and, by his astonishing exertions, he preserved the place. Bonaparte having quitted Egypt, Sir Sidney negotiated with General Kléber for the evacuation of the country; and a treaty to that effect was signed at Al Arish, which, however, was not ratified. In the battle which proved fatal to Abercromby he received a wound, and soon afterwards returned to England. On the renewal of the war he was appointed to an active command. His services were varied and important, and after peace had been concluded they were rewarded with a pension of £1000, and the rank of G.C.B. He attained the rank of admiral 1821, and was appointed lieutenant-general of marines 1830, succeeding therein King William IV. Died at Paris 26 May, 1840.

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS, was born at Cardross, in Scotland, 1721. He received his education at the school of Dumbarton, and next at Glasgow, where he studied medicine. In 1741 he became surgeon's mate on board a line-of-battle ship, and was present at the unfortunate attack upon Carthagena. He quitted the service at Jamaica; and in 1746 returned to London, where he married a lady to whom he had formed an attachment in the West Indies. In 1748 appeared his novel of 'Roderick Random,' which was followed by the 'Regicide,' a tragedy, written by him at Glasgow, but never acted. In 1751 he published 'Peregrine Pickle,' which was very successful, though disgraced by the memoirs of Lady Vane, for the insertion of which he was well paid. Smollett now took his doctor's degree, and endeavoured to establish himself at Bath; but failing in his object, he returned to London and the profession of an author. His next performance was the 'Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom;' to which succeeded, in 1755, a translation of 'Don Quixote.' He now undertook the 'Critical Review;' for a libellous paragraph in which, upon Admiral Knowles, Smollett was fined £100, and confined three months in the King's Bench, where he wrote his

novel of 'Sir Lancelot Greaves.' In 1758 he began the publication, in numbers, of his 'Complete History of England,' which had an uncommon sale, and was afterwards continued to the year 1764. At the accession of George III., Smollett enrolled himself among the writers for government, in a paper called 'The Briton,' which was answered by Wilkes in his celebrated 'North Briton.' In 1763 he went abroad for his health, and published, in 1766, his 'Travels through France and Italy.' In 1769 he printed 'The Adventures of an Atom,' in which living characters were satirised. Soon after this he set out again for Italy, where he amused himself with writing the novel entitled 'The Expedition of Humphry Clinker.' He died near Leghorn 21 Oct. 1771. As a poet the powers of Smollett appear to advantage in his 'Tears of Scotland,' and the 'Ode to Independence.'

SMYTH, ARTHUR, archbishop of Dublin, 1766; died 1771.

SMYTH, JOHN, called the 'Father of the English General Baptists,' matriculated as a sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge, 26 Nov. 1571; proceeded B.A. 1575-6; was elected a fellow of that society, and in 1579 commenced M.A. In a sermon, *ad clerum*, preached by him on Ash Wednesday, 1585-6, he advocated a judaical observation of the sabbath. He was cited for this sermon before the vice-chancellor and heads, and in the end undertook to interpret his opinion of such things as had been by him doubtfully and uncertainly delivered, more openly, largely, and plainly, in another sermon, *ad clerum*, first submitting the same to the vice-chancellor for his approval. It has been assumed that he was the Mr. Smith, a preacher, who appeared before the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes at Westminster 5 Dec., 1592, having been eleven months in prison, and who, refusing to conform, was remanded to the Marshalsea. A statement that he was at one period a preacher in the city of Lincoln appears questionable, although he certainly resided at Gainsborough, where he established a community of Separatists. In 1606 he and his congregation left Gainsborough and went to Amsterdam, where they joined Johnson and Ainsworth. This accession produced, in a very little time, another dissension in the already-agitated English congregation at that place. Smyth imbibed with avidity the doctrines held by the Dutch remonstrants, and his peculiar sentiments on baptism, with his practice, procured for him the application of the Sebaptist. His opinions, which seem to have been changed from time to time with marvellous rapidity, involved him in controversy with Joseph Hall (afterwards bishop), Henry Ainsworth (who had been his tutor), Richard Bernard, John Robinson, Richard Clifton, John Paget, and Francis Jessop. He was a fearless and able, but far from courteous, disputant. Before he left England he had exhibited a tendency to consumption, and of that complaint he died at Amsterdam, about the end of 1610. The following is a list of his works: A True Description out of the word of God of the Visible Church, 1589, reprinted in Allison's Confutation, in Lawne's Brownism turned the inside outward, 1603, in Wall's More Work for the Dean, 1681, and separately 4to., 1641; 'A Letter to Mr. Richard Bernard;' 'The difference of the Churches of the separation; containing a description of the leitourgie and ministerie of the visible church,' 1608; Parallels, Censures, Observations, appertaining to Three several Writings: 1, A Letter to Mr. Ric. Bernard, by John Smyth; 2, A Book intituled, The Separatists' Schism, published by Mr. Bernard; 3, An Answer to the Separatists' Schism, by Mr. H. Ainsworth,' London, 4to. 1609; 'The Character of the beast; or the false constitution of the church discovered in certain passages betwixt Mr. R. Clifton and John Smyth, concerning true Christian Baptism of new creatures, or new born babes in Christ; and False Baptism of infants born after the flesh. Referred to two propositions; That Infants are not to be baptized. 2. That Antichristians converted are to be admitted into the True Church by Baptism,' 4to., 1609; 'A Reply to Mr. R. Clyfton's Christian Plea,' 1610. In 1611 appeared, 'A Declaration of the Faith of the English People, remaining at Amsterdam, in Holland; being the remainder of Mr. Smyth's Company, with an Appendix, giving an account of his Sickness and Death.' It is supposed that he had a hand in composing this Declaration of Faith.—*Athen. Cantab.*, iii. 38.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Prescot, in Lancashire, about 1450, and educated at Oxford. In 1485 he was appointed clerk of the hanaper, with which he held the deanery of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and a seat in the Privy Council. In 1492 he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and about the same time made president of the council for the marches of Wales. In 1495 he was translated to Lincoln; and on the death of Archbishop Morton, succeeded him as chancellor of Oxford, where he founded Brasenose College. Died 2 Jan., 1514.

SMYTH, WILLIAM, was born 1765, and educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which society he became fellow and tutor. He filled the chair of modern history in that university from 1807 till his death on 26 June, 1849. He published 'Lectures on Modern History,' 2 vols., 1840; and 'Lectures on the French Revolution,' 3 vols., 1840.

SMYTH, WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., F.S.A., a British admiral, distinguished as a hydrographer and author, was born in Westminster 21 Jan., 1788. Entering the navy in 1805, he served with much distinction throughout the war. Subsequently, through his own resources, and without any official instructions, he occupied himself in conducting a series of hydrographic operations in Barbary, Sicily, and Italy—a service in which he displayed so much talent that Admiral Penrose forwarded to the Admiralty the result of his labours, accompanied by a commendatory letter. Their lordships promoted him (1815) to the rank of commander, and expressed their intention of having a selection of his drawings engraved and published. Ultimately, however, it was determined that the 'Atlas of Sicily' should be engraved in the Admiralty Office, and that Captain Smyth should publish 'A Memoir descriptive of the Hydrography of that and the neighbouring Islands, interspersed with antiquarian and other notices.' In 1817 Captain Smyth, whose continued exertions in the surveying department had, by this time, gained him distinction in the scientific world, was appointed to the 'Aid' sloop; and in her he increased his reputation, by completing the grand survey of the shores of the Adriatic commenced by Napoleon Bonaparte. He afterwards accompanied Sir T. Maitland to the court of A'ali Pasha, to treat respecting the

cession of Parga; and co-operated in suppressing an insurrection in Santa Maura. His next and last appointment was (1821) to the 'Adventure,' in which vessel he was again ordered to the Mediterranean, for the purpose of carrying out a plan of his own for perfecting the survey of that sea. The additions he then made to astronomy, geography, and hydrography, procured for him the congratulations of scientific Europe, and raised him to the first rank of maritime surveyors. He attained post rank in 1824, and accepted the retirement in 1846. From Jan., 1828, until June, 1842, a meteorological register was kept by Captain Smyth, in an observatory erected by him, first at Bedford, and then at Cardiff. Besides his work on Sicily, Captain Smyth published, in 1828, 'A Sketch of the present State of Sardinia;' in 1829, 'The Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, R.N.;' in 1830, 'An Account of a Private Observatory recently erected at Bedford,' and 'An Account of an Ancient Bath in the Island of Lipari;' in 1834, 'A Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Imperial large Brass Medals;' in 1836, 'Observations on Halley's Comet;' in 1840, 'Nautical Observations on the Port and Maritime Vicinity of Cardiff;' in 1844, 'A Cycle of Celestial Objects,' 2 vols., containing the results of all his astronomical observations—a production which procured him the gold Newtonian medal of the Astronomical Society; and in 1848, the 'Description of an Astrological Clock belonging to the Society of Antiquaries.' He also published a 'Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Imperial Medals' (1835); 'Descriptive Catalogue of Coins belonging to the Duke of Northumberland' (1856, privately printed); 'Ædes Hartwellianæ' (1851, privately printed, with appendix, 1864); 'Speculum Hartwellianum, or a Cycle of Celestial Objects,' 1860; and a work on 'Sidereal Chromatics,' 1864. To him, also, the public is indebted for the formation of the United Service Museum. He succeeded Admiral Beaufort as hydrographer to the Admiralty in 1857. He died at his residence near Aylesbury 9 Sept., 1865.

SNAPE, ANDREW, D.D., was the son of Andrew Snape, serjeant-farrier to Charles II., and author of 'The Anatomy of the Horse.' He was born at Hampton Court, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1713 he was made canon of Windsor; and in 1717 he so distinguished himself by his answer to Hoadly, that he was struck out of the list of king's chaplains. In 1719 he was elected provost of King's College, with which he held the living of West Ildesley, Berkshire, till his death, 30 Dec., 1742. His sermons were published in 3 vols., 1745.

SNELL, RODOLPH, a mathematician, born at Oudewarde, in Holland, 1547. He became professor of mathematics, and afterwards of Hebrew, in the university of Leyden, where he died 1613. He published several treatises on the works of Ramus; also 'Apollonius Batavius, seu resuscitata Apollonii Pergei Geometria.' His son, *Willebrod Snell*, was born at Leyden in 1591. He succeeded his father in the mathematical chair, and died 31 Oct., 1626. He discovered the law of the refraction of the rays of light; and undertook the measurement of the earth, or a degree of the meridian, which Musschenbrock afterwards corrected. He published some of the works of the ancient mathematicians, and a few learned treatises of his own on mathematical subjects.

SNEYDERS, or SNYDERS, FRANCIS, born at Antwerp 1579. He studied under Henry Van Balen; and after visiting Italy for improvement, settled at Brussels, under the patronage of the Archduke Ferdinand. He painted battles and hunting-pieces with admirable force; and no one ever excelled him in the representation of animals. Rubens used to assist him in his figures. Died 1657.

SNORRI STURLUSON, an Icelandic poet, born 1178; died 1241. His chief work is the 'Heimskringla,' a collection of Sagas.

SNYDERS. *See* SNEYDERS.

SOANE, SIR JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., an architect, born at Reading 10 Sept., 1752, being the son of a bricklayer. He was educated at a private school in his native town, and having manifested an early predilection for architecture, he was, when fifteen years old, placed as a pupil under Mr. Dance. Afterwards, he was placed in Mr. Holland's office to acquire practical experience. In 1772, being a student of the Royal Academy, he was awarded the silver medal for the best drawing of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. Four years afterwards he obtained the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. Soon after this he was sent to pursue his studies at Rome with the Academy pension. In 1788 he was appointed architect and surveyor to the Bank of England; in 1791 clerk of the works at St. James's Palace, the Houses of Parliament, and other public buildings; and in 1795 architect to the Royal Woods and Forests. In 1800 he commenced the task of enlarging the Bank of England, and of giving it, as far as the situation would admit, a symmetrical and architectural unity of character. In 1806 he was elected professor of architecture to the Royal Academy; and in 1807 nominated clerk of the works to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, where he erected the new infirmary, and other buildings. In 1808 he gratuitously furnished the plan for the Academical Institution, Belfast. About this time he was employed both at Cambridge and Oxford to make alterations and improvements in several of the colleges, particularly Brasenose. The Dulwich Gallery; the Masonic Hall, in Queen Street, London; the National Debt Redemption Office in the Old Jury; the new Law Courts in Westminster Hall, and the offices of the Board of Trade and Privy Council, at Whitehall, were erected from his designs. In 1831 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1833 he completed the new State-Paper Office in St. James's Park. This was his last professional work. He retired into private life the same year; and died 20 Jan., 1837. Sir John bequeathed to the nation his museum of works of art (valued at upwards of £50,000), together with his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

SOBIESKI, JOHN (John III.), King of Poland, was born 1629, being the youngest son of James Sobieski, castellan of Cracovia. His father died 1646, at which time John was in Paris, with his brother Mark, who afterwards signalized himself in combating the Turks, and was slain in the battle of Batow. John Sobieski was created grand-marshal of the crown 1665, general-in-chief, and grand-master of the royal household 1667. The same year he took Podhais from the Tartars; but his principal exploits were against the Ottomans. In 1671 he defeated them in Black Russia, and two years afterwards gained the celebrated battle

of Choczim, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. In 1674 he was elected king of Poland, principally through the French interest. In 1683 the Turks, after overrunning Hungary, laid close siege to Vienna; whereupon Sobieski mustered his forces, and hastened to its relief. He marched with such celerity that the Turks were taken by surprise, and defeated, with the loss of all their baggage, and the grand standard of Mahomet, which the victor sent to the Pope, with this parody of the words of Cæsar, 'I have come, I have seen, and God hath conquered.' On his entry into Vienna a solemn thanksgiving took place in the cathedral, where, after *Te Deum* had been chanted, the archbishop preached a sermon on this remarkable text: 'There was a man sent from God, and his name was John.' This extraordinary man died at Warsaw 17 June, 1696. John Sobieski married the widow of James Radzivil, prince of Zamoski, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. James, the eldest, was the father of Maria Clementina, wife of the Chevalier de St. George, the son of James II., king of England.

SOCINUS, LÆLIUS, an Italian sectary, was born at Sienna 1525. He studied at Bologna; and in 1546 became member of a secret society formed in the territory of Venice, on the principle of free inquiry. This institution being soon broken up, Socinus quitted Italy to join the reformers in Switzerland; from whence he went to Poland; but returned to Zurich, and died there 16 May, 1562. His nephew, *Faustus Socinus*, was born at Sienna in 1539. On the death of his uncle he took possession of his papers, and from them drew those tenets which he afterwards propagated with such zeal as to become the founder of a sect called by his name. He resided some years at the court of Florence, where he held a civil employment; but in 1574 he went to Germany, and next to Poland, where the Unitarians refused to admit him to their communion on account of his doctrine respecting the simple humanity of Christ. He died at Cracow 3 March, 1604.

SOCRATES, a celebrated philosopher, was born in Attica 469 years B.C. His father was a statuary, and his mother a midwife. Socrates was also a sculptor, and after his father's death carried on the business some time; but employed his leisure hours in the study of philosophy, which procured him the patronage of Crito, a wealthy citizen of Athens, who took him from the shop, and made him tutor to his children. His first masters were Anaxagoras and Archelaus, with the latter of whom he travelled, and returned home accomplished in every branch of learning. He then served his country in the field, and displayed his valour on several occasions. At the age of sixty he became a member of the senate, where he resisted the oppressions of the thirty tyrants, and voted against the caprices of the populace. Socrates had no proper school, but imparted his instructions in all places, and to all persons. His method of teaching was by putting a chain of questions in such a manner as to produce in the mind of the person with whom he conversed a conviction of the truth of the proposition originally advanced. He maintained the existence of one Supreme Intelligence, whose providence is over all his works; and he was equally clear in the great article of a future state. His system of morals corresponded with these principles; and his invariable maxim was, that virtue and wisdom are inseparable. Socrates, however, while he taught these truths, could not altogether divest himself of the superstitious notions of his times. He affirmed that an invisible genius constantly attended upon his own person, warning him of danger, and directing him in the course of life he should pursue. This great man, though the glory of his age, fell at last by the malice of his enemies; at the head of whom was Anytus, an orator, who, with another sophist, named Melitus, engaged Aristophanes to expose him upon the public stage, which the poet did in his comedy of the 'Clouds.' Anytus and Melitus next proceeded to more atrocious measures; and having gained an influence among the judges, preferred an accusation against Socrates as a contemner of the gods. Though the philosopher defended himself with ability, he was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to take poison; which was carried into execution when he was above seventy years of age, B.C. 396. The Athenians were soon sensible of the injustice they had committed, and put Melitus to death, though Anytus was suffered to go into exile. In person Socrates was very ordinary; bald, and of a dark complexion, having a flat nose, projecting eyes, and a heavy look. He had two wives, one of whom, Xantippe, was such a scold as to render her name proverbial.

SOCRATES, an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century. He was born at Constantinople, and bred to the bar, whence he obtained the name of *Scholasticus*. He wrote the History of the Church from the period where Eusebius ended to the year 440.

SOLANDER, DANIEL CHARLES, M.D., F.R.S., a naturalist, born in Sweden 28 Feb., 1736. He studied at Upsal, where he became a pupil of Linnæus. In 1760 he came to England, where he obtained employment in the British Museum. In 1768 he accompanied Mr. Banks in his voyage with Captain Cook; and while exploring Terra del Fuego, Solander was instrumental, by his advice, in saving that gentleman from perishing by the severity of the frost. In 1771 he was created doctor of civil law at Oxford; and in 1773 was appointed one of the under-librarians of the British Museum. Some of his papers are in the Philosophical Transactions; and he drew up the catalogue of Mr. Brander's Museum. Died 16 May, 1782.

SOLARIO, ANTONIO DI, an Italian painter, born at Chivita, in the Abruzzi, 1382; died 1455. His principal work is a series of frescoes in the church of St. Severino at Naples, representing scenes in the life of St. Bernard.

SOLIMAN I., Sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Bajazet, 1402. After relieving the Ottoman empire by his courage, he fell into a debauched course of life, and was dethroned and assassinated by his brother, Musa, 1410.

SOLIMAN II., surnamed *The Magnificent*, succeeded his father, Selim I., 1520. Having concluded a truce with Ismael, sophy of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521 he took Belgrade, and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1529 he made himself master of Buda, and then laid siege to Vienna, whence he was obliged to retreat with a loss of 80,000 men. In 1534 he marched into the East, and took Tauris from the Persians, but was soon afterwards defeated by the Shah. His forces were

also repulsed before Malta, but he took the isle of Chios 1566. He died at the siege of Szigeth, in Hungary, 5 Sept., 1566.

SOLIMENA, FRANCESCO, Cavaliere, called l'Abate Ciccio, an Italian painter, born at Nocera dei Pagani (Naples) 1657. His father, who was a painter, placed him under Francesco di Maria for instructions, by which he profited so well, that while a boy he was employed to paint a chapel belonging to the Jesuits. Philip V. sat to him for his portrait; and the emperor Charles VI. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Solimena was also distinguished by his poetry. Died 1747.

SOLINUS, CAIUS JULIUS, a Roman writer, who probably lived in the third century, wrote a collection of miscellaneous curiosities, which he first called 'Polyhistor,' and afterwards 'Collectanea Rerum Memorabilium.' It consists chiefly of geographical accounts, and is taken almost entirely from the elder Pliny. The Latin text has been frequently printed. It was translated into English by Arthur Golding, London, 1587 and 1590.

SOLIS, ANTONIO DE, a Spanish writer, born at Plasencia, in Old Castile, 18 July, 1610. At the age of seventeen he produced a comedy, which was acted with applause. Afterwards he applied himself to politics, and was made historiographer of the Indies; on which he wrote the 'History of the Conquest of Mexico,' which entitles its author to a place in the first rank of Spanish prose writers. It has been translated into English by Thomas Townsend. At the close of life, De Solis entered into orders; and died 19 April, 1686. His dramatic works were printed at Madrid in 1681; his poems in 1716; and his letters in 1737.

SOLOMON, ABRAHAM, a popular English painter, died at Biarritz 19 Dec., 1862, aged 39. Among his most celebrated pictures are 'Waiting for the Verdict;' the companion groups, 'Second Class,' and 'First Class,' in which the story of a sailor lad's departure from home, and return in the guise of a midshipman, is set forth by two scenes in the interior of railway carriages; the 'Lion in Love,' which represents a plethoric old general threading the needle of a laughing young lady; and the 'Lost Found.'

SOLON, one of the seven sages of Greece, was born of Athenian parents, at Salamis, in the sixth century before the Christian era. He resided at Athens, where he carried on merchandize, till he acquired distinction by delivering, in conjunction with Pisistratus, his native place from the Megarensians. After this he was made archon, in virtue of which office he instituted a new code of laws, and then retired to Egypt; from whence he went to Cyprus, and next to Lydia, where Crœsus, the king of that country, treated him with great courtesy. Crœsus, whose wealth was prodigious, asked Solon what he thought of his condition; to whom he answered, 'The events of life are uncertain; he who is prosperous to-day, may be the reverse to-morrow; no man therefore can be said to be happy before his death.' This remark made a deep impression upon the mind of Crœsus, and when afterwards he was made prisoner by Cyrus, and was about to be put to death, he cried out, 'O Solon! Solon!' Cyrus, inquiring into the meaning of this exclamation, was informed of what had formerly passed; upon which he gave Crœsus his liberty. Solon died in Cyprus at the age of eighty.

SOMERS, JOHN, Lord Somers, was born at Worcester 4 March, 1650. He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A.; after which he studied in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. In 1688 he was one of the counsel for the seven bishops, and being chosen a member of the Convention Parliament, he distinguished himself at the conference of the two houses on the question about the abdication of the throne. When the new government was established, he became, successively, solicitor and attorney-general; and in 1693, lord-keeper of the great seal. He was next raised to the peerage, appointed lord-chancellor, and rewarded with lands in the county of Surrey. In 1700 he was deprived of the seals, and soon after impeached by the House of Commons; but a misunderstanding arising between the two houses, the lords pronounced a verdict of acquittal. Lord Somers projected the union between England and Scotland, and was one of the managers appointed to carry that measure into effect. In 1708 he was made president of the council; but went out of office again in 1710, after which he led a retired life, and died 26 April, 1716. Lord Somers wrote some poems, and translations from Greek and Latin authors. Several political pieces are also ascribed to him.

SOMERSET. *See* BEAUFORT, DUKE OF.

SOMERSET, EDWARD ADOLPHUS ST. MAUR, DUKE OF, K.G., was born 24 Feb., 1775, received his academical education at Christ Church, Oxford, and died in London 18 Aug., 1855. He was much devoted to scientific and mathematical pursuits, and published a treatise of the relative elementary properties of the ellipse and the circle.

SOMERSET, EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF, K.G., was the eldest son of Sir John Seymour, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth. In 1533 he accompanied the duke of Suffolk to France, and was knighted the same year. When his sister became the wife of Henry VIII., in 1536, he was created Viscount Beauchamp and earl of Hertford. In 1540 he was made knight of the Garter, and in 1542 lord chamberlain of England. In 1544 he was appointed lieutenant-general of the North, and commanded an expedition against the Scots. The same year he was at the siege of Boulogne, where he defeated the French, who lay encamped before the place. By the king's will, he was nominated one of his executors and governor of his son; but Seymour soon after was declared protector of the kingdom. In 1548 he was appointed lord-treasurer, created duke of Somerset, and made earl marshal of England. The same year he marched into Scotland, and gained the victory of Musselburgh; but though this raised his reputation, his fate was now fast approaching, to which the execution of his brother, the admiral, greatly contributed. His greatest enemy was the earl of Warwick, and though a marriage had been effected between their children, yet when that nobleman became duke of Northumberland he accused Seymour of treason, and he was executed on Tower Hill 22 Jan., 1551-2. He left three daughters, who wrote, in conjunction, a centenary of Latin distichs on the death of Margaret of Valois, queen of France.

SOMERSET, JOHN BEAUFORT, first DUKE OF, grandson of John, duke of Lancaster, was eminently conspicuous in most of the military campaigns in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., and by the latter

was created duke of Somerset, and earl of Kendal, 1442. Died 1444.

SOMERSET, ROBERT CARR, EARL OF, was page to James VI. of Scotland, before his accession to the English throne, and was at his coronation made a knight of the Bath. This circumstance is contradictory to the story so confidently told by several historians, concerning his introduction to the king at a tilting about eight years afterwards He was created Viscount Rochester 1611, and earl of Somerset 1613; being advanced in the following year to the office of lord-chamberlain. On the death of the earl of Salisbury he became prime minister, and dispenser of the king's favours. In the plenitude of his power he grew insolent, and risibly declined in the king's favour, especially upon the duke of Buckingham's appearance at court. In 1616 he was condemned for being accessory to the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, a crime in which he was involved with his countess; but they both received the king's pardon. Died July, 1645.

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Edston, Warwickshire, 1692. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford; but left the university without a degree, to live upon his estate, where he died 14 July, 1743. His principal poem is the 'Chase;' which, as a descriptive piece, possesses considerable merit.

SOMERVILLE, MARY, a lady of high scientific acquirements, was born in Scotland 26 Dec., 1780, being the daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William George Fairfax by his second wife Margaret, daughter of Mr. Samuel Charters, solicitor of Customs for Scotland. Her girlhood was passed at a school at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. Early in life she became the wife of Mr. Samuel Greig, a captain and commissioner in the Russian navy. Her union with him became the means of developing her latent scientific powers, as he took great pleasure in mathematical inquiry, and carefully initiated her in both the theory of mathematics and their practical application. Her second husband was Dr. William Somerville, a member of a family of Scotch extraction. In 1826 she presented to the Royal Society a paper on 'The magnetizing power of the more refrangible solar rays,' in which she detailed her repetitions of the experiments made by Morichini of Rome, and Bérard of Montpellier. This being printed in the 'Philosophical Transactions,' led to much discussion on a difficult point of scientific inquiry, which was only set at rest some years later by the researches of two German electricians, Riess and Moser, who showed that the action upon the magnetic needle was not caused by the violet rays. In 1831 she published her 'Mechanism of the Heavens.' This book, her only strictly astronomical work, is based on the 'Mécanique Céleste' of Laplace. To it succeeded, in 1834, 'The Connection of the Physical Sciences,' which excellent work was thus characterised by the 'Quarterly Review:' 'This volume, though unassuming in form and pretensions, is so original in design and perfect in execution, as fully to merit the success of eight editions, each carefully embodying all of augmentation that science had intermediately received. Her work, indeed, is a true Kosmos in the nature of its design, and in the multitude of materials collected and condensed into the history it affords of the physical phenomena of the universe.' The next work of this accomplished lady was her 'Physical Geography' (1848), comprising the history of the earth in its whole material organisation, and consequently embracing all those branches to which she had, at various times, directed her attention. These two works, in addition to their popularity in this country, as testified by the many editions through which they passed, were translated into several foreign languages; and their author's services to geographical science were recognised in 1869 by the award of the Victoria medal of the Royal Geographical Society. In the same year (1869) she gave to the world her 'Molecular and Microscopic Science,' a work which contains a complete conspectus of some of the most recent and most abstruse researches of modern science, and describes admirably not only the discoveries of our day in the field of physics and chemistry, but more especially the revelations of the microscope in the vegetable and animal worlds. Mrs. Somerville, who spent great part of her life in Italy, died in the neighbourhood of Naples 29 Nov., 1872.

SOMNER, WILLIAM, an antiquary, born in 1598, at Canterbury, where his father was registrar of the court. He received his education at the grammar-school of his native city, after which he became a clerk in his father's office, till Archbishop Laud gave him a higher appointment in the ecclesiastical court. In 1640 he published 'The Antiquities of Canterbury,' of which an enlarged edition by Battely was published 1703. In 1652 he added a Saxon Glossary to the 'Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores;' which was followed by the compilation of a Saxon dictionary. Sir Henry Spelman, having founded a lecture on that language at Cambridge, the salary was given to Somner to prosecute this undertaking, which was published at Oxford 1659. In 1660 he was made master of St. John's Hospital, and auditor of Christ Church, at Canterbury. The same year he published 'A Treatise of Gavelkind.' His other works are, 'Two elegiac Poems on Charles I.,' 1648; 'A treatise on the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent,' 1693; and 'Julii Cæsaris Portus Iccius illustratus,' 1694. Died 30 March, 1669.

SONNERAT, PIERRE, a French traveller and naturalist, born at Lyons 1745; died at Paris 12 April, 1814, leaving interesting accounts, illustrated with engravings from his own drawings, of his travels in New Guinea, the East Indies, and China.

SONNINI DE MANONCOURT, CHARLES NICOLAS SIGISBERT, a French naturalist and traveller, born at Lunéville 1 Feb., 1751; died at Paris 29 May, 1812.

SONTAG, HENRIETTA, Countess Rossi, a German singer, born at Coblentz 13 May, 1805. She appeared upon the stage in children's parts as early as her sixth year; at fifteen made her début at Prague, in Boïeldieu's 'John of Paris,' and soon rose to a foremost place among European vocalists, distinguishing herself not less in the music of her countrymen Weber, Beethoven, and Spohr, than in that of Rossini. Her beauty and dramatic talents were hardly less conspicuous than her vocal accomplishments, and she competed with Malibran and Pasta for supremacy in the lyric drama until 1830, when she was married to Count Rossi, an Italian nobleman, and retired from the stage. After twenty years of private life she was induced, by the pecuniary misfortunes of her husband, to resume her profession, sang for several seasons in Europe, then made a successful tour in the United

States, and died while on a professional visit to Mexico 18 June, 1854.

SOPHOCLES, a Greek tragic poet, born at Athens B.C. 495. He studied poetry under Æschylus, with whom he contended in tragedy, and gained the prize. His countrymen paid him extraordinary honours; and he was joined in a commission with Pericles, to reduce the revolted Samians. He continued writing for the stage to so late a period of life that his sons complained against him to the judges, as being incapable of managing his estate. Sophocles, upon this, appeared in court, and recited his tragedy of 'Oedipus of Colonos,' which he had just finished; and then asked whether that was the work of a dotard? No more evidence was necessary, and the sons were declared mad for bringing such a charge. Sophocles died B.C. 406, and his death is said to have been occasioned by the joy which he felt on having gained another poetical prize. Only seven of his plays exist; the best edition is that of Brunck (Strasburg, 1786). There are numerous English translations.

SORBIÈRE, SAMUEL, a French physician, born 1615. His parents were of the Protestant religion, but he turned Catholic, and went to Rome, expecting some preferment from Clement IX., who only bestowed upon him some marks of honour, which made Sorbière say, 'Holy Father, you give ruffles to a man who has got no shirt.' He next visited England, of which voyage he published an account in 1664; but having thrown out some scandalous reflections upon the country, he was answered by Sprat. Sorbière died 9 April, 1670. His other works are, 'Letters and Discourses;' Discourse upon the Comet; Discourse on the Transfusion of the Blood; 'Epistolæ illustrium et eruditorum virorum.' He also translated some English books into French, particularly those of Hobbes, with whom he corresponded.

SORBONNE, ROBERT DE, the founder of the college called by his name at Paris, was born in 1201, at Sorbon, in the diocese of Rheims. He became chaplain and confessor to St. Louis, and in 1251 was made canon of Cambray. Two years after this he began his college for the benefit of poor students, and he bequeathed all his property to it at his death, which happened 15 Aug., 1274.

SOREL, AGNES, a native of Fromenteau, in Touraine, born about 1409. She was maid of honour to the queen of Charles VII. of France, who became enamoured of her, and at last abandoned the cares of government for her loved society. Agnes urged her royal lover to deeds of glory, and roused him to attack the English forces, which depopulated his kingdom. She bore three children to Charles VII., and maintained her influence over him till her death, which occurred 9 Feb., 1450.

SOTO, DOMINIC, a Spanish Dominican, born at Segovia 1494. Though his origin was mean, he qualified himself for the university of Alcala, from whence he proceeded to Paris, and, on his return, appeared with distinction at Salamanca. Charles V. sent him to the council of Trent, where he took an active part, and was much consulted. He refused the bishopric of Segovia, and died 17 Dec. 1560. His principal works are, 'On Nature and Grace,' 'De Justitia et Jure.' He is to be distinguished from *Peter Soto*, a Dominican of Salamanca, who came to England with Philip II., and became professor of divinity and Hebrew at Oxford. On the death of Mary, he returned to Spain, and was called to the council of Trent, where he died 1563. He published 'Institutiones Christianæ,' and other works.

SOUBISE, BENJAMIN DE ROHAN, Seigneur DE, son of René de Rohan, by the daughter of Jean de Parthenai, Seigneur de Soubise, was born at La Rochelle 1583. He distinguished himself on the side of the Protestants, and, with his brother, ably defended the town of La Rochelle against the arms of France. In 1621 he long maintained the independence of St. Jean d'Angely against Louis XIII., and, when he surrendered, he obtained honourable terms and a free pardon. The next year he took Oleron, and extended his conquests over Poictou; but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fly to England, and he died in London 9 Oct., 1642.

SOUBISE, CHARLES DE ROHAN, Prince DE, duke of Rohan and Ventadour, a peer and marshal of France, born 1715, was patronised by Louis XV., and became minister of state. He served Louis as aide-de-camp in all the campaigns of 1744 to 1748; and his services were rewarded by the appointment of field-marshal in 1748, and in 1751 with the government of Flanders and Hainault. He was defeated by the Prussians at Rosbach; but, in 1758, he defeated the Hessians, Hanoverians, and English, first at Sondershausen, July 13, and next at Sulzelberg, October 10, by which he completed the conquest of the landgraviat of Hesse. When Louis XV. died, Soubise alone, of all the courtiers, followed the funeral procession, which consisted only of a few valets and pages, and never left the remains of his kind master till he saw them deposited in the tomb. Louis XVI. persuaded him to retain his place as minister. He died 4 July, 1787.

SOUBISE, JEAN DE PARTHENAI, Seigneur DE, born about 1512 of an illustrious house in Poictou, was one of the chief leaders of the Huguenots. He went from Ferrara, where he had enjoyed the favour of the duke, to France, and was sent by the prince of Condé, his new patron, to defend Lyons, where he behaved with such bravery that the duke of Nemours was obliged to raise the siege. Died 1566.

SOUFFLOT, JACQUES GERMAIN, an architect, was born at Irancy, near Auxerre, 1714. He studied at Rome, and, on his return, settled at Lyons, where he built an exchange and hospital, which gained him so much credit, that he was called to Paris, and made superintendent of the royal buildings. His principal work was the church of St. Geneviève. He was a knight of the order of St. Michael; and died 29 Aug., 1781.

SOULT, NICOLAS JEAN DE DIEU, duke of Dalmatia, and marshal-general of France, was born 29 March, 1769, at St. Amans-la-Bastide, in the department of Tarn, and joined the royal regiment of infantry 1785. In 1791 he was appointed to discipline a regiment of volunteers of the Upper Rhine, and his merit was so conspicuous that he received a commisson of sous-lieutenant from Marshal Lukner. He served with distinguished ability under Custine, and passed rapidly through the intermediate grades, until he reached that of adjutant-general of staff, when General Lefebvre attached him to his own staff, with the grade of chief of brigade. In that quality he went through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 with the army of the Moselle, and owed to his talents, as well as to

his republican principles, a rapid promotion. He particularly attracted notice by his conduct at the battle of Fleurus, where Marceau, deserted by his troops, turned to retreat. Soult, however, arrested the panic, and turned defeat into victory. Successively raised to the rank of general of brigade, and then to that of general of division, he took part in all the campaigns of Germany, won the battle at Ratte Eig, and served in the battle of Freiberg. In 1799 he served under Massena in the dreadful campaign in Switzerland, and had a share in the victory at Zurich, so destructive to the Austrians. He commanded under the same officer at the terrible siege of Genoa, and was highly distinguished in the numerous combats which took place around its walls. He was, however, defeated and wounded in the combat at Montenotte, and driven back into Genoa, and was taken prisoner in another *sortie*. Set at liberty after the battle of Marengo, and raised to the command of Piedmont, he returned to France at the peace of Amiens, and was named one of the four colonels of the guard of the consuls. Napoleon had detected his talents, and from this period the name of Soult is rarely absent from the history of Europe. He fought in every war, almost in every field, if not with invariable fortune, at any rate with unchangeable skill. Though not personally a favourite of the emperor, he was among the first of the generals selected for the dignity of marshal in 1804, and the first of the marshals advanced to the dignity of peers. Marshal Soult organised that immense levy which was held on the heights of Boulogne, and proudly denominated the 'Army of England;' and when, in 1805, the invasion of England was commuted for the conquest of Austria, he led the main column of the grand army which gained on Mack's rear, captured Memingen, and rendered necessary the disgraceful capitulation of Ulm; and, on the field of Austerlitz, he was charged with the execution of that mighty manœuvre which decided the fate of the campaign. His share in the battle of Jena was scarcely less distinguished. Soult followed up that success with the rapidity which characterised Napoleon's victories; defeated Kalkreuth, captured Magdeburg, and put to flight Blucher and Lestocq. His ardour secured the semblance of victory at Eylau, and his judgment was permitted to influence the wavering resolution of Napoleon. In 1808 he was sent to secure the French conquest of Spain, and defeated the Spaniards at Reynosa; and when Napoleon gave up the pursuit of Sir John Moore's army, Soult was entrusted with the corps which was to drive the English into the sea. The English, however, stood firm at Corunna: Soult hazarded an attack, which was repulsed with a loss which might have ended in an entire defeat, had not the English general and his second in command been struck down in the heat of the action. The English army being withdrawn, Soult overran and subdued Gallicia and the north of Portugal; stormed and took Oporto, when the French troops perpetrated a horrible massacre, and so firmly established the French dominion in those parts, that he aspired to change his marshal's bâton for the crown of a sovereign. His intrigues brought upon him the displeasure of the emperor, and his ambition might have been severely punished—when Wellington landed in Portugal, and these visions of royalty were dissipated. Wellington marched by the Douro, passed that river by a masterly movement, and Soult took to flight, and reached Spain in a miserable condition. Having drawn together his forces, he was in sufficient strength to march upon Wellington's rear, after the fruitless victory at Talavera, and compelled him to withdraw into Portugal. In 1809 he was appointed major-general of the French forces in Spain, and being thus virtually a commander-in-chief, he gained the great victory of Ocana, which resulted in the subjugation of Andalusia. In 1811 he captured Olivenza and Badajoz; but the British forces laying siege to the latter place, Soult marched to relieve it, attacked the British forces under Beresford at Albuera, and received a bloody defeat. He nevertheless bravely defended the south of Spain; but, in 1812, Wellington commenced his offensive movements, and captured Badajoz, under his very eyes. In 1813 the great battle of Salamanca loosened the French hold on Spain, and Soult was compelled to abandon the province of Andalusia, and was recalled to aid the emperor in his great struggle in Germany after the catastrophe of Moscow, and he was the chief of the staff of Napoleon at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. The dreadful defeat at Vittoria cleared the Spanish peninsula of the French armies, and laid open the soil of France herself to the invader. Soult was despatched to defend the frontier against the allied forces. By well-combined movements he marched his troops through the passes of the Pyrenees, fell upon the British divisions, isolated and unprepared, and was only repulsed after dreadful losses. His incursion to secure Pampeluna led to a defeat at Soraoren, after which the marshal and his army barely escaped capture. His attempts to relieve St. Sebastian were equally brave and equally unsuccessful. Wellington now invaded France, and Soult defended his native land with gallant tenacity; but his dispirited troops suffered dreadful defeats on the Nivelle, the Nive, and at Orthes. Soult, finding all his efforts useless, withdrew to Toulouse, where he occupied a most formidable position. Wellington attacked him, and a terrible battle ensued. Soult, after a most obstinate resistance, which cost the allies upwards of 5,000 men, evacuated Toulouse, and further sacrifices were rendered unnecessary by the capture of Paris, which had taken place more than a fortnight before, but of which neither commander had received information. Shortly after the evacuation of Toulouse, Soult signed a suspension of arms, and adhered to the re-establishment of Louis XVIII., who presented him with the cross of St. Louis, and called him to the command of the 13th military division, and then to the ministry of war (3 Dec., 1814). On 8 March following, hearing of the landing from Elba, he published his well-known order of the day, in which Napoleon is treated more than severely. Three days later he resigned his portfolio as minister of war, and declared for the emperor, who, passing over the famous proclamation, raised him to the dignity of peer of France, and major-general of the army. After Waterloo, where he was chief of the staff to the emperor, and where he fought most energetically, the marshal took refuge at Malzien (Lozère), but, being set down in the list of the proscribed, he withdrew to Düsseldorf, on the banks of the Rhine, until 1819, when a royal ordinance allowed him to return to France. He then went to live with his family at his native place and his

marshal's bâton was restored to him. Charles X. treated Soult with favour, creating him knight of his orders, and afterwards making him peer of France. After the revolution of July, 1830, the declaration of the chamber of deputies of August 9 excluded him from that rank, but he was restored to it four days later, by a special nomination of Louis Philippe, who soon after appointed him minister of war. In that capacity he devoted his talents as an administrator to the reorganisation of the army. As president of the council of ministers (a post he held at two distinct periods) he was one of the firmest supporters of that throne to which France owed eighteen years of repose and order. He was selected to represent the French monarchy at the coronation of Queen Victoria (1838). In 1847 he resigned the office of president of the council, and retired into private life, on which occasion the king revived for him the ancient dignity of marshal-general of France. Died 26 Nov., 1852.

SOUTH, Sir JAMES, F.R.S., an eminent astronomer, was born 1785, being the son of dispensing druggist who, towards the close of the last century, carried on business in Blackman Street, Borough; but James South entered upon a higher branch of the medical profession, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. For some years he practised his profession in Southwark, and in the intervals of business pursued the study of astronomy, in connection with which he made some extremely valuable observations. In 1822 and 1823, in conjunction with Sir John Herschel, he compiled a catalogue of 380 double stars. After this he removed to Campden Hill, Kensington, where he constructed an observatory, to which he devoted the closest attention during the remainder of his life, and which achieved a European fame. He was one of the founders of the Royal Astronomical Society, and was for a time its president. In 1830, on the recommendation of the duke of Wellington, who was then prime minister, he received the honour of knighthood, and for several years before his death he enjoyed a pension of £300 a year on the civil list, for his contributions to astronomical science. The account of Sir James South's astronomical observations during his residence in Southwark is published in the 'Philosophical Transactions' for 1825, and is accompanied by an interesting description of the five-foot and seven-foot equatorials with which they were made. Sir James died 19 Oct., 1867.

SOUTH, ROBERT, D.D., was born at Hackney 1633, and educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to a student's place at Christchurch, Oxford. In 1660 he was chosen public orator of the university, and the year following appointed chaplain to the earl of Clarendon, who gave him a prebend in the church of Westminster. In 1670 he was made canon of Christchurch, and in 1676 went with the English ambassador to Poland, of which journey he wrote a narrative. In 1678 he was presented to the rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire. In 1693 he had a controversy with Sherlock, on the doctrine of the Trinity, when both disputants were charged with heresy, for attempting to explain an indefinable mystery. Dr. South was distinguished by his wit, and his sermons, eleven volumes of which have been published, possess great merit in this respect. He died 8 July, 1716, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. His 'Opera posthuma Latina;' and his 'English Miscellaneous Works,' were printed in 2 vols. 8vo.

SOUTHAMPTON, HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, third EARL OF, K.G., received his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and succeeded to the title on his father's death 1581. He was an intimate friend of the earl of Essex, who made him general of the horse in Ireland. Having united in that earl's insurrection, he was sent to the Tower 1598, but one of the first events after James I.'s accession was his release. Soon afterwards he was honoured with the Garter and the captaincy of the Isle of Wight. It was not, however, till 1619 that he was called to the council board, and when there his independent opinions proved rather troublesome than serviceable. In the House of Lords, also, his patriotism induced him to be free in speech, and he was for some time under restraint after the parliament of 1621. In 1624 he was colonel of one of the four regiments sent for the defence of the Palatinate; and there, after having first lost his son, Lord Wriothesley, his own life was sacrified, he dying at Bergen-op-Zoom 10 Nov., 1624. This noble-spirited peer is memorable as a patron of Shakspere, and as one of the founders of Virginia, where Southampton River and other local names are derived from him.

SOUTHAMPTON, THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, EARL OF, K.G., son of Wm. Wriothesley, York herald, was a native of London, and after receiving an academical education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Gray's Inn; after which he became master of the Crown Office in the court of King's Bench. He was also secretary to Thomas Cromwell, and one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber. In 1538 he was one of the principal secretaries of state, and a member of the House of Commons; and about this period he was employed in several embassies. On the fall of his old master, Cromwell, he, being then a knight, became the king's principal adviser. He had extensive grants of abbey-lands; and on 1 Jan., 1543-4, was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Wriothesley of Tichfield. On 22 April, 1544, he was constituted lord-keeper during the illness of Lord-chancellor Audley, on whose death, soon afterwards, he became lord-chancellor. On 16 Feb., 1546-7, he was created earl of Southampton, but was soon afterwards removed from the woolsack, on a charge of unduly affixing the great seal to a commission for hearing causes in chancery. For a time he was excluded from the privy-council, but, being reinstated, he took a prominent part in the proceedings against the protector Somerset, from whose fall he expected great things. However, he was completely outwitted and disappointed; and dropped into utter insignificance. He died in London 31 July, 1550.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SOUTHAMPTON, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, EARL OF, was the son of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Aldwarke, Yorkshire. In 1512 he sailed in the fleet against France, and was wounded in an engagement off Brest. Shortly afterwards he was at the siege of Tournay, and, for his bravery, received the honour of knighthood. In 1520 he was vice-admiral of England, and the next year obtained a grant of the manor of Navesby, at which time he was ambassador in France. Soon after this he was recalled; and, on a rupture between the two countries, had the command of a

fleet, with which he assisted in the taking of Morlaix. In 1523 he was sent to conclude a treaty of peace; and in 1529 he was one of those who subscribed articles of impeachment against Wolsey. He attended his royal master in his interview with the king of France at Boulogne; and in 1537 was made earl of Southampton, and lord privy seal. In Oct., 1542, he was sent to Scotland, but died on his way thither, at Newcastle, the same year.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, a religious fanatic, born in Devonshire about 1750, of humble parents, was employed chiefly at Exeter, as a domestic servant; but having joined the Methodists, and become acquainted with a man of the name of Sanderson, who laid claim to the spirit of prophesy, she advanced a like pretension, and wrote and dictated prophecies, sometimes in prose, and sometimes in rhymed doggrel. She announced herself as the woman spoken of in the 12th chapter of Revelation, and obtained considerable sums by the sale of seals which were to secure the salvation of those who purchased them. She then came to London, on the invitation and at the expense of Sharp, the engraver. She was very illiterate, but wrote numerous letters and pamphlets; and her prophecies, nearly unintelligible as they were, had a large sale. Of the Prince of Peace she announced that she was to be delivered on 19 Oct., 1814, at midnight, being then upwards of sixty years of age. A costly cradle was made, and considerable sums were contributed, in order to have other things prepared in a style worthy of the expected Shiloh. On 27 Dec., 1814, she expired. Her body was opened after her decease, and the appearance of pregnancy which had deceived her followers, and perhaps herself, was found to have arisen from dropsy. The number of her followers continued to be very great for many years after her death; they believed that there would be a resurrection of her body, and that she was still to be the mother of the promised Shiloh.

SOUTHERN, THOMAS, a dramatist, born at Oxmantown, co. Dublin, 1660. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and then removed to the Middle Temple, London (1678), where he studied poetry, instead of law. He published plays, and acquired a comfortable subsistence. His first production, 'The Persian Prince, or Loyal Brother' (1682), was intended to compliment the duke of York, who, after ascending the throne, gave the author a captain's commission in the army. In 1721 he obtained for his 'Spartan Dame' £150, a high price at that time. The most affecting of his plays is his 'Innocent Adultery;' and the most finished is 'Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave.' He wrote besides, 'Isabella, or the Fatal Marriage;' also, 'The Disappointment,' and 'The Rambling Lady,' comedies. During the latter years of his life he resided in Westminster. Died 26 May, 1746.

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, LL.D., was born at Bristol 12 Aug., 1774, his father being a linendraper of that city. He was sent to school when six years of age, to Mr. Foote, a Baptist minister; was subsequently taught by a Mr. Flower, at Corston, near Newton St. Loe, and by Mr. Williams, a Welshman, from whom little scholarship was to be got; was subsequently placed at Westminster School (1788) by his maternal uncle, and finally at Balliol College, Oxford (1792), with the design of his entering the Church; but Southey's academical career closed in 1794. In the same year he published his first poems, in conjunction with Mr. Lovell, the two friends assuming the names of Moschus and Bion. About this time, too, he took part in the famous Pantisocracy scheme, to which all the eager contributors brought golden theories, but of more tangible coin so little, that the Utopian project was necessarily relinquished. In Nov., 1795, he married Miss Fricker, of Bristol, the sister of Mrs. Coleridge. In the winter of the same year, while the author was on his way to Lisbon, 'Joan of Arc' was published. He returned to Bristol in the following summer; in the subsequent year he removed to London, and entered Gray's Inn. He passed part of the years 1800-1 in Portugal, and was for a short time resident in Ireland. His final establishment at Greta, near Keswick, in the lake country, took place in 1804. On the decease of Mr. Pye (1813), Southey was appointed poet-laureate; he received his doctor's degree from the university of Oxford 1821; and in 1839 contracted a second marriage with Caroline-Anne, daughter of Charles Bowles, esq., one of the most pathetic and natural among contemporary authoresses. The rest of his career is to be traced in the works which he poured forth with unrivalled versatility, care, and felicity. We have not the space to give a complete list of his publications. The principal poems are, 'Wat Tyler,' 'Joan of Arc,' 'Thalaba,' 'Metrical Tales,' 'Madoc,' 'The Curse of Kehama,' 'Carmen Triumphale,' 'Roderick,' 'The Vision of Judgment'—to say nothing of fugitive pieces. His prose works comprise translations of the poems of the 'Cid,' of 'Amadis,' and 'Palmerin of England;' Essays, allowing the letters of 'Espriella,' 'Sir Thomas More's Colloquies,' and the slighter 'Omniana,' to bear his name; histories, among which are, 'The Book of the Church,' 'The History of the Peninsular War,' 'The History of the Brazils;' criticism, including his voluminous and important contributions to the 'Quarterly Review;' and biography. Foremost in this last department were 'The Life of Nelson,' one of the most popular and perfect specimens of its class which our language possesses, noble in feeling and faultless in style; 'The Life of Chatterton,' 'The Life of Kirke White,' 'The Life of Wesley,' and 'The Life of Cowper,' all of which are, in different degrees, valuable contributions to our literature. Mr. Southey, who for three years previous to his death had been in a state of mental darkness, died 21 March, 1843. His curious erudition is happily shown in 'The Doctor' (1834-7), and in his 'Commonplace Book,' published in 4 vols., after his decease. His life, written by his son, the Rev. C. C. Southey, appeared in 6 vols., 1849-50. Mr. Southey's widow survived till 20 July, 1854.

SOUTHWELL, NATHANIEL, a Jesuit, was a native of Norfolk, and was admitted into the English College at Rome 1617, by the name of *Nathaniel Bacon*. In 1637 he was appointed confessarius of the house. From this employment he was removed to become secretary to Father Vincent Caraffa, who was elected the seventh general of the society; and he was retained in the same important and confidential situation by the four next generals of the society. Died at Rome 2 Dec., 1676. His great biographical repertory, 'Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu,' was published at Rome, folio, 1676. He was also

the author of 'A Journal of Meditations for every Day in the Year,' London, 8vo., 1669.—*Oliver.*

SOUTHWELL, ROBERT, an English poet, descended of a good family in Norfolk, was born about 1562, at Horsham, St. Faith's, in that county. At the age of fifteen he was sent to Paris for education, and afterwards he became, for a short time, an *alumnus* of the English College at Douay. He then proceeded to Rome, where, on 17 Oct., 1578, he was received into the Society of Jesus. A considerable portion of his noviciate was spent at Tournay; and on his return to Rome he entered upon a course of philosophy and theology, in which he acquitted himself so brilliantly that, after completing his studies, he was appointed prefect of the English College there. In 1584 he was ordained priest. His earnest wish to be sent upon the English mission was complied with, and in company with the celebrated Father Garnet, he arrived in this country 7 July, 1586. For several years he was confessor to Anne, countess of Arundel, whose husband was confined in the Tower; and it was during his residence in this pious lady's household that all his writings were composed. At length, in 1592, he was betrayed into the hands of the officers of justice, who subjected him to the most excruciating tortures. After three years' close detention in the Tower, he was put upon his trial at Westminster 21 Feb., 1594-5. He pleaded Not Guilty to the charge of treason, but fully and distinctly admitted (his only crime) that he was a priest, and had returned to his own country simply to administer the sacraments to those of his religion who might desire them, and to perform the ordinary duties of a clergyman of the Church of Rome. As a matter of course he was found guilty, and on the following day, 22 Feb., 1594-5, was dragged on a hurdle to Tyburn, and there hanged, drawn, and quartered. It is related that the executioner performed his task so badly that his victim made the sign of the cross several times while suspended from the gallows. Father Southwell wrote several works in verse and prose, all of which exhibit a correct taste and vivid imagination. The best and most complete edition of his 'Poetical Works' is that published under the superintendence of William B. Turnbull, 8vo., London, 1856. His 'Complete Works,' edited by Alexander B. Grosart, appeared in 1872.

SOUTHWELL, or BACON, THOMAS, a Jesuit, was a native of Norfolk, and died at Rome 11 Dec., 1631. He wrote a learned work entitled 'Regula Viva, seu Analysis Fidei in Dei per Ecclesiam nos docentis Auctoritatem,' 4to., Antwerp, 1638.

SOWERBY, JAMES DE CARLE, eldest son of James Sowerby, F.L.S., the naturalist, was born 5 June, 1787; and in 1839 received the appointment of secretary of the Royal Botanic Society, which he held till 1870, when the council granted him a small pension. He published many lists of fossil shells, &c., in the Transactions of the Geological Society; and assisted in writing 'Mineral Conchology,' 1841, and 'The British Mineralogy,' 1850. Mr. Sowerby, who was a skilful practical artist, engraved many plates of fossil shells and English plants, and drew the figures for Loudon's 'Encyclopædia of Plants.' Died 26 Aug., 1871.

SOZOMEN, HERMIAS, an ecclesiastical historian of the fifth century. He was a native of Palestine, and became a pleader of causes at Constantinople, where also he studied church history, a compendium of which he wrote in a florid style, from the ascension to the year 440. It has been translated into English by E. Walford.

SPAGNOLETTO, JOSÉ, whose real name was *Ribera*, a painter, born at San Felipe de Xativa, in Spain, 8 Jan., 1588. After studying in his own country he went to Italy, where he imitated the works of Correggio. He next altered his style for that of Caravaggio, to whom he became superior. His favourite subjects were old saints and martyrs, particularly St. Jerome. He died at Naples 1656.

SPAGNOLI, BAPTIST. *See* MANTUAN.

SPALDING, MARTIN JOHN, D.D., an American Catholic prelate, born near Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, 23 May, 1810; was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, in his native county; at St. Joseph's College and Seminary, in Bardstown, Kentucky; and at the Urban College of the Propaganda at Rome. He was consecrated coadjutor bishop to the bishop of Louisville 1848; succeeded Bishop Flaget in that see; and in 1863 was appointed archbishop of Baltimore and primate of the United States. Died 8 Feb., 1872. His principal works are, 'Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky;' 'The Life and Times of Bishop Flaget;' 'Review of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation;' 'History of the Protestant Reformation in all Countries;' 'Miscellanea,' 2 vols.; and 'Lectures on the Evidences of Catholicity.'

SPALDING, SAMUEL, an antiquary, was for many years town clerk of Cambridge, where he died 19 Dec., 1669, aged about 79.

SPALLANZANI, LAZARO, a naturalist, born at Scandiano, in Italy, 12 Jan., 1729. He studied at Modena, and next at Bologna, where his cousin, Laura Bassi, was at that time one of the most distinguished professors in Italy. Under her instructions he acquired a considerable knowledge of philosophy and polite literature; but being destined for the law, he removed to Padua, where he was dissuaded from following that pursuit, and, in 1754, was chosen professor of Greek at Reggio. In 1760 he accepted the chair of natural philosophy at Modena, and published there some works, which occasioned his removal to the university of Padua, where he enriched the cabinet of natural history by his contributions, as he did the world of science by his discoveries. He travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia, and was enrolled among the associates of numerous societies. He died 17 Feb., 1799. His works, which are very numerous and valuable, include treatises on the circulation of the blood, and the functions of respiration, digestion, and generation.

SPANHEIM, EZEKIEL, eldest son of Frederick Spanheim, professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Geneva 7 Dec., 1629. At an early age he wrote a dissertation on the form of the ancient Hebrew letters against Capellus. In 1649 he was chosen professor of eloquence at Geneva, but relinquished it on becoming tutor to the son of the elector palatine, whose favour he gained by asserting his right to the post of vicar of the empire. That prince sent him to Rome, where he gained the esteem of Christina of Sweden, and the Princess Sophia of Hanover, mother of George I., with the latter of whom he returned into Germany. He was afterwards employed on several negotiations by the elector of Brandenburg, who, on assuming the regal title, created him a baron, and in 1702 sent him as his minister to England. Dying 7 Nov., 1710, he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

His principal works are, a French translation of the Emperor Julian's 'Cæsars,' illustrated by medals and other ancient monuments; an enlarged edition, in two folio volumes, of his Treatise on the Use of Medals, printed at London and Amsterdam; 'Juliani Opera Græcè et Latinè,' and Notes on Callimachus and Aristophanes.

SPARRMANN, ANDREW, an eminent naturalist, born in the province of Upland, in Sweden, about 1747. After visiting China and the Cape of Good Hope, he accompanied Capt. Cook in his voyage round the world, and on his return (1775) explored the interior of Africa. Subsequently he was nominated conservator of the museum at Stockholm, where he died 20 July, 1820. His travels have been translated into English.

SPARROW, ANTHONY, a learned bishop, born at Depden, Suffolk, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, but was deprived of it by the Presbyterians 1643. He was also ejected from the rectory of Hawkedon, Suffolk; but after the Restoration he recovered it, and was made archdeacon of Sudbury, with which he held a prebend of Ely. He was also elected master of his college, and in 1667 consecrated bishop of Exeter, whence, in 1678, he was translated to Norwich, where he died 19 May, 1685. He published 'The Rationale of the Book of Common Prayer;' and a Collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, Orders, &c., of the Church of England.

SPARTIANUS, ÆLIUS, a Latin historian, who lived in the reign of Diocletian, and wrote the lives of all the emperors from Julius Cæsar to that monarch. Of this work there only remain the articles of Adrian and his adopted son, Ælius Verus Cæsar, Didier Julian, Septimus Severus, Caracalla, and Geta.

SPEED, JOHN, an historian, born at Farrington, Cheshire, about 1555. He was a tailor by trade, and became a member of that company in London; but Sir Fulk Greville took him from the shop-board, and enabled him to pursue the study of antiquities. In 1606 he published a work, entitled 'The Theatre of the empire of Great Britain,' folio; which was followed, in 1614, by 'The History of Great Britain under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans,' folio. Speed also published a popular work, called 'The Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture,' which was formerly prefixed to the large Bibles. Died 28 July, 1629.

SPELMAN, Sir HENRY, an antiquary, born at Congham, Norfolk, 1562. He studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, and next in Lincoln's Inn. When very young, he wrote a Latin treatise on coats of arms, which procured him admission into the first society of antiquaries. In 1604 he served the office of high-sheriff of Norfolk; soon after which he was sent to Ireland as one of the commissioners for settling the titles of lands in that country. He was next appointed a commissioner to inquire into the exaction of fees in the courts and offices of England, for which he received the honour of knighthood. He now fixed his residence in London, where he employed himself in searching records, and studying the Saxon language, the difficulty of acquiring which led him to compile his 'Archæologus,' as he called it, or, as it was afterwards entitled, the 'Glossarium.' This great work, however, he did not complete, but published a part of it in 1626; and the rest was made up from his papers by Dugdale in 1664. In 1627 Sir Henry compiled a history of the civil affairs of the kingdom, from the Conquest to Magna Charta. His next undertaking was the 'Collection of the Councils of the English Church,' of which he lived to publish only one volume, in 1639, folio; and the second was edited, in 1664, by Dugdale. The last labour of Sir Henry was a 'History of the Tenures by Knights' Service in England.' He died in 1641. Among his other works are, 'A Treatise concerning Tithes,' and 'A History of Sacrilege.' Sir Henry Spelman, by his will, founded a Saxon lecture at Cambridge, but it was not carried into effect. His son, Sir *John Spelman*, was knighted by Charles I., and made master of Sutton's Hospital. He died at Oxford 1643. He published the Saxon psalter, and wrote 'The Life of Alfred the Great,' which was published by Hearne 1709. A Latin translation, by Wise, was printed 1678. *Clement Spelman*, the youngest son of Sir Henry, became one of the barons of the exchequer at the Restoration, and died 1679. *Edward Spelman*, who wrote a treatise on the Greek accents, and translated Xenophon, Cyropædia, and Dionysius Halicarnassensis, was a descendant of the great antiquary. He died 1767.

SPENCE, JOSEPH, an English divine and scholar, born 1698. He was educated at Winchester, and at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He published, in 1727, 'An Essay on Pope's Odyssey,' which produced a friendship between him and the poet. The year after this he was chosen professor of poetry at Oxford. In 1731 he published an account of Stephen Duck, for whom he procured the living of Byfleet. About this time he travelled with the earl of Lincoln, and on his return was presented to the rectory of Great Horwood, Bucks. He was also appointed professor of modern history. In 1747 he published his 'Polymetis, or Enquiry into the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of Ancient Artists.' In 1754 he was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Durham, and the same year drew the public attention to the circumstances of Blacklock, the blind poet; as he afterwards did to Robert Hill, the learned tailor. His last publication was entitled, 'Remarks and Dissertations on Virgil, with some other Classical Observations, by the late Mr. Holdsworth. Published with Notes and additional Remarks, by Mr. Spence.' He was accidentally drowned in a canal in his garden 20 August, 1768. Several of his pieces are in Dodsley's and other collections; and his 'Anecdotes concerning eminent Literary Characters' were published 1820. There is an admirable edition of this last work by S. W. Singer, 1858.

SPENCE, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an English naturalist, born 1783, was in early life engaged in business at Hull. In 1805 he became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Kirby, in collaboration with whom he wrote an 'Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects,' 4 vols., 1815-26, which has perhaps done more than any other work to diffuse a taste for entomology in England. Mr. Spence died in London 6 Jan., 1860.

SPENCER, JOHN, D.D., was born at Bocton, Kent, 1630. He was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and next at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1665 he took his doctor's degree, and two years

afterwards was elected master of his college. About the same time he was made archdeacon of Sudbury; in 1672 prebendary of Ely; and in 1677 dean of that church. Died 27 May, 1695. His works are, A Discourse concerning Prodigies: with another concerning vulgar Prophecies; Latin Dissertation on the Urim and Thummim; 'De Legibus Hebræorum ritualibus et earum rationibus.'

SPENCER, JOHN CHARLES, third EARL, long known in the political world as *Viscount Althorp*, was born 30 May, 1782, and educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge. At an early age he entered Parliament, and during the Fox and Grenville administration (1806-7) he held office as a junior lord of the treasury. In the long interval of Tory ascendancy which followed he was a leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, where for a quarter of a century he represented the county of Northampton. On the return of the Liberals to office shortly after the accession of William IV. he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and selected as leader of the Lower House, through which he was instrumental in carrying the Reform Bill and the Poor Law Amendment Bill. His father's death in 1834 transferred him to the House of Lords; and from this period he ceased to engage in political warfare, but turned his mind to agricultural pursuits, especially the breeding and fattening of cattle. His lordship was for many years president of the Smithfield Cattle Club; and he was the founder and first president of the Royal Agricultural Society. Died 1 Oct., 1845.

SPENCER, WILLIAM ROBERT, second son of Lord Charles Spencer, and cousin-german to the duke of Marlborough, was born 1769. Being the younger son of a younger son he found it prudent in early life to accept the appointment of commissioner of stamps. For many years Mr. Spencer occupied a prominent position in London society as a wit and man of fashion; and he was unequalled by any of his contemporaries as a writer of *vers de société*. In consequence of pecuniary embarrassment he spent the latter part of his life in Paris, where he died 23 Oct., 1834. A collected edition of his poems, including his translation of 'Lenore,' from the German of Bürger, was published 1835.

SPENER, PHILIPP JAKOB, a Lutheran divine, born at Ribeauville, in Alsace, 13 Jan., 1635. He became minister of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where about 1680 he founded the sect of Pietists. He pretended that the Lutheran doctrine needed reformation, and that he was spiritually illuminated for the purpose, particularly in regard to the Millenarian revelation. The fundamental point of the Pietists is, that the Scriptures cannot be understood without supernatural light, and that the study of languages and sciences is fruitless where the divine Spirit is wanting. Spener died at Berlin 5 Feb., 1705. He wrote some religious works in German; and some on genealogy, in Latin.

SPENSER, EDMUND, one of the greatest of English poets, was a native of London, and is generally said to have been born in 1553, though there are circumstances which suggest the supposition that his birth may be referred to a somewhat earlier date. He was matriculated as a sizar of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 20 May, 1569; proceeded B.A. 1572-3; and commenced M.A. 1576. On leaving the university he went to reside with his friends in the north of England, where he formed an unrequited attachment to a lady of great accomplishments, whom he has immortalised as Rosalind. About 1578 he came to London, and at the close of the following year appeared his 'Shepheard's Calendar,' with a commentary by his friend Edward Kirke, and a dedication to Sir Philip Sidney. This was the earliest, and remains the greatest, of English pastoral poems. Its popularity was great, but the author's name not being disclosed in the book itself, a considerable period elapsed before it became generally known. In 1580 he was appointed secretary to Lord Grey of Wilton, lord-deputy of Ireland; and in 1591 he obtained a grant of lands in the county of Cork, including the castle of Kilcolman, where it is, with good reason, supposed he had fixed his residence some years previously. Here he was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1589, and they proceeded together to England before the close of that year. Raleigh introduced him to Queen Elizabeth; and early in 1590 appeared the first three books of his 'Faerie Queene.' Mr. Hallam remarks that 'the admiration of this great poem was unanimous and enthusiastic. No academy had been trained to carp at his genius with minute cavilling; no recent popularity, no traditional fame (for Chaucer was rather venerated than much in the hands of the reader) interfered with the immediate recognition of his supremacy. The Faery Queen became at once the delight of every accomplished gentleman, the model of every poet, the solace of every scholar.' In Feb., 1590-1, the queen granted him a pension of £50 a year; and it seems to have been understood that this grant conferred upon him the post of poet-laureate. In 1595 he published his pastoral of 'Colin Clout's come home againe;' and the year following the fourth, fifth, and sixth books of 'The Faerie Queene;' but the poem, according to the original plan, was never completed. About this time Spenser presented to the queen his 'View of the State of Ireland;' being then clerk of the council of the province of Munster. In 1597 he returned to Ireland; but when the rebellion of Tyrone broke out he was obliged to fly with such precipitancy as to leave behind his infant child, who was burnt with the house. Spenser came to England, with a broken heart, and died in Westminster 16 Jan., 1598-9. His remains were interred at the expense of the earl of Essex in Westminster Abbey, where the countess of Dorset raised a monument to his memory. The 'Faerie Queene' has been often printed in a separate form, and there have been several editions of the entire works of this elegant poet. The poem entitled 'Brittain's Ida,' though commonly ascribed to Spenser, was in reality written by Phineas Fletcher.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SPIERS, ALEXANDER, Ph. D., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, professor at the Lycée Impérial Bonaparte and the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, Paris, died in that city 27 Aug., 1869, aged 61. He was the author of a Universal Dictionary, English and French, first published in 1839, and of works in French for the study of the English language; also of a Manual of English and French Commercial Terms. Dr. Spiers resided constantly in the neighbourhood of Paris.

SPIGELIUS, or VANDEN SPIEGHEL, ADRIAN, a physician and anatomist, born at Brussels 1578. He studied at Louvain and Padua, in which last university he became professor of anatomy and

surgery; which office he discharged with such reputation that the Venetian government made him a knight of St. Mark, and gave him a chain of gold. Died 1625.

SPINELLO, ARETINO, an Italian painter, born at Arezzo 1328. His Madonnas and portraits are very fine. He died 1420. His son, *Paris Spinello*, painted gloomy subjects, and having worked up a dreadful picture of Lucifer, it frightened him so afterwards, that he died at the age of 56, about the year 1426.

SPINOLA, AMBROSE, Marquis, a famous general, born in Spain, of a noble Genoese family, 1569. He commanded an army in Flanders, and in 1604 took Ostend; for which he was made general of all the Spanish troops in the Low Countries; where he was opposed by Maurice of Nassau. During a cessation of operations, Spinola went to Paris, and in an interview with Henry IV., the monarch asked him, what were his plans for the ensuing campaign? The general, without hesitation, entered into a detail of his projects; and Henry communicated to Maurice the very contrary, as he could not believe that Spinola had revealed to him his real intentions. That general, however, performed exactly what he had stated, and succeeded: upon which Henry said, 'Others have deceived me by falsehoods, but this man has imposed upon me by speaking truth.' In the war occasioned by the disputed succession to the duchy of Cleves and Juliers, Spinola took Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda. Afterwards he was employed in Italy, where he made himself master of the city of Casal; but not being able to subdue the citadel owing to the imprudent orders sent to him from Madrid, he exclaimed, 'They have taken from me my honour;' and died soon after, of chagrin, 25 Sept., 1630.

SPINOZA, BENEDICT, a celebrated sceptic, born at Amsterdam 24 Nov., 1632. His parents were Portuguese Jews, who gave him the name of Baruch; which, on renouncing his religion, he altered to Benedict. He was for some time a Calvinist, and afterwards a Mennonist, but at last fell into atheism. He died 21 Feb., 1677. He published a work in Latin, entitled 'Tractatus-theologico-politicus;' which was reprinted in London in 1765, by Hume, though without his name or that of the author. The posthumous pieces of Spinoza were published soon after his death, in one volume. An edition of Spinoza's works, by Paulus, appeared at Jena in 2 vols. 1803.

SPOHN, FRIEDRICH AUGUST WILHELM, a German philologist, born at Dortmund 16 May, 1792, became professor of ancient literature at Leipsic 1819, and died 17 Jan., 1824. He published several learned works, including an edition of the Odyssey with valuable dissertations. His work on Egyptian hieroglyphics was completed and edited by Seyffarth.

SPOHR, LUDWIG, a German violinist and composer, born at Brunswick 5 April, 1784. His father, a physician, soon perceived his son's taste for music, and caused him to be so well instructed that at a very early age he had attained considerable professional reputation as a violinist. About 1804 he was appointed chapel-master at Gotha, and at this period he married a lady who was reputed the best harpist in Germany. Being on a musical tour with his wife, he was induced to accept the musical direction of the theatre 'An der Wien' at Vienna, for which he wrote his finest dramatic works. In 1822 he became chapel-master to the electoral court of Hesse-Cassel, which office he retained until age compelled his retirement. Died at Brunswick 22 Oct., 1859. His principal works are the following operas: 'The Mountain Spirit,' 'The Alchemist,' 'The Crusaders,' 'Jessonda,' 'Faust,' 'Zemira and Azor,' 'Pietro of Albano;' and his oratorios, 'The Last Judgment,' 'The Crucifixion,' and 'The Fall of Babylon.'

SPONTINI, GASPARO, a musical composer, born at Jesi, in the State of the Church, 17 Nov., 1778; died at Majolati, near Jesi, 14 Jan., 1851. He resided for several years in Paris and Berlin, being director of the opera in the latter city. His principal productions are the operas of 'La Vestale' (1807), 'Fernand Cortès' (1809), and 'Olympie' (1819).

SPOTSWOOD, JOHN, archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, was the son of one of the reformers, and born 1565, at Mid-Calder, in the county of Edinburgh. He was educated at Glasgow, and in 1601 went as chaplain to the duke of Lennox in his embassy to France. On the accession of James VI. to the throne of England he accompanied him; and the same year was raised to the archbishopric of Glasgow, whence, in 1615, he was translated to St. Andrew's. He crowned Charles I. at Holyrood House in 1633, and two years afterwards was made chancellor of Scotland. On the breaking out of the rebellion he retired to London, where he died in 1639, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He wrote the 'History of the Church of Scotland,' folio, London, 1655.

SPRANGHER, BARTHOLOMEW, a painter, born at Antwerp 1546. On going to Rome, he was patronized by Cardinal Farnese, who recommended him to Pope Pius V., for whom he executed several pictures. After his return to Germany he was taken into the imperial service, rewarded with a pension, and honoured with a patent of nobility. He died at Prague about 1625.

SPRAT, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born at Tallaton, Devonshire, 1635. He became fellow of Wadham College, Oxford; and, on the death of Cromwell, wrote an elegiac poem to his honour. He also printed a poem on the 'Plague of Athens;' to which he afterwards added another in honour of his friend Cowley, whose life he wrote. At the Restoration he became chaplain to the duke of Buckingham, whom he assisted in writing the 'Rehearsal.' He was also made chaplain to the king, and a fellow of the Royal Society; of which institution he wrote the history. He was also the author of Observations on Sorbière's Voyage into England. In 1668 he became prebendary of Westminster; in 1680 canon of Windsor; and in 1684 bishop of Rochester, with which he held the deanery of Westminster. In 1685 he published a 'History of the Rye-House Plot,' for which he was made clerk of the closet, and dean of the chapel royal. In the reign of James II. he was appointed one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs; but acted with such caution as to keep his preferments at the Revolution. In 1692 two villains, named Blackhead and Young, contrived to lay a treasonable paper in the bishop's house, and then gave information against him to the privy council, where the conspiracy was soon detected. The bishop died 20 May, 1713.

SPRENGEL, CURT, a German physician and botanist, born at Bolderkow, in Pomerania, 3 Aug., 1766; died at Halle 15 March, 1833.

SPURZHEIM, JOHANN GASPAR, M.D., a phrenologist, born 1776, at Longwich, near Treves, and educated in the university of Treves. In 1799 he went to study medicine at Vienna, where he became acquainted with Dr. Gall, whose lectures on phrenology he attended for four years, and then accompanied him (1805) as a joint promulgator of their common doctrine through Germany, France, Prussia and Denmark. In 1807 they settled in Paris, where they pursued their subject together till 1813, when they separated. Spurzheim afterwards travelled through England, delivering lectures on phrenology, and in 1832 proceeded to the United States, but, soon after his arrival, died at Boston 10 Nov., 1832. His works are extremely numerous.

SQUARCIONE, FRANCESCO, a painter, born at Padua 1394; died at Venice 1474.

SQUIRE, SAMUEL, a bishop, born at Warminster, Wiltshire, 1714, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Dr. Wynn, bishop of Bath and Wells, to whom he was chaplain, made him chancellor of his diocese, canon of the cathedral, and archdeacon of Bath. In 1750 he was presented to the rectory of St. Anne, Westminster, and soon afterwards to the vicarage of Greenwich. He was also appointed clerk of the closet to the prince of Wales; and in 1760 advanced to the deanery of Bristol. In 1761 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's. Died 6 May, 1766. His works are, 'An Enquiry into the Nature of the English Constitution;' 'The Ancient History of the Hebrews vindicated;' 'Two Essays, one in defence of the Ancient Greek Chronology, and the other on the Origin of the Greek Language;' 'Plutarchi de Iside et Osiride, Græcè et Anglicè;' 'Essay on the Balance of Civil Power in England;' 'Indifference for Religion inexcuseable;' and 'Remarks upon Mr. Carte's Specimen of the General History of England.'

STAAL, MARGUERITE JEANNE CORDIER DE LAUNAY, Baroness DE, born at Paris 1693, was the daughter of a painter at Paris, who abandoned her when a child, and she was taken into the priory of St. Louis at Rouen. After this she became waiting-woman to the duchess of Maine; in which situation her talents were discovered by an ingenious letter which she wrote on a pretended case of possession. From that time the duchess reposed an entire confidence in her; and Mademoiselle de Launay shared in her misfortunes, by being committed to the Bastile. After her release, she married M. de Staal, an officer of the Swiss guards. She died 15 June, 1750. Her memoirs, written by herself, were published in 3 vols., to which another volume was afterwards added, containing two comedies.

STACKHOUSE, JOHN, a botanist, son of the Rev. Dr. William Stackhouse, rector of St. Erme, Cornwall, and nephew of the author of the History of the Bible. He for some time held a fellowship in Exeter College, Oxford, but resigned it in 1703, on succeeding to the estate of Pendarves, Cornwall, which he held till 1804, when he gave it up to his eldest son, and retired to Bath, where he died 22 Nov., 1819, aged 78. He published, 'Nereis Britannica,' 1801, and edit. 1816, containing coloured figures of all the British fuci, with descriptions in Latin and English; an edition of Theophrastus on Plants; and 'Catalogue of the Plants of Theophrastus, arranged according to the System of Linnæus,' 1811.

STACKHOUSE, THOMAS, a divine, born 1680. In 1733 he was presented to the vicarage of Beenham-Valence, Berkshire, where he died 11 Oct., 1752. His works are, 'The Miseries and Hardships of the inferior Clergy;' 'Memoirs of Bishop Atterbury;' 'A complete Body of Divinity;' 'State of the Controversy between Woolston and his Adversaries;' 'A Defence of the Christian Religion;' 'A History of the Bible,' 2 vols. folio; 'Exposition of the Creed.' There was another *Thomas Stackhouse*, who published 'A Greek Grammar;' a 'General View of Ancient History, Chronology, and Geography;' and an 'Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography,' 1785.

STAËL-HOLSTEIN, ANNE LOUISE GERMAINE NECKER, Baroness DE, was the daughter of the celebrated M. Necker, and born at Paris 22 April, 1766. She received a liberal education, and early displayed extraordinary talents; but the new philosophy, as it was called, gave a masculine tone to her mind. In 1786 she married Baron de Staël, a Swede, by whom she had four children, two of whom only survived her. In 1789 Madame de Staël began her literary career, in 'Letters on the Writings and Character of Rousseau;' and soon afterwards she took an active part in the French Revolution. In 1793, her husband being appointed ambassador to the new republic, gave Madame de Staël an opportunity of exerting herself in those political intrigues to which she had a great propensity. Bonaparte, however, had no esteem for female politicians, and in 1803 banished her from the capital. Upon this she went to Germany, next to Italy, and twice visited England. She died 15 July, 1817. Her principal works are, 'On the Influence of the Passions upon Individuals and Nations;' 'On the Influence of Literature upon Society;' 'Delphine,' a novel; 'Corinne, or Italy,' a novel; 'Germany,' or observations on that country.

STAFFORD. *See* BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.

STAFFORD, ANTHONY, a native of Northamptonshire, received his education at Oriel College, Oxford (M.A. 1623), and died in the time of the civil wars. His works are, 'Staffords Niobe: or his Age of Teares, a Treatise no lesse profitable and comfortable than the Times damnable,' 1611; 'Staffords Heauenly Dogge: or, the Life and Death of the great Cynick Diogenes,' 1615; 'The Guide of Honour,' 1634; 'The Day of Salvation, or a Homily on the Bloody Sacrifice of Christ,' 1635; 'The Femall Glory: or the Life and Death of our Blessed Lady, the Holy Virgin Mary, Gods owne Immaculate Mother,' 1635, reprinted 1864, with introduction by Mr. Shipley; and a Life of his kinsman, Henry, Lord Stafford, 1640.

STAFFORD, WILLIAM HOWARD, VISCOUNT, second son of Thomas Howard, twentieth earl of Arundel, was born 30 Nov., 1612. On the death, without issue, of his brother-in-law, Henry, fourth Baron Stafford, that dignity was conferred upon him in right of his wife, who was at the same time created Baroness Stafford. In 1640 he was created Viscount Stafford. Being a staunch royalist, and an adherent of the Church of Rome, he was singled out by Titus Oates, the author of the pretended Popish Plot, as one of his chief victims. After lying two years in prison, he was arraigned before his peers 30 Nov., 1680. His trial lasted seven days, and, on the evidence of the perjured Oates and other flagitious wretches, he was convicted of high treason, fifty-five peers pronouncing him guilty, and thirty-one voting him not guilty. His lordship being brought to the scaffold 29 Dec.,

1680, averred his innocence to the last, and submitted to the axe with great composure and devotion. In 1685 a Bill passed the House of Lords, entitled 'An Act for reversing the attainder of William, late Viscount Stafford,' in the preamble to which it was asserted 'That it is now manifest, that William, late Viscount Stafford, died innocent, and that the testimony, on which he was convicted, was false; as also that it appears by record of the King's Bench, that one of the witnesses was convicted of perjury.'

STAHL, GEORGE ERNEST, a chemist, born at Anspach 1660. He became professor of medicine at Halle; but in 1716 he removed to Berlin, where he was made physician to the king, and councillor of state. He died 1734. Stahl was the inventor of the doctrine of phlogiston; and as a physician he held that every muscular action proceeds from an impulse of the mind. He wrote or edited as many as 250 medical works.

STAIR, JAMES DALRYMPLE, seventh BARON, and first VISCOUNT, was born 1609. In the Rebellion he took up arms for the Parliament, but soon relinquished that service, and became professor of philosophy at Glasgow. Afterwards he was called to the bar, and at the Restoration received the honour of knighthood; was appointed a member of the College of Justice, and, in 1671, president of the Court of Session; but in 1682 he was dismissed from his employments. He thereupon retired to Holland, where he became a favourite with the prince of Orange, who, after the Revolution, restored him to his place, and raised him to the dignity of viscount. Died 25 Nov., 1695. He wrote The Institutions of the Laws of Scotland; Decisions of the Court of Session, 2 vols. folio; Philosophia nova experimentalis; Vindication of the Divine Perfections; An Apology for his own Conduct.

STAIR, JOHN DALRYMPLE, first EARL OF, long known as the Master of Stair, was the eldest son of Viscount Stair, and was born about 1648. He was admitted an advocate, and in 1681 was one of the counsel for the earl of Argyll on his trial for treason. On his father's retirement to Holland, in consequence of the tyrannical measures of the administration, he was subjected to many vexatious proceedings on the part of the government. He contrived, however, by his talents and address, to make his peace with the king, and even had influence enough to procure a pardon for his father, who had been prosecuted and outlawed for his alleged concern in the Rye House Plot. In 1686 he was appointed lord-advocate, and two years later a lord of Session and lord-justice-clerk. He gave his support to the Revolution, and was a member of the convention Parliament held in Edinburgh in March, 1689. Sir John Dalrymple was one of the three commissioners sent to London to offer the Scotch crown to William and Mary. In 1690 he was reappointed lord-advocate, and in 1691 was constituted one of the principal secretaries of state. His conduct in regard to the massacre of Glencoe has stamped his name with lasting infamy. Previous to the massacre, in his letters to the military officers, on 3 Dec., 1691, he exulted that the winter was the only season in which Highlanders could not escape, and could easily be destroyed 'in the cold, long nights.' Again, in sending Livingston the instructions (7 Jan., 1691-2), he says: 'Just now my Lord Argyll tells me that Glencoe hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice. It is a great work of charity to be exact in rooting out that damnable sect—the worst of the Highlands;' and 'for a just example of vengeance I entreat the thieving tribe of Glencoe may be rooted out to purpose.' The odium against the government that arose in the nation when the facts of the massacre were known alarmed the king, who, in order to pacify the people, dismissed Dalrymple from office, and from his counsels. A commission of inquiry on the subject issued a report, afterwards adopted by Parliament, throwing the whole blame on the Master of Stair; but no legal proceedings were instituted against him. In 1695 he succeeded his father as Viscount Stair, and on the accession of Queen Anne he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was created earl of Stair 1703. Two years later he was named one of the commissioners for the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, and was mainly instrumental in passing that measure through Parliament. Died 8 Jan., 1707.—*Anderson.*

STAIR, JOHN DALRYMPLE, second EARL OF, was born at Edinburgh 20 July, 1673, and, in early youth, had the misfortune to kill his elder brother by the accidental discharge of a pistol. In 1692 he entered as a volunteer under the earl of Angus, commander of the Cameronian Regiment at the battle of Steinkirk. In 1702 he served as aide-de-camp to the duke of Marlborough at the taking of Venloo and Liege, and the attack on Peer; and in 1706 he successively obtained the command of the Cameronian Regiment and the Scots Greys. On his father's death (1707) he succeeded to the earldom of Stair, and was soon afterwards chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland in the United Parliament. In the subsequent victories of Oudenard, Malplaquet, and Ramillies, he held high command and obtained great distinction; but on the accession of the new ministry (1711) he retired from the army. After the accession of George I. he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and in 1715 was sent on a diplomatic mission to France. He was recalled in 1720, and for the next twenty-two years lived in retirement at his seat in New Liston, where he turned his attention to agriculture, being the first in Scotland to plant turnips and cabbages in the open fields. On the dissolution of the Walpole administration (1742) he was recalled to public life, and served in a military capacity on different important occasions till his death, which happened at Edinburgh 9 May, 1747.

STANFIELD, CLARKSON, R.A., an eminent English painter, was born 1793, at Sunderland. In his youth he was a sailor; and the numerous voyages he made contributed to his success as a marine painter. Having, in 1824, joined the Society of English Artists, he devoted three years to the study of painting; and at first he applied himself to landscape painting. He came before the public in 1837, at one of the exhibitions of the British Institution, through a painting of large size, representing 'Wreckers off Fort Ronge.' In the same year he sent to the Royal Academy the fine production, 'A Calm at Sea.' These were soon followed by the 'Neighbourhood of Châlons-sur-Saône,' in 1829; 'Mount St. Michael,' in 1830; a series of 'Views of Venice,' painted for the Marquis of Lansdowne in the same year; and other views of the same city in 1834, executed for the Duchess of Sutherland; and the 'Battle of Trafalgar,' in 1836. Mr. Stanfield occupied a long

time the post of decorator at Drury Lane Theatre. The Royal Academy made him an associate in 1832, and elected him an honorary member in 1835. He made frequent visits to the Continent. France, Italy, Holland, and Switzerland supplied him with numerous subjects of landscape study, varied by him to such a degree that it is sometimes difficult to recognize the hand of the painter. Among his later productions were 'The Battle of Ischia,' 'The Day after the Wreck,' 'French Troops crossing the Magra,' an episode of the first campaign in Italy; 'The Battle of Roveredo,' 'The Abandoned,' 'Wind against Tide,' 'The Victory towed into Gibraltar after the Battle of Trafalgar,' 'The Siege of St. Sebastian,' and 'The Bass Rock.' The stage was deeply indebted to the deceased artist for many beautiful works. It is said that he created, and afterwards painted out with his own brush, more scenic masterpieces than any other man, his industry throughout his career having been as remarkable as his genius. He died at Hampstead 18 May, 1867, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Kensal Green.

STANHOPE, CHARLES, the third Earl Stanhope, grandson of the first earl, was born 3 Aug., 1753. He received the early part of his education at Eton, and completed it at Geneva, where he applied himself chiefly to mathematics, in which he made so great a progress as to obtain a prize from the society of Stockholm, for a memoir on the construction of the pendulum. In 1774 he stood candidate for Westminster, but without success. By the interest of the earl of Shelburne, however, he was brought into Parliament for the borough of Wycombe, which he represented till the death of his father, in 1786, called him to the Upper House. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French Revolution by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the external ornaments of the peerage. He was also a frequent speaker, and on some occasions was left single in a minority. As a man of science he ranked high, and was the author of many inventions, particularly of a method of securing buildings from fire, an arithmetical machine, a new printing-press, a monochord for tuning musical instruments, and a vessel to sail against wind and tide. He was twice married; first to Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of the great earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters; and secondly to Miss Grenville, by whom he had three sons. He died 16 Dec., 1816. He published some philosophical pieces, and a few political tracts. His daughter, *Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope*, quitting her family and connexions in Europe, retired to Syria, and died at her villa of d'Joun, on Mount Lebanon, 23 June, 1839, aged 63.

STANHOPE, GEORGE, D.D., was born 5 March, 1660, at Hertishorn, Derbyshire, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Eton, and elected from thence to King's College, Cambridge. In 1689 he was presented to the vicarage of Lewisham, Kent; and soon after appointed chaplain to William and Mary. In 1701 he preached the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle. In 1703 he was presented to the vicarage of Deptford, and made dean of Canterbury. He died at Bath 18 March, 1728. Dean Stanhope published translations of the Imitation of Christ; Charron on Wisdom; the Meditations of Antoninus; Epictetus; St. Augustine's Meditations; Rochefoucault's Maxims; and Bishop Andrews's Devotions. His own works are, Sermons at Boyle's Lecture; Practical Discourses; Paraphrase on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 vols.

STANHOPE, JAMES, the first Earl Stanhope, was born in Herefordshire 1673. He went with his father to Spain, where he resided several years, and thereby became a master of the language. Afterwards he obtained a commission in the army; and in 1705 was made brigadier-general, in which capacity he acted at the siege of Barcelona. In 1708 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and appointed commander-in-chief in Spain. The same year he reduced the island of Minorca; but in 1711 he was made prisoner. On the accession of George I. he was appointed secretary of state; and in 1716 became first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. He was soon afterwards created Viscount Mahon; and in 1718 advanced to the rank of Earl Stanhope. He died suddenly 5 Feb., 1720-1.

STANHOPE, PHILIP DORMER, earl of Chesterfield. *See* CHESTERFIELD.

STANISLAUS LECZINSKI, king of Poland, was born at Leopold 1677, being son of the grand treasurer of the kingdom. To an elegant person he joined an insinuating address, which prevailed so much with Charles XII. of Sweden, to whom he was deputed in 1704, that he determined to make him master of the kingdom. Stanislaus was crowned at Warsaw 1705, in the room of the deposed Augustus, agreeably to the will of the victorious Swede; and he continued attached to his benefactor, till his defeat at Pultowa, when he was obliged to fly from the kingdom. Augustus was restored, but on his death, in 1733, Stanislaus, though supported by Louis XV., who had married his daughter, was unable to reascend the throne, and remained satisfied with the humbler title of duke of Lorraine and Bar. He died 23 Feb., 1766, in consequence of being burnt by his nightgown catching fire. Stanislaus was author of 'Œuvres du Philosophe Bienfaisant.'

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS PONIATOWSKY, king of Poland, was son of a private gentleman in Lithuania, by the Princess Czartorinski, and born 1732. He travelled to Paris, but his expenses were so extravagant that he was liberated from prison only by an act of generosity on the part of the wife of a rich merchant. From Paris he came to London, and became acquainted with Sir William Hanbury, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Russia. The elegant person of Poniatowsky captivated the heart of the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II., which gave so much offence to the Empress Elizabeth, that the favourite was recalled by order of Augustus III. of Poland. The death of Augustus, in 1763, interested Catharine in the fortunes of her favourite, and by her influence he was elected king of Poland 1764. He gained all hearts by his moderation and prudence; but religious disputes disturbed the peace of the kingdom; the dissidents, or Protestants, who had been excluded by the Catholics, laid claim to new indulgences, and were supported in their petition by England, Prussia, and Russia. Stanislaus favoured their cause, and thus rendered the Catholics his enemies, so that they formed the plan of taking him prisoner or destroying him. Three conspirators, at the head of forty dragoons, disguised like peasants, entered Warsaw 3 Nov., 1771, and seized the king, and mounting him on a horse rode away from the town; but during the darkness of

the night these assassins lost their road, and on the return of light, Stanislaus found himself in the custody of only one of the conspirators, on whom he prevailed to conduct him back to Warsaw. In 1787 Stanislaus, after an absence of twenty-three years, had an interview with Catharine, whom he accompanied in her tour through Tauris and Caucasus. Though loaded with honours by this ambitious princess, the Polish king soon saw his dominions invaded by her armies, and in 1792 all his efforts were unable to arrest the career of her arms. Wilna and Warsaw were taken, and Catharine, after having frequently declared herself the protectress of Poland, shared its provinces with Germany and Prussia. In 1795 Repnin delivered a letter to Stanislaus, which commanded him to descend from the throne, and his people from the rank of nations. Stanislaus retired to Grodno, and forgot royalty in private life, and afterwards, on the accession of Paul to the Russian throne, he was sent for to St. Petersburg, where he died 11 April, 1798.

STANLEY, EDWARD D.D., F.R.S., a prelate of the Anglican communion, born in London 1 Jan., 1779, was a younger son of Sir John Thomas Stanley, the sixth baronet of Alderley, Cheshire, and brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley, who was raised to the peerage in 1839. He was a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1805 was presented by his father to the rectory of Alderley, which he retained till his elevation to the bishopric of Norwich 1837. As an author he published some theological treatises, sermons, and charges; but his chief works were on ornithology, a pursuit which he cultivated with great zeal and success. His most popular publication was the 'Familiar History of Birds,' 2 vols., 1835. Died 6 Sept., 1849.

STANLEY, EDWARD JOHN, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, was born 13 Nov., 1802, and educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1823). In 1831 he was returned to Parliament in the Liberal interest as member for Hindon, and he afterwards sat for North Cheshire. In 1833-4 he was under-secretary for the colonies, and for some months in the latter year under-secretary for the Home Department. On the return of the Liberal party to office in 1835 he was appointed to the patronage secretaryship of the treasury, which he held till 1841, when he was made paymaster-general of the forces. To this latter post he was appointed only three months before the resignation of the ministry, when he retired with his friends. The Whigs returned to office in 1846, on the break-up of that party which looked upon Sir Robert Peel as their leader; and Lord John Russell, on forming his administration in July of that year, appointed Mr. Stanley under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, the seals of that office being held by Lord Palmerston. He held the conjoint office of paymaster of the forces and vice-president of the Board of Trade for a few weeks before the break-up of the Russell administration in Feb., 1852; and again on the return of the Liberal party to power, under Lord Aberdeen, from 1853 to the beginning of 1855, when he became president of the Board of Trade—a post which he held for three years. In 1860 he was appointed by Lord Palmerston postmaster-general, with a seat in the cabinet. He continued in that office under Lord John Russell's second administration, and only retired from official life on the temporary break-up of the Liberal party in 1866. He was raised to the peerage in 1848, during his father's lifetime, but succeeded to the superior title of Lord Stanley of Alderley in 1850. Died 16 June, 1869.

STANLEY, JAMES, earl of Derby. *See* DERBY.

STANLEY, JOHN, a musician, born in London 1713. At the age of two years he was deprived of his sight by an accident. Before he had attained his twelfth year he was chosen organist of All-hallows, Bread Street; and when he was sixteen the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of bachelor of music. He was then organist of St. Andrew's, Holborn; and in 1734 was elected to the same situation at the Temple. He succeeded Handel in conducting the oratorios; and in 1779 was appointed master of the royal band of musicians. Died 1786.

STANLEY, THOMAS, was born at Leytonstone, Essex, 1625. He received a domestic education; after which he was sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge (M.A. 1641). On leaving the university he went abroad, and at his return settled in the Temple. Died 12 April, 1678. His poems and translations were printed 1649, and republished 1814. He was also the editor of Æschylus; but he is best known by his 'History of Philosophy,' published first in 1655, again in 1687, folio; and more correctly, in quarto, 1743.

STANSER, ROBERT. *See* CROKE, SIR ALEXANDER.

STANYHURST, RICHARD, a Catholic divine, born in Dublin about 1546, and educated at University College, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn; after which he returned to Ireland, married, and changed his religion. He then went abroad, and, on the death of his wife, entered into orders, and was appointed chaplain to Albert, archduke of Austria, governor of the Spanish Netherlands. He died at Brussels 1618. Stanyhurst was maternal uncle to Archbishop Usher, and published, Harmonia seu catena dialectica in Porphyrium; Descriptio Hiberniæ; De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis; De vita S. Patricii; Hebdomada Mariana; The Principles of the Catholic Religion; the four first books of Virgil's Æneis in English hexameters.

STAPLEDON, WALTER, was born at Monkleigh, Devonshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1307 he was made bishop of Exeter; after which he became a member of the privy council, and lord-treasurer. In 1326 he fell a victim to popular fury, on account of his fidelity to Edward II.; for while taking measures to secure London against the queen's adherents, the mob seized the bishop and his brother, and beheaded them. This prelate founded Exeter College, Oxford.

STAPLETON, GREGORY, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was born 1748, at Carlton, Yorkshire, and educated at the English college at Douay. The Rev. Alban Butler, who was president of the English college at St. Omer, dying in 1773, Dr. Stapleton succeeded him in the presidentship of that college. When the French Revolution broke out, he was made prisoner with the whole college, who remained close prisoners in three places in succession at Arras. While there, Dr. Stapleton found means to procure a large and timely remittance of money from his friends, and he sent it by a trustworthy person to his old fellow-collegians of Douay, who were then suffering severe privations in the citadel of Dour-

lens. On 15 May, 1794, Dr. Stapleton and the members of his college were removed to Dourlens, and imprisoned in the citadel with those of the college of Douay. In the following October they were permitted to return to St. Omer, and were confined in the French college there, which adjoined their own. In the beginning of 1795 Dr. Stapleton obtained leave to go to Paris, to present a petition for the release of both colleges. He eventually succeeded in gaining his point, and on the 1st of March he left St. Omer with all the members of both colleges, being thirty-two from Douay, and sixty-two from St. Omer. They were conveyed to England in an American vessel, and landed at Dover 2 March, 1795. Soon after his arrival in England, Dr. Stapleton, in company with Bishop Douglass, the Vicar Apostolic of the London District, waited upon the duke of Portland and Mr. Pitt to solicit their approval of a plan for converting the school at Old Hall Green, near Ware, into a regular college. The duke had previously known Dr. Stapleton, and both he and Mr. Pitt promised them favour and encouragement. Dr. Stapleton then conducted his students to Old Hall Green, arriving there 15 Aug., 1795. The house, with the addition of a building close by, was fitted up for the reception of the students, and Dr. Stapleton was appointed president. A few days after—on the 19th—the first stone was laid of the new college of St. Edmund. Dr. Stapleton presided over it till the autumn of 1800; when, having accompanied the Rev. Mr. Nassau to Rome on important business, he was appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District 7 Nov., 1800. He was consecrated bishop of Hierocæsarea *in partibus*, by Bishop Douglass, at Old Hall Green, 8 March, 1801; and soon after took up his residence at Long Birch, near Wolverhampton. In the following year he paid a visit to St. Omer, and died there 23 May, 1802.

STAPLETON, or STAPYLTON, Sir ROBERT, a poet, was born at Carleton, Yorkshire, of a Catholic family, but after his return from Douay he turned Protestant, and became gentleman-usher to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and was with him at the battle of Edgehill. After the Restoration his services were rewarded. He died 11 July, 1669. He published a translation of Juvenal, and some plays.

STAPLETON, THOMAS, D.D., a Catholic divine, of the same family as the above-mentioned Sir Robert Stapleton, was born at Henfield, Sussex, 1536. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at new College, Oxford. In the reign of Mary he was made prebendary of Chichester; but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, and afterwards became professor of divinity at Douay. He was also appointed dean of Hillerbeck. Died at Louvain 12 Oct., 1598. Dr. Stapleton was avowedly one of the ablest writers of his time, especially in controversies of religion. These subjects, as Dr. Whitaker, his chief antagonist, owns, are handled by Stapleton in a masterly manner: 'Stapletonus hanc causam omnium acutissime et accuratissime tractavit.' His numerous works were collected and published in 4 vols. folio, Paris, 1620.

STATIUS, or ESTAÇO, ACHILLES, a Portuguese scholar, born at Vidigueira 15 June, 1524. After studying at Louvain and Rome he was appointed librarian to Cardinal Sforza, secretary of the Council of Trent in the pontificates of Pius IV. and Pius V., and Latin Secretary to the Popes. Died 28 Sept., 1581. He wrote commentaries on Cicero 'De Fato,' Horace's 'Ars Poetica,' and Suetonius 'De claris grammaticis;' Latin notes on Catullus and Tibullus.

STATIUS, PUBLIUS PAPINIUS, a Latin poet, born at Naples A.D. 61. He was educated by his father, who was a rhetorician and poet. Statius finished his 'Thebaid' at Naples, and dedicated it to Domitian, with whom he was a favourite. He then began another poem on the story of Achilles, but never finished it. He died at Naples A.D. 96. His Thebaid, Achilleid, and Sylvæ are extant.

STAUNTON, Sir GEORGE LEONARD, Bart., was born in Galway early in the seventeenth century. He studied medicine at Montpellier, and took the degree of doctor in that faculty. Afterwards he settled in London, where he translated several of the medical essays of Dr. Storck, of Vienna. About 1762 he went to the island of Grenada, where he acquired a considerable fortune, and, having studied the law, became attorney-general of the island. He subsequently went to the East Indies as secretary to Lord Macartney, in which capacity he displayed great abilities, particularly in the treaty with Tippoo Sultan, for which he received a pension from the India Company, and was created a baronet. In 1792 he accompanied Lord Macartney, as secretary of legation, on the famous embassy to China, of which he published a highly interesting account, in 2 vols. 4to. Sir George died in London 1801.

STEELE, Sir RICHARD, was born at Dublin 1671. His father, who was secretary to the duke of Ormond, sent him to the Charterhouse, whence he removed to Merton College, Oxford, after which he became an ensign in the Guards. While in the army he printed a book called 'The Christian Hero,' which he dedicated to Lord Cutts, who made him his secretary, and obtained for him a captain's commission. His next performance was 'The Funeral, or Grief a-la-Mode,' a comedy, performed in 1702. Through the interest of Addison he was made gazette writer; and afterwards a commissioner of the stamp-office. In 1703 he brought out his comedy of 'The Tender Husband,' which was followed by 'The Lying Lover.' In 1709 he began, in conjunction with Addison, a periodical paper called the 'Tatler,' on laying down which he commenced 'The Spectator, which was succeeded by the 'Guardian,' and this last by another entitled the 'Englishman.' 'In 1713 he was elected into Parliament for Stockbridge; but soon after he was expelled the House for an alleged libel in the last number of the 'Englishman,' and another called the 'Crisis.' On the accession of George I. he was made surveyor of the royal stables, governor of the king's company of comedians, and knighted. He was also returned in the first Parliament of that reign for Boroughbridge, and, after the suppression of the Rebellion, was appointed one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. In 1722 his play of the 'Conscious Lovers' was acted with great success, and, when published, was dedicated to the king, who gave the author £500. He died 1 Sept., 1729, at Llangunnor, in Caermarthenshire, a seat which he possessed in right of his second wife. Besides the works already mentioned he published two periodical papers, called 'The Lover,' and 'Reader,' and several political pieces.

STEEN, CORNELIUS VAN DEN, *See* LAPIDE, CORNELIUS À.

STEEN, JAN, a painter, born at Leyden 1636. One of his masters was Van Goyen, who gave him his daughter in marriage; but Steen, though an excellent artist, proved a dissipated character, and totally neglected his family. Died 1689. His pictures fetch very high prices.

STEENWYCK, HENRY, a painter, called *The Old*, was born at Steenwyck, in Holland, 1550. His subjects consisted of night views of the interior of churches and convents, lighted up with tapers. He died 1603. His son, *Henry*, called *The Young*, was born about 1589. He painted in the same style with his father, and became the friend of Vandyke, for whom he executed the backgrounds of his pictures. He died in London; after which his widow, who also painted perspective, went back to Amsterdam.

STEEVENS, GEORGE, a commentator on Shakspere, born at Stepney 1736. He became a student of King's College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree. In 1766 he published twenty of Shakspere's plays in 4 vols.; and in 1770 his notes on the great dramatist were incorporated with those of Johnson, in 10 vols; but the best edition of the united commentary is that of 1793, in 15 vols. Mr. Steevens was an elegant scholar, and well versed in old English literature, but sarcastic and cynical. He died at Hampstead 22 Jan., 1800.

STEFFANI, AGOSTINO, a musical composer and ecclesiastic, born at Castello Franco about 1650. In his youth he was a chorister of St. Mark's at Venice, where a German nobleman took notice of him, and carried him to Munich. At that court he received a liberal education, after which he entered into orders, and at last became bishop of Spiga. He died at Frankfort 1729. His duets are the most esteemed of his works. He also wrote 'Della certezza dei principii della Musica.'

STENO, NICHOLAS, a celebrated anatomist, was born at Copenhagen 1638. He was a pupil of Bartholin, and afterwards travelled into Italy, where he abjured the Protestant faith. On his return home he was made professor of anatomy; but, the change of his religion having raised him enemies, he went to Rome, and became an ecclesiastic, on which the Pope appointed him apostolical vicar for the North, with the title of bishop. He died at Schwerin 1686. Steno made some discoveries in anatomy, and published 'Elementorum Myologiæ,' and a Treatise on the Brain.

STEPHEN I. (ST.) succeeded Pope Lucius 254; died during the persecution under Valerian 257.

STEPHEN II., a Roman, was elected Pope 752, and died 26 April, 757.

STEPHEN III. was elected Pope 758, and died 772.

STEPHEN IV., a Roman, elected Pope 22 June, 816; died 22 Jan., 817.

STEPHEN V. was elected 885, and died 891.

STEPHEN VI. was elected Pope after the Anti-Pope Boniface had been driven out 896; died 897

STEPHEN VII. succeeded Leo VI., and died at the end of two years 931.

STEPHEN VIII. was elected Pope 939, and died 943.

STEPHEN IX. was elected Pope 2 Aug., 1057, and died at Florence, in great reputation for sanctity, 29 March, 1058.

STEPHEN, king of England, 3rd son of Stephen, count of Blois, by Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, was born 1105. He usurped the throne from Matilda, the lawful sovereign, who opposed him with varying success; and, after distracting the kingdom with civil wars for a long time, he made an agreement by which he reigned peaceably for the remainder of his life, and left the crown to Henry, the son of Matilda, to the exclusion of his own son. Died 25 Oct., 1154.

STEPHEN-BATHORY, king of Poland. *See* BATHORY.

STEPHEN, HENRY JOHN, a learned writer on English law, died 28 Nov., 1864, aged 77. He is chiefly known by his 'Commentaries on the Laws of England, partly founded on Blackstone.'

STEPHEN, JAMES, a lawyer and political writer, born at Poole, Dorsetshire, 1759, and educated at Winchester. He became a parliamentary reporter for the 'Morning Chronicle;' and afterwards obtained an appointment in the prize court at the island of St. Christopher's, where he acquired an intimate knowledge of colonial law. On his return to England he was much employed as an advocate in prize causes before the privy council. The violation of neutrality by the masters of American vessels subjected them to frequent capture and subsequent condemnation; and Mr. Stephen, having his attention particularly directed to this circumstance, published a pamphlet, entitled 'War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags,' which led to his being introduced into Parliament as member for Tralee. He suggested and arranged the whole system of the continental blockade, which for many years occasioned the greatest embarrassment to Bonaparte. He was afterwards appointed a master in Chancery, and held the office for twenty years. Mr. Stephens distinguished himself by his zealous denunciation of negro slavery. He died 10 October, 1832. He published a tract entitled 'The Dangers of the Country,' 1807; and the 'History of Toussaint L'Ouverture,' 1814, &c.

STEPHEN, Sir JAMES, K.C.B., son of the preceding, was born in London 1789, and after an academical training at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and obtained a lucrative practice in the courts of equity. On retiring from the bar, he became counsel to the Colonial Office and to the Board of Trade. Both these offices he retained till 1834, when, during the Whig government which succeeded the Reform Bill, he was appointed under-secretary for the colonies. Afterwards he was made permanent under-secretary, and he held the two offices 14 years. In 1847 he was created a K.C.B., and two years later appointed regius professor of modern history, Cambridge. A man of general thought and culture, Sir James Stephen contributed extensively to the 'Edinburgh Review' on subjects relating to the history of the church, and the development of religious opinions. A collection of his articles was republished under the title of 'Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography.' He also published 'Lectures on the History of France,' 1851. Died at Coblentz 12 Sept., 1859.

STEPHENS, EDWARD BELL, a man of science and letters, was born in Dublin 1797, and appointed in 1824 by the Royal Dublin Society (then receiving parliamentary grants) assistant to the professor of chemistry, viz.: in succession to Sir Charles L. Guisecke, Professor Edmund Davey, Sir Richard

Griffith, Dr. Lardner, and others. Some writings of his—'The influence of Chemistry on the affairs of life;' 'Suggestions for the improvement of the British system of chemical instruction;' 'Dangerous adulterations in materia medica;' 'Review of Dubrunfaut's *Traité complet de l'art de la distillation*'—are preserved in the 'Dublin Philosophical Journal,' and 'Literary Gazette,' for this period (1824-31). He competed (1834) for the professorship of natural philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society with Mr. Kane (now Sir Robert Kane, president of the Queen's College, Galway), in a series of lectures publicly delivered. Turning his attention to general literature, Mr. Stephens became a frequent contributor to the 'Metropolitan' (established by Thomas Campbell), 'Fraser,' the 'New Monthly,' and other magazines. He was among the earliest of the 'special correspondents,' and, at the close of the Carlist war, his letters (1837) were republished in two volumes, entitled, 'The Basque Provinces: their political state, scenery, and inhabitants: with adventures among the Carlists and Christinos.' Mr. Stephens returned to Madrid as special correspondent of the 'Times,' and there died 10 Oct., 1844.

STEPHENS, STEPHANUS, or ÈTIENNE, HENRY, a learned printer, was born at Paris 1470. He began business about 1503; and the first production of his press was the arithmetic of Boethius. He died 1520.—*Robert Stephens*, the second son of Henry, was born at Paris 1503. After his father's death he carried on the business with De Colines, who married his mother. During that connexion, Robert published, in 1522, an edition of the Greek Testament, which drew upon him the enmity of the doctors of the Sorbonne. In 1530 he printed a more elegant edition, in folio, and afterwards another in a miniature form, with a preface beginning 'O Mirificam!' by which name it is usually called. Robert Stephens married the daughter of Badius, the printer. She was a learned woman, and would not suffer any language to be spoken in her house but Latin. In 1526 Stephens dissolved partnership with De Colines, and set up a printing-office for himself, from whence he issued, in 1532, an edition of the Latin Bible; and next his 'Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ.' In 1539 he was appointed king's printer of Latin and Hebrew; but on the death of his royal protector, Robert removed to Geneva, where he died 1559.—*Charles Stephens*, brother of Robert, was brought up to medicine, in which faculty he took his doctor's degree at Paris; but in 1551 he also set up as a printer; and his first work was an edition of Appian. His speculations, particularly the 'Thesaurus Ciceronis,' proved his ruin, and he died in prison 1564. He wrote some works on medical subjects, and made discoveries in anatomy.—*Henry Stephens*, eldest son of Robert, was born at Paris 1528. He learnt Greek previous to Latin; and at twenty, published notes on Horace. In 1554 he published Anacreon; and the same year went to Italy, where he collated some Greek manuscripts. In 1557 he printed, at Paris, several works, the expense of which was borne by Ulric Fugger; and Henry, out of gratitude, subscribed himself his printer. He now began the Greek Thesaurus, which great work was completed by him in twelve years, but proved his ruin; and after leading a wandering life, he died in a hospital at Lyons 1598. The editions of ancient authors published by this eminent scholar were numerous and valuable, particularly the Greek poets. Of his own works the principal are, Ciceronianum Lexicon Græco-Latinum; Traité de la conformité du langage François avec le Grec; Schediasmatum. His son, *Paul Stephens*, was born 1566, and died 1627. He established a printing-office at Geneva, and published several correct editions of Greek and Latin authors; also some works of his own, entitled 'Juvenilia.' His son, *Anthony*, turned Catholic, and settled at Paris, where he obtained the title of king's printer. He also became unfortunate, and died in the Hotel Dieu 1674, aged 80.—*Robert Stephens*, brother of the second Henry, adhered to the Catholic religion, for which his father disinherited him. He became king's printer, and died 1571. He had a son of both his names, who was also king's printer. He translated into French, Aristotle's Rhetoric, and died 1629.—*Francis Stephens*, another son of the first Robert, went with his father to Geneva, where he carried on business with Perrin. He published, Traité des Danses; 'De la puissance légitime du Prince sur le Peuple, et du Peuple sur le Prince,' translated from the Latin of Hubert Languet; and 'Remonstrance aux Dames de France sur leurs ornamens dissolus.'

STEPHENS, JOHN, an English military officer, who was a captain in the army of James II. when that monarch made his last attempt in Ireland. On the defeat of his master, Stephens removed to London, and subsisted here by writing for the booksellers. He was well acquainted with the modern languages, and published a Spanish and English dictionary; a translation of Mariana's History of Spain; a continuation of Dugdale's Monasticon; and a History of Taxes. Died 1726.

STEPHENSON, GEORGE, F.R.S., the founder of the railway system of England, was born 9 June, 1781, of the most humble parentage, at a cottage on the Tyne, between Wylam and Closehouse, Northumberland, about eight miles west of Newcastle. His father was engine tenter at a colliery, and he himself began life as a pit engine boy at twopence a day wages, and afterwards acted as a stoker and as a breaksman in the employment of Lord Ravensworth and partners, where his mechanical talent first forced itself into notice in the amateur repair and improvement of a condensing pump-engine where some engineers had failed. He was then promoted to the office of engine-man, and it was at this critical period of his history that he declared to a confidant that, having risen from 2*d.* a day to the independent sum of 12*s.* a week, he was now a man for life. Subsequently he was employed in improving the waggon way, and next in forming railway planes and engines under-ground. In 1814 he completed a locomotive steam-engine, which was successfully tried on the Killingworth railway. The competitors of Mr. Stephenson for the premium of £500 offered in 1829 by the Liverpool and Manchester railway company for the best locomotive engine were Mr. Burstall (or Burstall and Hill), Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson, and Mr. Hackworth. Burstall's locomotive, the 'Perseverance,' was withdrawn; the other two locomotives, the 'Novelty' and the 'Sanspareil,' broke down; while the 'Rocket,' constructed by George Stephenson and his son Robert, outran the requirements of the directors, averaged 14 miles an hour in speed, and ushered in the greatest mechanical revolution effected since the invention of the steam-engine by Watt. The subsequent career of George

Stephenson was as rapid and smooth as the railway locomotion which he had done so much to realise. He took the lead at once in railway engineering, became an extensive locomotive manufacturer at Newcastle, and a railway contractor and great colliery and ironwork owner, particularly at Claycross, and acquired enormous wealth. The claims of Mr. Stephenson to the original idea of the safety lamp at one time excited a good deal of discussion, but the committee which investigated the subject ascribed to Sir Humphry Davy the priority of invention. Mr. Stephenson died at Tapton House, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, 12 Aug., 1848.

STEPHENSON, ROBERT, son of the above, was born at Willington Quay, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 16 Dec., 1803. George Stephenson resolved that his son should not suffer like himself for lack of education, and, accordingly, sent him to several schools, and, for half a year, to the university of Edinburgh. In 1822 Robert was apprenticed to his father, who had started a locomotive manufactory at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but his health giving way after a couple of years' exertion, he accepted a commission to examine the gold and silver mines of South America. On his return to England (1827) he assisted his father in the arrangements of the Liverpool and Manchester railway by placing himself at the head of the factory at Newcastle. The triumph gained by the locomotive the 'Rocket' has been stated above in the memoir of the elder Stephenson. Notwithstanding its success, Robert saw where the machine was defective, and designed the 'Planet,' which is the type of the locomotive engines employed up to the present day. The next great work in which he engaged was the survey of the London and Birmingham railway. Among his subsequent undertakings may be mentioned the high level bridge at Newcastle, the Victoria bridge at Berwick, and a stupendous bridge over the Nile at Kaffre Azzayat. Robert Stephenson was also the inventor of the tubular bridge system, on which he constructed, first that at Conway, next the Britannia bridge over the Menai Straits, and lastly that masterpiece, the Victoria bridge over the St. Lawrence. He was, besides, the constructor of the Midland, Blackwall, Northern and Eastern, Norfolk and Chester, and Holyhead railways, and of many branch lines of railway in England; and the designer, or at least consulting engineer, of the national railway systems of Belgium, Norway, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Tuscany, Canada, Egypt and India. Mr. Stephenson entered into rivalry with Mr. Brunel as the champion of the narrow gauge against the broad gauge, of rigid tubular bridges against tension and suspended bridges, and of locomotive engines *versus* stationary engines. During the last twelve years of his life he represented Whitby in the House of Commons. He died in London 12 Oct., 1859, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

STEPNEY, GEORGE, a poet and statesman, born in London 1663, was educated at Westminster School, and Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1689). Through the friendship of the marquis of Halifax, he was employed on several embassies; and in 1697 was appointed a commissioner of trade. Died 1707. His poems do not rise above mediocrity.

STERLING, JOHN, a critic and essayist, born at Kames Castle, in the isle of Bute, 20 July, 1806, being the son of Edward Sterling, one of the principal writers in the 'Times' newspaper. He was educated at Glasgow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, being a frequent speaker at the Union Debating Society in the latter university. In 1828 he and his friend F. D. Maurice became proprietor and editor of the 'Athenæum,' which, however, soon passed out of their hands. Sterling continued to reside in London, where he became the intimate friend and enthusiastic admirer of Coleridge. In 1833 he published 'Arthur Coningsby,' a novel, the hero of which foreshadowed his career by passing through Radicalism up to faith in the State Church, of which he becomes a minister. In 1834 Mr. Sterling took orders, and officiated as curate to his friend Julius Charles Hare, incumbent of Hurstmonceaux, Sussex. At the end of eight months, however, ill-health compelled him to retire from the ministry. On removing to London he devoted himself to literary pursuits, and became more and more influenced by the infidel writings of German philosophers. He contributed essays to 'Blackwood's Magazine' and the 'Westminster Review;' published a collection of minor poems 1839; 'The Election,' a poem, 1841; and 'Strafford,' a drama, 1843. After travelling a great deal on the Continent in search of health, he died at Ventnor, I. W., 18 Sept., 1844. Archdeacon Hare published in 1848 a collection of his former curate's 'Essays and Tales,' accompanied with a memoir, which, by dwelling somewhat too exclusively on his brief clerical career, induced Mr. Thomas Carlyle to compose his well-known 'Life of John Sterling,' published in 1851.

STERNE, LAURENCE, a descendant of Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, was born 24 Nov., 1713, at Clonmel, in Ireland, where his father was a lieutenant in the army. He received his education at a school near Halifax, Yorkshire, whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1740). By the interest of his uncle, who was prebendary of Durham, he obtained the living of Sutton, and a prebend in the cathedral of York. He was afterwards presented to the rectory of Stillington, to which was added, on the presentation of Lord Falconbridge, the curacy of Coxwold. He died in London 18 March, 1768, and was buried in the new cemetery belonging to the parish of St George, Hanover Square. As a writer he is well known; but though his works, the principal of which are 'Tristram Shandy' and the 'Sentimental Journey,' exhibit many pathetic and humorous scenes, they abound also in the grossest indelicacies; and some of the best passages in them are literally stolen from old writers.

STERNE, RICHARD, archbishop of York, was born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1596. He took his degrees in arts at Trinity College, Cambridge; after which he obtained a fellowship in Corpus Christi College; and in 1633 was appointed master of Jesus College. He also became chaplain to Archbishop Laud, whom he attended on the scaffold. After this he suffered many hardships, and kept a school for his support till the Restoration, when he was made bishop of Carlisle, and translated thence to York. Died 18 Jan., 1683. This archbishop had a share in the Polyglott, and was concerned in the revisal of the Book of Common Prayer. He published also a Treatise on Logic &c.

STERNHOLD, THOMAS, a poet, born in Hampshire, and educated at Oxford; after which he

became groom of the robes to Henry VIII., who left him a legacy. He continued in the same employment under Edward VI., and died 1549. Sternhold versified fifty-one of the Psalms, which were printed, first, in 1549. The rest were translated by John Hopkins, William Whittingham, Thomas Norton, and others. Sternhold was also the author of 'Certayne Chapters of the Proverbs of Solomon drawen into Metre,' 1551.

STEUART, Sir James Denham, a writer on political economy, born at Edinburgh 10 Oct., 1713. His father, Sir James Steuart, baronet, was solicitor-general for Scotland, and his mother was the daughter of Sir Hugh Dalrymple, president of the college of justice. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh; after which he became an advocate. In 1740 he married the daughter of the earl of Wemyss, and great expectations were entertained of his rising in his profession; which were disappointed by the part he took in the Rebellion of 1745. In that last struggle of the house of Stuart, Sir James co-operated so zealously as to be obliged to go into exile. In 1757 he published, at Frankfort, his 'Apologie du Sentiment de Monsieur le chevalier Newton, sur l'Ancienne Chronologie des Grecs.' Ten years after this he was restored to his native country and the estate of his ancestors, where he died 26 Nov., 1780. His most valuable work is entitled 'An Enquiry into the Principles of Political Economy.'

STEVENS, George Alexander, a native of London, was brought up to some mechanical business, which he quitted to become a strolling-player. In 1751 he published a poem, called 'Religion, or the Libertine Repentant;' and in 1754 another, entitled 'The Birth-Day of Folly.' In 1760 he brought out a novel called 'Tom Fool;' which was followed by 'The Dramatic History of Master Edward and Mrs. Anne;' *i. e.* Ned Shuter and Anne Catley. Stevens now exhibited his entertainment called 'A Lecture upon Heads,' which was at one time very popular. He died at Baldock, in Hertfordshire, 6 Sept., 1784. His songs possess poetic merit.

STEVENSON, Sir John Andrew, Mus. D., a native of Ireland, was born 1760, became vicar-choral at St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1783, and received the honour of knighthood 1802. He composed the music for O'Keefe's farces called the 'Son-in-law,' and the 'Agreeable Surprise.' He also composed for the Irish stage the music for the opera entitled 'The Contract,' written by Dr. Holton, and for 'Love in a Blaze,' by Mrs. Atkinson. His most popular work is the arrangement of the Irish Melodies, adapted to words composed by Mr. Thomas Moore. He also composed a fine oratorio entitled 'The Thanksgiving,' and other pieces of sacred music; besides operas, glees, &c. Died at the seat of his daughter, the marchioness of Headfort, in the county of Meath, 14 Sept., 1833.

STEVENSON, Robert, a civil engineer, born at Glasgow 8 June, 1772; became engineer to the board of commissioners for the northern lighthouses 1797; died at Edinburgh 12 July, 1850. His principal work is the celebrated Bell-Rock Lighthouse, in the German Ocean, about twelve miles from Arbroath, on the east coast of Scotland.

STEVIN, Simon, a mathematician, who was a native of Bruges. He became master of mathematics to Prince Maurice of Nassau; and also inspector of the dykes of Holland. He died about 1633. In Dr. Hutton's Dictionary, art. 'Algebra,' there is an account of Stevin's inventions and improvements, which were many and ingenious. A statue of Stevin, from the chisel of Simonis, was placed in the Place Verte, at Bruges, 1847.

STEWART, Charles, a rear-admiral in the United States navy, died at Bordentown, New Jersey, 6 Nov., 1869, aged 92. He was one of the foremost men of the early days of the American navy, and gained great celebrity during the war of 1812-14 between England and America. He commanded the frigate 'Constitution' in her contest with and victory over the 'Guerrière,' and was familiarly known as 'Old Ironsides.' He was a native of Philadelphia.

STEWART, Dugald, F.R.S., a metaphysician, son of Dr. Matthew Stewart, was born at Edinburgh 22 Nov., 1753. After a previous course of education at the high school and university of his native city, he was sent to the university of Glasgow, and in 1772 he returned to the former to become his father's deputy in the mathematical class. In 1774 he was elected conjoint professor of mathematics with his father. During the absence of Dr. Adam Ferguson in 1778-9 he supplied his place in the chair of moral philosophy, and in 1785 succeeded him in the professorship. For the next twenty-four years he enjoyed the highest reputation as a lecturer. In 1792 appeared the first volume of his 'Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind,' and three other volumes appeared respectively in 1814, 1827, and 1828. In the meantime he had published several pieces which obtained for him no small estimation as an elegant and forcible writer, his biographies of Dr. Adam Smith, and Dr. Robertson, the historian, being particularly admired. In 1806 he accompanied Lord Lauderdale to Paris, and after his return the Fox and Grenville administration bestowed on him the sinecure office of gazette writer for Scotland. He now accepted the assistance of Dr. Thomas Brown in the duties of his professorship, and on his coadjutor's death he resigned the chair of moral philosophy altogether, and retired to a country-house about twenty miles from Edinburgh. Died 11 June, 1828. In addition to the above-mentioned works, Mr. Stewart published 'Philosophical Essays;' 'A Dissertation on the Progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy,' for the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica; 'Outlines of Moral Philosophy;' and 'Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers.' Sir William Hamilton collected and edited his works in 10 vols., 1854-8.

STEWART, Francis, earl of Bothwell. *See* Bothwell.

STEWART, Matthew, D.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Rothesay, in the isle of Bute, 1717. He studied at Glasgow, and next at Edinburgh, and after officiating for some time as minister of the parish of Roseneath, he succeeded to the mathematical chair at Edinburgh, where he continued till 1772, when his place was occupied by his son, Dugald Stewart. Dr. Stewart died 23 Jan., 1785. His works are, 'General Theorems,' 1746; Tracts, physical and mathematical, 1761; Essay on the Distance of the Sun, 1763; 'Propositiones more Veterum demonstratæ.'

STEWART, Robert, Lord Castlereagh and marquis of Londonderry. *See* Londonderry.

STEWART-DENHAM, Sir James. *See* Steuart.

STEWART-VANE, CHARLES WILLIAM, marquis of Londonderry. *See* LONDONDERRY.

STIEGLITZ, CHRISTIAN LUDWIG, a German poet, archæologist, and writer on architecture, born at Leipsic 12 Dec., 1756; died 17 July, 1836.

STIFEL, or STIFELIUS, MICHAEL, a Lutheran divine and mathematician, born at Eslingen, in Saxony, 1509; died at Jena 1567. He published a treatise on Algebra; another on the Calendar; and a very curious one, entitled 'Arithmetica Integra.' Stifelius frightened the people of Germany by predicting that the end of the world would be in 1553.

STIGLMAYER, JOHANN BAPTIST, a Bavarian sculptor, born near Munich 18 Oct., 1791; died 2 March, 1844.

STILICHO, a Vandalic general in the service of the Emperor Theodosius the Great, whose niece, Serena, he married. Some time afterwards Theodosius conferred the imperial title on his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius: the former being made emperor of the east, under the care of Rufinus, and the latter of the west, under the guardianship of Stilicho. On the death of Theodosius (A.D. 395) Rufinus stirred up the Goths to invade the empire, that he might by that means gain the sole government. Stilicho, however, caused him to be assassinated, and then, after suppressing a revolt in Africa, marched against Alaric, whom he defeated at Pollentia 29 March 403. After this he checked the ravages of Rhadagisus, and put him to death. Stilicho, however, having formed the design of dethroning Honorius, in order to place his son Eucherius in the imperial seat, an insurrection occurred among the soldiers, and he sought refuge at Ravenna, where he was beheaded in 408. Eucherius sought an asylum in a church, but was dragged from it by order of the emperor, and conveyed to Rome, where he was soon afterwards executed.

STILL, JOHN, D.D., an English prelate, born at Grantham, Lincolnshire, in or about 1543, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, and became Margaret professor of divinity in that university, and master first of St. John's (1574), and then of Trinity College (1577). He was elected bishop of Bath and Wells 16 Jan., 1592-3, and died at the latter place 26 Feb., 1607-8. Bishop Still wrote the old comedy called 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' printed 1575, and acted not long before at Christ's College, Cambridge. It is a piece of low humour, turning upon the loss and recovery of the needle with which Gammer Gurton was to repair the breeches of her man Hodge.—*Athen. Cantab.*

STILLINGFLEET, BENJAMIN, a grandson of Bishop Stillingfleet. His father, who died in 1708, was a physician, and afterwards a clergyman, in Norfolk, where this son was born 1702. He was educated at the grammar-school of Norwich, after which he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, but left the university to live in the family of Mr. Windham, of Felbrig, as tutor to his son, whom he accompanied in his travels. On his return to England he settled in Herefordshire, but in 1760 he obtained the appointment of barrack-master at Kensington. Died 15 Dec., 1771. He published 'Miscellaneous Tracts in Natural History;' a 'Poem on Earthquakes;' and a 'Treatise on the Principles and Power of Harmony;' which have been all collected, and printed with other pieces, and the life of the author, by Archdeacon Coxe, 3 vols., 1811.

STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD, a learned prelate, descended from a Yorkshire family, was born at Cranbourne, Dorsetshire, 17 April, 1635. He became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, but left the university to live with Sir Roger Burgoyne, who gave him the living of Sutton, Bedfordshire. In 1669 he printed his 'Irenicum, or Weapon Salve for the Church's Wounds,' intended to reconcile the Episcopalians and Nonconformists, though it failed to please either party. This was followed by his 'Origines Sacræ.' In 1664 came out his 'Rational Account of the Protestant Religion,' for which he was made preacher at the Rolls, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, and prebendary of St. Paul's; upon which he took his degree of D.D. In 1677 he was promoted to the archeaconry of London, and the next year to the deanery of St. Paul's. About this time he defended the right of bishops to vote in Parliament in capital cases, and his argument put an end to the controversy. In 1685 he published his 'Origines Britannicæ; or the Antiquities of the British Churches.' At the Revolution he was made bishop of Worcester. At the close of life he embarked in a controversy with Locke, on some points in that writer's Essay concerning Human Understanding. The bishop died in Westminster 27 March, 1699. His works were printed uniformly in 6 vols. folio, 1710. Many of them were ably answered by divines of the Roman communion.

STILPO, a philosopher of Megara, lived about 306 B.C. He acquired so great a reputation for knowledge and virtue that when Demetrius took Megara he forbade any one to injure the philosopher in his person or property. He was one of the chiefs of the Stoic sect; and several states submitted their disputes to his judgment.

STIRLING, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EARL OF, a Scotch poet, born at Menstrie 1580. He published his poem entitled 'Aurora' in 1604, and in 1611 a collection of tragedies. In 1613 he became gentleman-usher to Prince Charles, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1621 James I. gave him a grant of Nova Scotia, which he intended to colonise; and Charles I. patronised the scheme by appointing him lieutenant of that country, and founding an order of knights-baronet in Scotland, each member of which was to contribute towards the settlement. In 1630 he was created Viscount Canada, and in 1633 earl of Stirling. Died Feb., 1640. His poetical works make one volume folio.

STOBÆUS, JOHN, a Greek compiler of the fifth century. He made a large collection of extracts from ancient poets and philosophers, which 'Excerpta' were first printed at Venice 1536.

STOCK, SIMON (ST.). *See* SIMON.

STOCKDALE, PERCIVAL, was born 26 Oct., 1736, at Branxton, Northumberland. He studied at St. Andrew's, after which he obtained a commission in the army, and served in the island of Minorca; but in 1759 he took orders, and officiated some time in London, where he also wrote for the booksellers. He next became chaplain of a man-of-war, and in 1783 was presented to the livings of Lesbury and Long Houghton, Northumberland, where he died 11 Sept., 1811. He wrote a 'Life of Waller;' 'Essay on the Genius of Pope;' Treatise on Education; 'Lectures on the Poets;' his own 'Memoirs,' &c.

STOCKWOOD, JOHN, a native of Kent, was a

pensioner of St. John's College, when Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge, in Aug., 1564, being matriculated on 4 Oct. in that year, and admitted a scholar on the Lady Margaret's foundation 10 Nov. following. It is supposed that he soon afterwards proceeded to Oxford, and that he there proceeded to the degree of B.A. He occurs in 1571 as minister of Battel, Sussex. He was admitted to the degree of M.A., at Oxford, 9 July, 1575; but we have not been able to ascertain the college or hall in that university to which he belonged. In or before 1578 he was appointed head-master of the free grammar-school at Tunbridge, Kent. He was also vicar of Tunbridge. This able schoolmaster and industrious writer fell into poverty. The records of the corporation of Gr vesend show that on 30 Aug., 1594, he received a contribution of forty shillings out of the stock of the chamber of that town, in compliance with a written request from Sir Robert Sidney. He had ceased to be master of Tunbridge School in 1597, when his 'Progymnasma Scholasticum' was published. In the dedication of that work to the earl of Essex he acknowledges the kindness of that princely nobleman in relieving his poverty and protecting him from malevolent antagonists. It is probable he retained the vicarage of Tunbridge till his death. He was buried there 27 July, 1610. His works, nineteen in number, are enumerated in 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses,' iii. 24.

STODDART, Sir JOHN, the son of a naval officer, was born 1772, and after passing through Christ Church, Oxford, was admitted an advocate 1801. In 1803 he was appointed King's Advocate and Admiralty Advocate at Malta, whence he returned in 1807, and resumed his practice in Doctor's Commons. Dr. Stoddart, who had already had some concern in literary matters, now became connected with the 'Times' newspaper, which he edited from 1812 to 1816. In Feb., 1817, in consequence of some differences with one of the proprietors of the 'Times,' he established a new morning paper called 'The New Times,' which, though never very successful, continued to exist till 1828. In the political satires and caricatures of that day Dr. Stoddart was continually introduced as 'Dr. Slop.' In 1826 he was appointed chief-justice and judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Malta, and on that occasion received the honour of knighthood. He resigned the office 1839, and died in London 16 Feb., 1856.

STOLBERG, FRIEDRICH LEOPOLD, Count VON, a distinguished German writer, born at Bramstedt, in Holstein, 7 Nov., 1750, received his early education in Denmark, and continued it at Halle and Göttingen. On leaving the latter university he produced his translation of the Iliad. A tour in Switzerland and Italy, with Goethe and Lavater, doubtless furnished him with new inspirations, which influenced the development of his natural talent. On his return to Copenhagen he was accredited to the court of Denmark as minister-plenipotentiary of the duke of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of Lubeck; and in 1782 he married. His translations from Æschylus, several dramas, and a great number of poems, date from this period. He afterwards undertook a mission to Russia, on behalf of the duke of Oldenburg, in whose territory he settled in 1785. Three years later he lost his wife, whom he passionately loved, and in 1790 he contracted a second marriage at Berlin, whither he had been sent, in a diplomatic capacity, by the crown prince of Denmark. He next visited most parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and subsequently published a highly interesting narrative of his travels. On being placed at the head of the government of the prince-bishop of Lubeck he found leisure to prosecute his favourite studies, and published a German translation of the last discourses of Socrates and of the most sublime dialogues of Plato. In 1800, after long and anxious deliberation, he was reconciled to the Roman Catholic Church. This event created great excitement in Germany, and estranged from the count many of his former friends. 'I do not like men who change their religion,' remarked a German prince to him. 'Neither do I,' replied the noble convert, 'for they oblige their descendants, after the lapse of three hundred years, to change back again.' He now fixed his residence at Münster, where he wrote his great work, the 'History of the Christian Religion,' 15 vols., 1806. He died at Sondermuhlen, near Osnaburg, 5 Dec., 1819.

STONE, EDMUND, a mathematician, was a native of Scotland, where his father was gardener to the duke of Argyle. At the age of eighteen he was discovered by that nobleman reading Newton's Principia; whereupon he entered into conversation with him, and learnt, with astonishment, that Stone had taught himself arithmetic, geometry, Latin, and French, without any other assistance than books. The duke placed him in a situation to pursue his favourite studies. In 1725 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society. He died in indigent circumstances, about 1767. His works are, A Mathematical Dictionary; Fluxions; The Elements of Euclid, with the Life of that Mathematician; and a translation of Bion on the Construction of Mathematical Instruments.

STONE, FRANK, A.R.A., an English painter, born 23 Aug., 1800; died 16 Nov., 1859. His companion pieces entitled 'The First Appeal' and 'The Last Appeal' are well known.

STONOR, JOHN TALBOT, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was consecrated bishop of Thespiæ, and nominated Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District, 1716. He died 29 March, 1756.

STORACE, STEFANO, a musical composer, of Italian extraction, born in London 1763. His father sent him to study in Italy, where he produced his celebrated finale to the first act of the 'Pirates,' and some others of his most finished compositions. On his return to England he resided at Bath till the friendship of the well-known Michael Kelly procured him the appointment of composer to Drury Lane Theatre. Died 19 March, 1796. His sister, *Anna Selina Storace*, an excellent comic actress and accomplished singer, was a pupil of Sacchini, and, after singing at Florence, Vienna, &c. (1780-7), with great reputation, came to London, and soon rose to be a first-rate favourite in her profession, a station which she maintained till her death in 1814.

STORY, JOSEPH, an American judge and jurist, born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, 18 Sept., 1779. He graduated at Harvard 1798; became a member of the legislature of Massachusetts 1805, and was elected speaker. He was also a member of Congress. Mr. Madison appointed him, in 1811, a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, an office he held till his death. In 1830 he was appointed Dane professor in the law school at Cambridge, where he died 10 Sept., 1845. His

work on the 'Conflict of Laws,' and 'Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence,' are well known in this country.

STOTHARD, CHARLES ALFRED, F.S.A., son of Thomas Stothard, R.A., was born in London 5 July, 1787. On becoming a student at the Royal Academy, he attracted notice for the chaste feeling and accuracy with which he drew from the antique sculptures. In 1811 he exhibited a picture representing the murder of Richard II. in Pontefract Castle. About the same time he published the first number of the 'Monumental Effigies of Great Britain,' the object of which was to give the historical painter a thorough knowledge of the ancient costume of England down to the reign of Henry VIII. To this pursuit he now devoted himself; and in 1816 he was employed by the Society of Antiquaries to take drawings of the famous tapestry deposited at Bayeux. While in France he visited the abbey of Fontevraud, where he discovered the effigies of the Plantagenets, the existence of which had previously been doubted. Of these he made drawings, and, prosecuting his inquiries further, found the effigy of Berengaria, queen of Richard I., in the ruined abbey of L'Espau. At Le Mans he discovered an enamelled tablet, representing Geoffrey Plantagenet. In 1818 he married the daughter of Mr. John Kempe, who accompanied him in a tour of investigation through Normandy and Brittany, of which she published an account. Having been solicited to make some drawings in Devonshire for the 'Magna Britannia' of Mr. Lysons, he traversed a great part of that county on foot. While engaged in tracing some stained glass on the east window of the church of Bere Ferrers, the ladder broke, and he was killed on the spot, 28 May, 1821. His Life has been written by his widow, now Mrs. Bray.

STOTHARD, THOMAS, R.A., was born in London 19 Aug., 1755. He was bound apprentice to a pattern drawer for brocaded silks; and during the period of his service he exercised himself diligently in the study of nature from flowers and other subjects of still life. He afterwards gained high repute by his compositions for Bell's British Poets, the Novelist's Magazine, and other works requiring pictorial ornament. During this period he diligently studied at the Royal Academy. In 1785 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy; and he was advanced to the rank of royal academician in 1794. His principal works are his designs for Boydell's Shakspere, his Canterbury Pilgrims, the Flitch of Bacon, and the Wellington Shield, of the last of which he made an etching. His largest performance is the fresco painting of the staircase at Burleigh, the seat of the marquis of Exeter. He also designed the ceiling of the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh. He died 17 April, 1834. A great number of his works have been engraved by Collins, Heath, Parker, Cromek, and Medland. His Life, accompanied by numerous illustrations from his works, was written by Mrs. Bray, the widow of his son, Charles Alfred Stothard.

STOW, JOHN, was born in Cornhill about 1525. He was bred a tailor, but began early to study the antiquities of his country, in which he was encouraged by Archbishop Parker and the earl of Leicester. His first work was the 'Summary of the Chronicles of England,' which he enlarged in 1600 and published under the title of 'Flores Historiarum, or Annals of this Kingdom from the time of the Ancient Britons.' In 1598 appeared the first edition of his 'Survey of London,' 4to., which was reprinted in the same size 1603. The first folio edition is that of 1633, and the last that of 1754, 2 vols. folio, improved from the one of Strype, in 1720. It is to be regretted that a man to whom the world of letters is so much indebted should have been reduced to such poverty as to solicit support by a brief in his old age. In this state of penury, however, he died 5 April, 1605, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft. Stow was the author of a considerable part of Holinshed's Chronicles.

STOWELL, WILLIAM SCOTT, LORD, was born at Heworth, co. Durham, 17 Oct., 1745, being the son of William Scott, a coal-fitter and merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. After a preliminary training at Newcastle he proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, whence he migrated to University College. From 1773 to 1785 he was Camden reader of ancient history. He took his degree of D.C.L. 1779, and soon afterwards commenced his career as an advocate in the civil law courts, where he rose to the highest eminence with a rapidity almost unexampled. In 1787 he was appointed king's advocate-general; shortly after judge of the consistory court of London, vicar-general of the province of Canterbury, and master of the faculties. He was knighted 1788, and in 1798 became judge of the high court of admiralty, and was sworn of the privy council. In 1790 he was chosen M.P. for Downton, and in 1801 unanimously elected one of the parliamentary representatives of the university of Oxford. This office he continued to fill until called to the House of Lords (1821), at the same time that his brother, Lord Eldon, was advanced to an earldom. He retired from the court of admiralty 1828; and died 28 Jan., 1836. Lord Stowell's judgments, reported by Dr. Dodson, were revised by himself, and, in the opinion of Lord Brougham, they 'ought to form part of every classical library of English eloquence, or even of national history.'

STRABO, a Greek geographer, was a native of Amasia. He travelled into several countries in quest of knowledge, and died about A.D. 25. All his works are lost, except his 'Geography,' which was published, with a Latin version by Xylander, and notes by Casaubon, at Paris, in 1620; again at Amsterdam, in 1707, 2 vols. folio; and, lastly, by Falconer, at Oxford, in 2 vols. folio, 1807.

STRADA, FAMIANUS, a Jesuit, born at Rome 1572. He taught rhetoric in the college of his order, and died there 6 Sept., 1649. His best work is entitled 'Prolusiones Academicæ;' in which he has given some very happy imitations of the ancients, particularly in a poetical tale of the contest between a musician and nightingale. Strada also wrote 'Historia de Bello Belgico,' which has been translated into English.

STRADA, or STRADANUS, JOHN, a painter, born of a noble family at Bruges 1536; died at Florence 1604.

STRAFFORD, THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF, K.G., was the eldest son of Sir William Wentworth, of Yorkshire, and born in Chancery Lane, London, 13 April, 1593. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, on leaving which he travelled abroad, and at his return received the honour of knighthood. In 1614 he succeeded to the baronetcy, and the following year was nominated

keeper of the archives for the West Riding, in the room of Sir John Savile. Soon after this, the duke of Buckingham, by interesting himself in favour of Savile, laid the foundation of that animosity which arose between him and Wentworth. The latter, on being returned to Parliament for the county of York, acted with determined opposition to the court, and was a principal advocate of the famous petition of right. But this blaze of patriotism was of short duration, and he was gained over to the royal side by a barony, with the promise of higher advancement. Accordingly, he was made president of the council of York, and next lord-deputy of Ireland. In 1639 he was created earl of Strafford, made knight of the Garter, and appointed lord-lieutenant. All this increased the number and malignity of his enemies in the House of Commons, who, when the earl returned to take his seat in the House of Lords, carried up an impeachment against him, and he was sent to the Tower. But, though the prosecutors took four months to prepare their case, and pursued it with virulence, no evidence could be found to support the charges. Determined, however, not to let their victim escape, Pym and his associates brought in a bill of attainder, which, by exciting the mob to acts of outrage, they forced the peers to pass. The king likewise yielded to his fears, against his conscience, and gave the royal assent to this illegal measure. When the earl was apprised of what had been done, he said, 'Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men, for in them there is no salvation.' He suffered on Tower Hill 12 May, 1641. His 'Letters' were published in 1739, in 2 vols. folio.

STRAHAN, WILLIAM, a printer, born at Edinburgh 1715. He served his apprenticeship in his native city, and, on the expiration of his time, removed to London, where he worked as a journeyman in the same office as Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He next set up for himself, and had great success in the purchase of copyrights. In 1770 he became king's printer, and in 1775 was elected into Parliament, whence he retired, in 1784, and died the year following.

STRANGE, Sir JOHN, a lawyer, born in London 1696. He became solicitor-general in 1736, and in 1739 recorder of London, which office he resigned in 1742, and some years afterwards was made master of the rolls. Died 18 May, 1754. His 'Reports' were published 1755, and again 1795. His son, *Sir John Strange*, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, and afterwards became the British minister at Venice. He was an able antiquary, and collected a fine library and museum, which were sold at his death, in 1799.

STRANGE, Sir ROBERT, an engraver, was born in the island of Pomona, in Orkney, 14 July, 1721. While studying under Cooper, at Edinburgh, the Rebellion broke out, in which he engaged, and was present at the battle of Culloden; after which he lived concealed some time, and then went to France, where he profited by the instructions of Le Bas. In 1751 he settled in London, but, after a few years, went to Italy. On his return to England he executed several excellent works, but had a quarrel with Lord Bute for refusing to engrave the portrait of George III. from a picture painted by Ramsay, which Strange thought degraded his talents. The king himself was of the same opinion, and conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died 5 July, 1792.

STRATFORD. *See* ALDBOROUGH, EARL OF.

STRATHMORE, MARY ELEANOR BOWES, COUNTESS OF, was daughter of George Bowes, esq., of the county of Durham, and in 1767 married John, earl of Strathmore, who took the name of Bowes, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in the same year. By him she had five children. The earl died 1776, and in the following year she married Andrew Robinson Stoney, esq., who also took the name of Bowes, and had by her two children. After much domestic unhappiness, a separation took place, soon after which he attempted to carry off the countess from her lodgings in Oxford Street, but she succeeded in regaining her liberty. Mr. Bowes was apprehended, and a suit was commenced against him, and in 1789 Lady Strathmore was restored to her property, and obtained a divorce. Mr. Bowes, being unable to pay the costs incurred by the suit in the spiritual court, was ordered in 1790 to remain in the King's Bench till they were paid, and he continued there till his death on 16 Jan., 1810. Lady Strathmore died at Christchurch, Hampshire, 28 April, 1800, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. She was the author of a tragedy entitled 'The Siege of Jerusalem,' 8vo., 1774.

STREATER, ROBERT, an English painter, born 1624; died 1680. He was serjeant-painter to King Charles II.

STROZZI, FILIPPO, a native of Florence, who, after the death of Pope Clement VII., undertook the daring enterprise of restoring the liberties of his country and the expulsion of Alexander de' Medici. For this purpose he drew over to his party Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Younger, who, on 6 Jan., 1537, assassinated his relative, and then escaped to Venice. The perpetration of this crime did not answer the object of those who contrived it, for Cosmo de' Medici succeeded to the government, and the authority of that family became fully established. Filippo Strozzi put himself at the head of 2000 partisans, and took possession of a castle, which was defended for some time with great bravery. At length the place was taken, and Strozzi made prisoner. He was put to the torture, which he endured with undaunted resolution, and soon after finding a sword belonging to one of the guards, he ran himself through the body. This happened in 1538. The family of Strozzi after this took refuge in France, where *Pietro Strozzi*, the son of the preceding, rose to the rank of field-marshal, and signalized himself by his services both by land and sea. In 1548 he was sent to Scotland, with a body of Italians, to act against the English. In 1554 he commanded an army in Italy, but was defeated and wounded at Marciano the same year. This did not, however, tarnish his reputation or impede his advancement to the highest honours of his profession. In 1558 he contributed to the capture of Calais; but on 20 June the same year he received a mortal wound at the siege of Thionville. The marshal was learned in Greek and Latin, and, according to Brantôme, he translated from the latter into the former language Cæsar's Commentaries. His son, *Filippo Strozzi*, was as valorous as the rest of his family, but his end was unfortunate; for when wounded in a fight with the Spanish fleet off the island of St. Michael, he was thrown overboard alive, by order of the admiral, and perished, in 1582.

STRUENSEE, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, COUNT, a Danish statesman, born at Halle 5 Aug., 1737. He was educated as a physician, and on going to Copenhagen became the favourite of Christian VII., who took him as the companion of his travels, and on his return made him prime minister, with the title of count. In this situation he created a number of enemies by endeavouring to check the exorbitant power of the nobles over their vassals, reforming the public offices, and reducing the military establishment. In these salutary, but unpopular and dangerous measures, he was countenanced by Queen Caroline Matilda; but the queen dowager, who hated both the king and his wife, conspired with the discontented nobles, and, taking advantage of the imbecility of the monarch, caused Struensee, and his friend Brandt, to be imprisoned and tried on the most preposterous charges. Being, however, impeached before a prejudiced and corrupt tribunal, they were found guilty, and most barbarously executed 28 July, 1772. The queen would have suffered the same fate had not her brother, the king of England, sent a fleet into the Baltic, which conveyed her to Zell, where she died in 1776.

STRUTT, JOSEPH, an engraver and antiquary, born at Springfield, Essex, 27 Oct., 1749. He served his time to William Wynne Ryland, and in 1770 became a student at the Royal Academy. He was afterwards employed to make drawings in the British Museum. In 1773 he published 'The Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of England;' which was followed by a 'View of the Manners, Customs, Arms, and Habits, of the Inhabitants of England,' 2 vols. In 1777 he printed his 'Chronicle of England;' but never completed the work, for want of encouragement. In 1785 he published the first volume of his 'Dictionary of Engravers,' and the second, the year following. His other works, printed in his lifetime, were, 'A complete View of the Dresses and Habits of the People of England,' 2 vols.; and 'The Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.' Mr. Strutt died 16 Oct., 1802; after which came out 'Queen Hoo Hall, a Romance,' and 'Ancient Times, a Drama,' in 4 vols.; also 'The Test of Guilt, a dramatic Tale,' in verse.

STRUVE, FRIEDRICH GEORG WILHELM VON, an astronomer, born at Altona, in Denmark, 15 April, 1793. In 1813 he entered the university of Dorpat, in the government of Livonia, where he devoted his attention to philology and astronomy; and in 1817 became director of the observatory in that city. After rendering the name of Dorpat illustrious in the annals of astronomy, a wider sphere of usefulness was opened before him by the emperor of Russia. The observatory at Pulkowa, near St. Petersburg, was projected, and Struve was the master-spirit who superintended its erection. The work done at Pulkowa principally relates to sidereal astronomy, and each contribution to science which emanated from that observatory was the result of 25 years of arduous study on his part. Besides the observations and reductions of northern stars, determinations of the parallaxes of 1830, observations of comets, nebulæ, and Saturn's ring, etc., were undertaken, and a large amount of geographical work. The name of Struve is associated with all the great works of triangulation and geodesy carried out in Russia and Eastern Europe. His most important works are 'Observations at Dorpat,' 8 vols.; New Catalogue of Double Stars; 'Studies in Stellar Astronomy, upon the Milky Way, and the Distance of the Fixed Stars;' 'Medial Positions of the Double and Multiple Fixed Stars for the epoch 1830.' Died at Pulkowa 23 Nov., 1864.

STRUVE, GEORGE ADAM, *Struvius*, a learned jurist, was born at Magdeburg 1619; died 1692. He became professor of jurisprudence at Jena, and counsellor to the dukes of Saxony. His works are, Syntagma Juris Feudalis; Syntagma Juris Civilis. His son, *Burchard Gotthelf Struvius*, was born at Weimar 1671. After filling the chair of history at Jena, he became counsellor to the court of Saxony, and ordinary professor of public and feudal law. He died 1692. He published, Bibliotheca numismatum antiquiorum; Antiquitatum Romanorum Syntagma; Bibliotheca Philosophica; Bibliotheca Historica; Bibliotheca Librorum variorum; Introductio ad Notitiam Rei Literariæ, in usum Bibliothecarum.

STRYPE, JOHN, a divine and historian, born at Stepney 1 Nov., 1643. He was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Jesus College, Cambridge (M.A. 1669). His first preferment was the donative of Theydon Boys, Essex, which he quitted for the living of Low Layton, in the same county, where, however, though he enjoyed it sixty-six years, he was never inducted. During his residence at this place he applied diligently to the study of English history, and, by procuring access to numerous collections of manuscripts, was enabled to throw more light upon the period of the Reformation than any writer who went before him. He afterwards obtained the sinecure of Terring, and the lectureship of Hackney, where he died 11 Dec., 1737. His works are, the Lives of the Archbishops, Cranmer, Parker, Grindal, and Whitgift, all in folio; Life of Sir Thomas Smith, 8vo.; Life of Bishop Aylmer, 8vo.; Life of Sir John Cheke, 8vo.; Ecclesiastical Memorials, 3 vols. folio; Annals of the Reformation, 4 vols. folio; and an enlarged edition of Stow's London, 2 vols. folio. All his works, except the last, were printed collectively in 27 8vo. vols., Oxford, 1812-28. There is a general index to this edition.

STUART, ARABELLA, commonly called the Lady Arabella, was the daughter of Charles Stuart, earl of Lennox, the younger brother of Henry Lord Darnley, father of James VI., king of Scotland, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Cavendish. She was born in 1577 at Hampstead, and received a very liberal education under the care of her grandmother, the countess of Lennox. At the age of two years she lost her father, and thereby became heiress to a large estate. As the English succession was then doubtful, many persons looked to the prospect of a union with Lady Arabella, and Thuanus says that she was betrothed privately to a son of the earl of Northumberland. This, however, rests upon no evidence, though it is certain that Elizabeth regarded the young lady with a jealous eye. On the death of that queen, some malcontents formed the design of setting up Arabella Stuart in opposition to her cousin James, but this conspiracy only ended in the ruin of its contrivers. Lady Arabella herself was not concerned in it, but in 1610 she fell under the royal displeasure for marrying Mr. William Seymour, grandson of the earl of Hertford; in consequence of which she was placed under confinement at Lambeth, while her husband was sent to the Tower. Shortly afterwards they both made their

escape, but by different ways; and though Mr. Seymour got safe to the Continent, the lady was overtaken and shut up in the Tower, where she died 27 Sept., 1615.

STUART, CHARLES EDWARD, the Young Pretender. *See* CHARLES EDWARD.

STUART, DANIEL, an English journalist, born 1766, was the brother of Peter Stuart, who started the first daily evening paper, the 'Star,' in 1788. The same gentleman, in 1795, purchased, for £80, the copyright of the 'Oracle,' newspaper, then selling 800 copies daily; and Mr. Daniel Stuart soon afterwards joined with his brother in purchasing the 'Morning Post,' which, under his able management, became the leading journal of the metropolis. Subsequently he became the proprietor of the 'Courier.' From these successful ventures Mr. Stuart retired into private life with an ample fortune; and died in London 25 August, 1846. He is to be distinguished from Mr. *James Stuart*, of Duncan (born 1776), who also became editor of the 'Courier,' and who died 3 Nov., 1849.

STUART, LORD DUDLEY COUTTS, eighth son of John, first marquis of Bute, and the only son of his second marriage with Frances, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, the banker, was born 1803. In early life he passed a considerable time in the south of Europe, where, in 1824, he married Christina Alexandrina Egypta, daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, prince of Canino. He sat in the House of Commons for Arundel from 1830 to 1837, and for Marylebone from 1847 till his death, which happened at Stockholm 17 Nov. 1854. Lord Dudley Stuart was earnest, liberal, and greatly distinguished himself by his advocacy of the cause of the oppressed Poles. It was in great measure owing to his impassioned appeals that parliament was induced to grant £10,000 for the relief of the Polish exiles in this country.

STUART, GILBERT, LL.D., was born in 1742 at Edinburgh, in which university his father, *George Stuart*, who died in 1793, was professor of humanity. Gilbert, after leaving the high school, studied jurisprudence; but never followed that or any profession. In his twenty-second year, he published 'An historical Dissertation concerning the Antiquity of the British Constitution,' which procured him a doctor's degree from the university of Edinburgh. This work was followed by 'A View of Society in Europe;' but being disappointed of a professorship, he removed to London, where he became a writer in the 'Monthly Review.' In 1773 he returned to his native place, and commenced a publication, called 'The Edinburgh Magazine and Review;' which was discontinued in 1776. In 1779 Dr. Stuart published 'Observations concerning the Public Law and constitutional History of Scotland;' and the year following, a 'History of the Establishment of the Reformation in Scotland.' His next publication was 'The History of Scotland from the establishment of the Reformation to the Death of Queen Mary.' His object in this was to defend that unfortunate princess against Dr. Robertson and others. In 1782 our author went to London, where, by his intemperance, he contracted a dropsy, of which he died in Scotland 13 Aug., 1786.

STUART, GILBERT CHARLES, a portrait painter, sometimes called *American Stuart*, was born at Narranganset, Rhode Island, 1756. He studied in London under Benjamin West, and about 1781 commenced practice here on his own account. A large number of distinguished personages sat to him, including George III., the prince of Wales, the earl of St. Vincent, the duke of Northumberland, Sir Joshua Reynolds, John Kemble, and Col. Barré. About 1793 he returned to his native country, residing chiefly at Philadelphia and Washington, till 1806, when he removed to Boston, where he died 9 July, 1828. His portrait of Washington presents a head of calm and majestic wisdom, familiar to all Americans. His pictures of Madison and Jefferson are in the gallery of Bowdoin College.

STUART, HENRY, earl of Darnley. *See* DARNLEY.

STUART, HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENS, Cardinal, titular duke of York. *See* YORK.

STUART, JAMES, F.R.S., F.S.A., an architect, often called *Athenian Stuart*, was born in London, of mean parentage, 1713. He lost his father early in life, but, having a taste for drawing, he contributed not only to his own support, but to that of his family, by painting fans. He also made himself master of mathematics, and acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek. On the death of his mother, he travelled to Italy on foot; and, at Rome, became acquainted with Mr. Revett, from whom he learned the principles of architecture. In 1751 these two friends arrived at Athens; but, after staying there some time, Stuart accepted the place of engineer in the Hungarian service; on leaving which he returned to Greece, where he made a number of drawings. The result of these labours appeared in 1672, in 1 vol. folio, under the title of 'The Antiquities of Athens, delineated by James Stuart, and Nicholas Revett, Painters and Architects.' At Athens, Mr. Stuart met Mr. Wood and Mr. Dawkins; and the latter, on his return to England, procured for him the appointment of surveyor to Greenwich Hospital. He was also employed as an architect by several persons of distinction. He died 2 Feb., 1788; and three more volumes of his 'Antiquities of Athens' were afterwards published.

STUART, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, call the Old Pretender, son of James I., king of England, was born 1688. On the death of his father, in 1701, he was acknowledged king of Great Britain by Louis XIV. (contrary to his promise to William III.), and by the king of Spain, the Pope, and the duke of Savoy. In 1708, at the instance of Louis, he made a futile attempt to invade England from Dunkirk. Of this proceeding Queen Anne is said to have been cognizant; and upon her death he asserted his claim to the throne; and in Sept., 1715, his standard was set up by the earl of Mar, at Brae-Mar; and a wide-spread spirit of disaffection to the house of Hanover prevailed in several parts of England. On 22 Dec. the Pretender landed at Peterhead, in Scotland; but seeing his case hopeless, he fled back to France, whence he was obliged to remove to Italy, and thence to Spain. In 1719 he married Maria Clementina Sobieski (granddaughter of John Sobieski, king of Poland), by whom he had two sons, Charles Edward, the Young Pretender; and Henry, who is known as Cardinal York. She died in 1735. In 1722 he published at Lucca his famous Declaration, signed 'James Rex,' which was burnt at the Royal Exchange. He died at Rome 30 Dec., 1765.

STUART, JOHN, earl of Bute. *See* BUTE.

STUART-WORTLEY, Lady Emmeline. *See* Wortley.

STUBBE, John, a political writer, born in or about 1543, probably in Norfolk, where his father had a good estate; and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1560-1). Subsequently he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and was probably called to the bar. When the duke of Anjou became a suitor to Queen Elizabeth, Stubbe published a pamphlet against the alliance, entitled 'The discovery of a gaping gulph wherein England is likely to be swallowed up by another French marriage,' 1579. For this the author was condemned to have his right hand cut off; and when the barbarous sentence was executed, Stubbe, with amazing fortitude, took off his cap with his left hand, and cried 'God save the queen.' In Feb., 1588-9, he was elected M.P. for Great Yarmouth; but about 1591 he went to France, where he died, his body being buried in the sea-sand, towards England, near the town of Havre de Grace.—*Athen. Cantab.*

STUBBS, George, A.R.A., was born at Liverpool 1724, and settled in London, where he distinguished himself as a painter of animals, particularly horses. He also published some anatomical works. Died 10 July, 1806.

STUKELEY, William, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, 7 Nov., 1687. He became a student of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to physic; and in 1709 took his bachelor's degree in that faculty. He then settled at Boston, from whence he removed to London 1717. In 1720 he was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. In 1726 he went to reside at Grantham, but three years afterwards he took orders, and was presented to the living of All Saints, in Stamford. In 1747 the duke of Montague gave him the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, where he died 3 March, 1765. Dr. Stukeley published a variety of works, chiefly on subjects of British antiquity, which procured him the title among his friends of the 'Arch Druid of his age.' His principal publications are, Itinerarium Curiosum; or an account of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Great Britain, 2 vols.; Palæographia Sacra; or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History; An Account of Stonehenge; Palæographia Britannica; The History of Carausius. He also communicated many papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and published some sermons and miscellaneous tracts. Though possessed of considerable learning, Dr. Stukeley was excessively credulous, and many of his antiquarian conjectures are fanciful and absurd.

STURGESS, Charles, an English divine, was educated at King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1762; M.A. 1765), and for nearly forty-two years held the vicarage of St. Mary's, Reading. Died 22 April, 1805. Besides Latin verses in the 'Musæ Etonenses,' and in the university collection, on the death of George II., Mr. Sturgess was author of some papers on Confirmation, and of 'Religion and Loyalty,' a sermon, 1792.

STURM, Christopher Christian, a German divine of the Protestant persuasion, born at Augsburg 25 Jan., 1740; became pastor of the parish of St. Peter, at Naumburg; and died 26 Aug., 1786. His 'Reflections on the Works of God,' and 'Contemplations on the Sufferings of Jesus Christ,' have been translated into English.

STURM, Jacques Charles François, a French mathematician, the discoverer of 'Sturm's Theorem,' was born at Geneva 29 Sept., 1803; and died at Paris 18 Dec., 1855.

STURM, Johann, *Sturmius*, a celebrated humanist, called the Cicero of Germany, was born at Sleidan, near Cologne, 1 Oct., 1507. He studied at Louvain, where he set up a printing-press, for the publication of Greek authors. He next went to Paris, and there taught Greek, Latin, and logic; till he was obliged to remove to Strasburg, in consequence of his embracing Protestant opinions. At that city he opened a seminary, which acquired so much celebrity as to be raised to the rank of a college, of which Sturmius was appointed perpetual rector; but lost that office on turning Calvinist. Died 3 March, 1589. He published editions of Galen, and Cicero, and Aristotle's Rhetoric. His own works are, 'De Literarum ludis recte aperiendis liber;' 'In partitiones Oratorias Ciceronis libri duo;' 'Beati Rhenani vita;' and some controversial tracts against Pappus. The Letters of Ascham and Sturmius have been published with the works of the former.

STURM, Johann Christoph, *Sturmius*, a mathematician, born at Hippolstein, in Germany, 3 Nov., 1635. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Altdorf, where he died 26 Sept., 1703. His works have been rendered obsolete by the progress made in the various sciences to which they relate.

STURT, Charles, sometime captain of H.M. 39th Foot, one of the earliest explorers of the Australian continent, and subsequently colonial secretary for the province of South Australia, died at Cheltenham 16 June, 1869. Capt. Sturt made his first journey into the interior in 1827, then discovering the River Darling, 500 miles from Sydney. In 1830 he descended the Morrumbidgee to the point where its waters merge in the larger stream, the Murray. Pursuing its course he came to the confluence of the Darling with it, and finally to its own discharge into the great lake which received the name of Alexandrina, gazing from its southern shore upon the ocean at Encounter Bay. In 1844-5, under the auspices of the government, an attempt was made to raise the veil from the mysterious central region of Australia. Capt. Sturt was appointed to the command of a party of seventeen assistants and followers. Starting from Adelaide, his object was to strike through the country from south to north; and though he did not accomplish half the distance during an absence of eighteen months, the journey threw great light upon the condition of the interior, and is one of the most remarkable upon record. Sturt advanced to within two degrees of the tropic of Capricorn, but no rain falling from 17 July to 9 Sept., with another summer setting in, he deemed it absolutely necessary to return, and entered Adelaide 19 Jan., 1846. Sturt, justly regarded as the father of South Australia, became blind soon after this exploration, and was liberally provided for by the colony.

STURT, John, an engraver, born in London 1658; died 1730. The most curious of his works is the Book of Common Prayer, which he executed on silver plates. The top of each page has a vignette. Prefixed to the book is a portrait of George I., the lines of the face being expressed by writing so small as hardly to be read without a magnifying-glass. This writing consists of the

Lord's Prayer, the Decalogue, the prayers for the royal family, and the 21st Psalm.

STYLES, HENRY, an English Benedictine monk, author of a 'History of the Martyrs of the Order,' died 13 Jan., 1640.

SUAREZ, FRANCIS, a Jesuit, born at Grenada 5 Jan., 1548. He became professor of divinity at Coimbra, in Portugal; and died at Lisbon 25 Sept., 1617. His works amount to twenty-three folio volumes. One of them, written in obedience to the papal command, against the English reformation, was burnt at St. Paul's by order of James I. The Jesuits regard Suarez as one of their best divines.

SUCHET, LOUIS GABRIEL, duke of Albuféra, marshal of France, was born at Lyons 1772. He became a volunteer 1792; covered himself with glory in Italy; undertook several diplomatic missions; largely contributed to the success of the German campaigns (1805 and 1807); and was sent to Spain, where he was appointed (1809) commander-in-chief of the army of Aragon. He gained the victory of Margalef, took Lerida and Tarragona—for which he received his marshal's bâton—and made himself master of Oropeza, Murviedro, and Valencia. He did not retire towards the Pyrenees until he had offered a gallant resistance to the Spanish insurgents. Suchet was made a peer of France at the Restoration (1814). He also obtained the reputation of being a skilful administrator; and Napoleon professed the highest esteem for his talents and character. Died at Marseilles 7 Jan., 1826.

SUCKLING, Sir JOHN, a poet, born at Whitton, Middlesex, 1609. He received his education under his father, who was member of Parliament for Norwich, and comptroller of the royal household. Afterwards, he went abroad, and served under Gustavus Adolphus in the wars of Germany; and on his return became associated with the principal wits of the age. He also wrote some plays, which were acted with applause, but did not retain popularity. At the beginning of the Scotch rebellion, Sir John raised a troop of horse; but though he spared no expense in the equipment, his men behaved very ill, and their conduct brought disgrace upon their commander. After this he obtained a seat in Parliament; but having engaged in a scheme to deliver the earl of Strafford from the Tower, the plan was discovered, and he and his coadjutors were ordered to appear before the House of Commons. Instead of obeying this mandate, Suckling went to France, where he died 7 May, 1641. His works were printed together, in 1646, and several times afterwards.

SUE, EUGÈNE, a French novelist, born at Paris 10 Dec., 1804. He was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of distinguished physicians, and was educated for the medical profession. Having entered the medical department of the army, he accompanied the expedition to Spain in 1823; he subsequently entered the medical service of the navy, and visited Asia and America; he was also present at the battle of Navarino. The death of his father in 1829 having placed him in possession of a large fortune, he determined to follow a calling more congenial to his taste than that of physic, and for a time he studied painting under Gudin; but, despairing of success, he abandoned it for literature. After producing some insignificant *vaudevilles*, he wrote a novel called 'Plick et Plock,' and followed it by others called 'Atar-Gull,' 'La Coucaratcha,' and the 'Salamandre.' These works gained for him a fair circulating-library reputation; and he extended and consolidated it by contributions to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' the 'Revue de Paris,' by a 'Histoire de la Marine François,' and by various novels, and other works. At length, in 1841, he produced his novel of 'Mathilde, ou Mémoires d'une Jeune Femme,' which was remarkable alike as a tale of great dramatic interest, told with much literary power, and as an effective picture of French, and especially Parisian life. Before the sensation created by 'Mathilde' had passed away, he produced, in the *feuilleton* of the 'Journal des Débats,' his 'Mystères de Paris.' All France literally devoured this singular work; and its fame rapidly extending to foreign countries, it was translated into every European language, and gave rise to a host of imitations. The tendency of this book is both morally and politically bad, but it abounds in scenes of deep emotion. It was followed by a novel called 'Le Juif Errant' ('The Wandering Jew'), written with the base purpose of maligning the illustrious Society of Jesus; by a socialist romance, entitled 'Martin, l'Enfant Trouvé,' and 'Les Sept Péchés Capitaux,' a series of seven tales, corresponding to the seven deadly sins, and being, in fact, neither more nor less than an apology for each and all of them. His latter works, though not devoid of talent, presented nothing remarkable. In addition to his novels, Sue wrote several pieces for the stage, and dramatized his 'Mystères de Paris.' Eugène Sue cast in his lot with the political sect called Socialists, who elected him one of the representatives of the city of Paris (1850). As a representative he played only a modest part, but his literary renown rendered him so extraordinarily popular with the working classes, and cast such lustre on the Socialist cause, that he was universally regarded as one of the chiefs of the Socialists. Accordingly, when Louis Napoleon destroyed the republic, the name of Sue was one of the very first inscribed on the lists of proscription. The brilliant writer went into exile, and died at Annecy, in Savoy, 3 Aug., 1857.

SUENO, FILIUS AGGONIS. *See* AAGESEN.

SUETONIUS, *Caius Suetonius Tranquillus*, a Roman historian, born about A.D. 70. He was brought up to the bar, and was made tribune, for which he was indebted to the friendship of the younger Pliny, who also obtained for him the 'Jus trium liberorum.' He was afterwards secretary to Adrian, but lost that place for want of paying court to the empress. His works are all lost, except his 'Lives of the first twelve Emperors,' of which there is an English translation, by Alexander Thomson, M.D.

SUEUR. *See* LESUEUR.

SUFFOLK, HENRY BRANDON, DUKE OF, eldest son of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, was born in London, and on his father's death, in 1545, succeeded to the dukedom. He and his younger brother, Lord Charles Brandon, were admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where they both died of the sweating sickness 16 July, 1551. Their lives were written by Mr. Wilson, and verses to their memory were published by the leading scholars of both universities.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SUGER, the Abbé, a celebrated minister of state, was born at Touri, in Beauce, 1082. He became the confidential counsellor to Louis le Gros; and in 1122 was made abbot of St. Denis, though he

still continued to act in his political character; and that much to the advantage of the nation. Died 1152.

SUICER, JOHN GASPARD, a Protestant divine, born at Zurich 1619; became professor of Greek and Hebrew at Heidelberg; and died there 29 Dec., 1684. He compiled 'Lexicon, sive Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus Patrum Græcorum.' His son, *Henry Suicer*, became also a professor at Heidelberg, and died 1705.

SUIDAS, a Greek lexicographer, of whom no particulars are recorded; but he is supposed by some to have lived between the years 975 and 1025. His Lexicon is particularly valuable, on account of the excellent passages which it contains, taken from authors whose works are now lost. It was first printed at Milan, in 1499; but the best edition is that of Gaisford, 3 vols. folio, 1834.

SULLIVAN, DANIEL, an Irish priest, pastor of Inniskeen, co. Cork, died 25 Aug., 1858. He published a translation into Irish of the Imitation of Christ, and left a number of MSS. in the same language.

SULLIVAN, JOHN, an American general, born at Berwick (Maine) 17 Feb., 1740. During the period of the revolution he rendered numerous important services as a military officer. Afterwards he became a member of Congress and a judge of the United States District Court for New Hampshire. Died 23 Jan., 1795. His brother, *James Sullivan*, LL.D., born 22 April, 1744, was an eminent lawyer and a judge in the State Court of Massachusetts. Subsequently he became a member of Congress and governor of that state. Died at Boston 10 Dec., 1808.

SULLY, MAXIMILIEN DE BETHUNE, DUC DE, was born at the castle of Rosny 13 Dec., 1560. At the age of eleven, the baron, his father, presented him to the queen of Navarre, who gave him an appointment about the person of her son, Henry, with whom Sully was educated. Soon after this, the queen, on the invitation of Charles IX., went to Paris, and died there, not without suspicion of poison; which opinion received confirmation when the massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred soon afterwards. In that carnage Sully escaped by passing through the crowd, as a student, to the college of Burgundy, where the principal locked him up in a closet for three days. In 1576 the king of Navarre eluded the vigilance of his guards, and arrived at Tours, accompanied by Sully, who, in the war that ensued, carried his valour almost to excess; which made Henry say to him one day, 'I admire your courage; but wish you to reserve it for better occasions.' In all the battles and sieges that followed he bore a prominent part, and after the victory at Arques, where he had two horses shot under him, and was severely wounded, Henry fell upon his neck, and kissed him in the presence of his officers. When his royal master was declared successor to Henry III. of France, Sully advised him to embrace the Catholic religion, though he continued himself attached to the Protestant faith. If this illustrious man shone in the field as a warrior, he gained far greater glory as a statesman. In his negotiations with foreign powers he strengthened the interests of his sovereign with extraordinary address; while at home, by his prudent management, he raised the kingdom, in a few years, from an impoverished state to a flourishing condition. Henry was not insensible of the virtue of his minister, in whom he placed an entire confidence, and gave him the sole direction of public affairs. He made him governor of Poitou, grand master of the ports and harbours of France, and erected, in his favour, the lands of Sully upon the Loire into a duchy. On the murder of that great monarch, in 1610, the duke retired from court, and employed himself in writing his memoirs. He died at his castle at Villabon 22 Dec., 1641. The best edition of his Memoirs is that of Paris, in 3 vols. 4to.; or 8 vols. 12mo. They were translated into English by Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, 3 vols. 4to., 1756.

SULZER, JOHANN GEORG, was born in the canton of Zurich 1720. He became an ecclesiastic, but in 1747 he was appointed mathematical professor at Berlin, where also he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy. He died 25 Feb., 1779. His principal works are, Moral Contemplations of the Works of Nature; Account of a Journey in the Alps; Universal Theory, or Dictionary of the Fine Arts, 2 vols. 4to.; and Remarks on the Philosophy of Hume.

SUMNER, JOHN BIRD, D.D., archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, 1780, being the son of a clergyman, and received his education at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1803). Having been successively assistant-master and fellow of Eton College, he became rector of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, and was appointed a canon of Durham 1820. In 1828 he was consecrated bishop of Chester, and during the twenty years he held that see he gave a remarkable impulse to the building of churches and the promotion of education. In 1848 he was translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth 6 Sept., 1862. Dr. Sumner was a prolific theological writer. His first work, 'Apostolic Preaching,' appeared in 1815, and was followed soon after by the 'Records of Creation,' which obtained the second Burnett prize of £400. He was also the author of 'Chester Charges;' 'Evidences of Christianity;' 'Expository Lectures' on the whole of the New Testament except the Apocalypse, in 9 separate vols., and several vols. of sermons. He belonged to the 'Evangelical' school in the Established Church, and his tenure of office will be memorable in the ecclesiastical history of this country by the revival of the synodical powers of the two convocations of Canterbury and York, and the violent controversy arising out of the publication of 'Essays and Reviews.'

SUNDERLAND, CHARLES SPENCER, third EARL OF, son of the second earl, was born 1674. He was returned member for Tiverton 1695, and continued to represent that borough till he was called to the House of Lords on his father's death 1702. In 1705 he was diplomatically employed at the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Hanover. In 1706 he was nominated one of the commissioners to treat for a union with Scotland, and at the close of that year he was not only made a privy-councillor, but the Whig leaders, perceiving that the queen favoured the Tories, he was forced by them into the office of secretary of state. In 1709-10, on account of the conduct of Sunderland with regard to Sacheverell and his supporters, the whole influence of the high church party was exercised to procure his dismissal from office, and the queen commanded him to deliver up the seals, at the same time offering him a pension of £3000 per annum, which he indignantly refused. On the death of Queen Anne, Sunderland, who was accounted the

great leader of the Whigs, expected, in return for the zeal he had displayed on behalf of the House of Hanover, to be placed at the head of the new administration; but although the king treated him with great attention, and several places of dignity were conferred upon him, some years elapsed before he could attain the exalted station to which he aspired. Shortly after George I.'s arrival in this country, the earl was sworn of the privy-council, and appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1715, ill-health having compelled him to resign his vice-regal office, he was constituted lord privy seal; and in 1716 he became vice-treasurer of Ireland. In Sept. the same year he went to Hanover with the king, over whom his influence now rapidly increased. In April, 1717, he achieved a political victory over Walpole and Townshend; on whose resignation he was appointed, in the first place, chief secretary of state; shortly afterwards, first president of the council; and finally, first lord of the treasury. At this period Sunderland brought forward a Peerage Bill, with the object of checking the authority of the prince of Wales when he should become king, and of extending the duration of his own authority by the elevation of a number of his adherents to the House of Lords. This unpopular measure was passed by the Lords, but rejected by the Commons. In 1718-19 he resigned the presidency of the council, but was on the same day appointed groom of the stole and first gentleman of the bedchamber. The year 1721 was rendered remarkable by the celebrated South Sea Bubble, the bursting of which proved fatal to the political supremacy of Sunderland. He was implicated in the criminal transactions charged upon the directors of the scheme, and although he was acquitted by a vote of 233 to 172 of his peers, he was obliged to give up office. He continued, however, to exercise considerable influence over the king, and during the remainder of his life he was busily engaged in intrigues to effect the downfall of Walpole. Died 19 April, 1722.

SUNDERLAND, Robert Spencer, second earl of, only son of the first earl, was born about 1641, and, after being engaged in diplomatic missions to Spain and France, was appointed secretary of state in Feb., 1678-9. He soon showed himself to be a most crafty, supple, and unscrupulous politician. In 1681 he went out of office, but being recalled the following year, he exercised great influence over Charles II. and his successor, James II., who not only retained him in the secretaryship, but bestowed on him in addition the post of president of the council (1685). To obtain greater favour with his royal master, he pretended, in 1687, to be a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When, however, he perceived that a revolution was unavoidable, he clandestinely intrigued with the prince of Orange, and in Oct., 1688, was dismissed from office by James. After an absence of two years in Holland he returned to this country, having in the meantime renounced Catholicism. King William took him into favour, often consulted him on weighty affairs of state, and in April, 1697, appointed him lord chamberlain in the place of the earl of Dorset; but the 26th of the following December Sunderland resigned the office, and from that time lived in retirement. He died at Althorp 28 Sept., 1702.

SURREY, Henry Howard, earl of, K.G., eldest son of Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards earl of Surrey, and ultimately duke of Norfolk, is supposed to have been born about 1516, and was styled earl of Surrey from 1524, when his father succeeded to the dukedom of Norfolk. He probably received his education at Cambridge. In 1532 he went to Paris, thence to Germany, and next to Florence, where he fell in love with a lady whom he has celebrated in his sonnets by the name of Geraldine; and in honour of her he published challenges to fight all who should dispute her beauty. Who this fair object of his affections was cannot now be ascertained, though the general conjecture is that she was one of the Kildare family. Let this be as it will, Surrey did not espouse her; for, after his return to England, he married a daughter of the earl of Oxford, by whom he had several children. In 1542 he served in the army, under his father, in Scotland; and in 1544 he went as field-marshal to Boulogne, where, being then knight of the Garter, he was constituted king's lieutenant and captain-general. Happening, however, to prove unfortunate in an attempt upon the enemy's convoy of provisions, he incurred the king's displeasure, which hastened his ruin. Some intemperate language used by him was caught hold of; charges were brought against him on the loosest ground, and being found guilty, he was beheaded on Tower Hill 21 Jan., 1546-7. His poems were first printed in 1557, 4to., with the title of 'Songes and Sonnettes, by the Right Honourable Henry Howard, late Earle of Surrey, and others.' Editions of his works have been published by Dr. Nott (1815-16), Sir Harris Nicolas (1831), and R. Gilfillan (1856).—*Athen. Cantab.*

SURREY, Thomas Holland, duke of, son and heir of Thomas, earl of Kent, by Alice, sister of Richard Fitzalan, earl of Arundel, was created duke of Surrey by Richard III. 1398; but in the early part of the reign of Henry IV. (1401) he forfeited his life and honours by conspiring with the dukes of Arundel and Exeter, earl of Salisbury, &c., against the life of the king.

SURTEES, Robert, F.S.A., a topographer, born at Durham 1 April, 1779, graduated M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, 1803, and, being the fortunate possessor of an ample fortune, passed his life in investigating the history and antiquities of his native county. His 'History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham' appeared in 4 folio vols., 1816-40. After his death, which occurred at his family seat of Mainsforth, co. Durham, 11 Feb., 1834, the 'Surtees Society' was formed; its object being the publication of inedited MSS. relating to the region which constituted the ancient kingdom of Northumberland.

SUSA, Henry of. *See* Henry.

SUSSEX, duke of. *See* Augustus Frederick.

SUSSEX, Thomas Radcliffe, earl of, eldest son of Henry, the second earl, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, was born about 1526. He went ambassador to Charles V. to negotiate the marriage between Queen Mary and Philip of Spain. On his return he was made lord deputy of Ireland, chief-justice of the forests north of Trent, a knight of the Garter, and captain of the band of pensioners. In the next reign he was appointed president of the North, and afterwards lord chamberlain. Died 9 June, 1583. Many of his letters have been printed.—*Athen. Cantab.*

SUTCLIFFE, Matthew, an English divine, was born in Devonshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was admitted a civilian

1582, but afterwards took orders, and in 1586 was made archdeacon of Taunton, and in 1588 dean of Exeter. He founded the college at Chelsea, the fellows of which institution were to be employed in writing the annals of their times and in combating the doctrines of the Catholic Church and the errors of Pelagianism. Sutcliffe was himself the first provost; but the establishment fell to decay, and became at last an asylum for invalid soldiers. He published some books against the Catholics and Presbyterians. Died 1629.

SUTTON, THOMAS, founder of the Charterhouse, was born at Knaith, Lincolnshire, about 1532. He was educated at Eton, and next at Cambridge, after which he studied law in Lincoln's Inn. On becoming secretary to the earl of Warwick he was made master of the ordnance at Berwick, where he signalised himself during the rebellion raised by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland. On account of his services at that period he obtained a patent for the office of master-general of the ordnance in the North for life. In 1573 he commanded one of the batteries which compelled the castle of Edinburgh to surrender to the English. While thus employed he made an accession to his fortune by the purchase of lands and mines in the bishopric of Durham. He afterwards increased his property by marriage, and, on turning merchant, prospered in all his undertakings. In 1611 he purchased the dissolved Charterhouse for £13,000., and began the hospital as it now stands, with an intention of being the first master, but died before its completion, 12 Dec., the same year. At his death he was the richest commoner in the kingdom.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 49-53.

SUWARROW. *Suvórov-Rymnikski, Alexander Vassilyevich, Count, Prince Italinski*, a Russian general, was born in Finland 13 Nov., 1730. He made his first campaign in the Seven Years' War, and distinguished himself so much that in 1762 he was appointed colonel of infantry. In 1768 he was made brigadier, soon after which he was raised to the rank of major-general, and for his services in Poland received the orders of St. Anne, St. George, and Alexander. In 1773 he had a command against the Turks, whom he defeated at Turtukey; on which occasion he wrote to Marshal Romanzow as follows: 'Honour and glory to God! Glory to you, Romanzow! We are in possession of Turtukey, and I am in it.' On the renewal of the war in 1787 Suwarrow defended Kinburn, and was wounded at the siege of Oczakow. Sept. 22, 1789, he gained, in conjunction with the Austrian general, Saxe Cobourg, the victory of Rymnik, though the Turks mustered four to one against the allies. This achievement was followed by the taking of Bender and Belgrade, for his share in which Suwarrow was created by the Emperor Joseph a count of the Roman empire, and by his own sovereign a count of the empire of Russia, with the title of Rymnikski. In 1790 he took Ismailow, where, though the plunder was immense, Suwarrow would not take a single article for himself. On this conquest he wrote to Prince Potemkin the following letter: 'The Russian colours wave on the ramparts of Ismailow.' After this Suwarrow had a principal concern in the operations which produced the partition of Poland, for which he was made a field-marshal and presented with an estate. When the Emperor Paul embarked in the confederacy against France, Suwarrow was appointed commander of the combined army in Italy, where he gained many advantages, particularly the battle of Novi. After this he crossed the Alps, and marched into Switzerland; but, being disappointed of reinforcements, he was obliged to retreat towards the lake of Constance. He was then recalled, and died of chagrin 18 Nov., 1800.

SWAMMERDAM, JOHN, a naturalist, was the son of an apothecary at Amsterdam, and born there 1637. He took his doctor's degree at Leyden 1667; after which he applied himself chiefly to entomology, and formed a very valuable cabinet of natural history. He invented the method of injecting the vessels of dissected bodies with wax. At the close of life he fell into the mystical reveries of Madame de Bourignon, and died of hypochondriacism 1681. His works are, 'Tractatus de Respiratione;' General History of Insects, 4to., and in Latin, in 2 vols. folio. There is an English translation by Hill.

SWEDENBORG, EMANUEL, an enthusiast, born at Stockholm 29 Jan., 1689. His father, who was bishop of West Gotha, gave him an excellent education, the fruits of which appeared in the publication of a volume of Latin poems when Swedenborg was no more than twenty. In 1716 he was appointed assessor of the Metallic College, and in 1719 was honoured with a patent of nobility. In 1734 he published, at Dresden, his 'Opera Philosophica et Mineralia,' in 3 vols.; but his mind after this took a different turn, and he fancied that the spiritual world was opened to him, which disengaged his thoughts from scientific objects. Accordingly his publications, from this time, were all of the wonderful cast, as 'De Nova Hierosolyma;' 'De Cœlo et Inferno;' 'Sapientia angelica de Divina Providentia.' Baron Swedenborg died in London 29 March, 1772, and was buried in the Swedish church, near Ratcliffe Highway. Swedenborg did not form a sect in his lifetime; but his writings have had the effect of organising one since, called by the name of the 'New Jerusalem Church.'

SWIFT, JONATHAN, a famous writer, was the grandson of Thomas Swift, vicar of Goodrich, Herefordshire, who married Elizabeth Dryden, aunt of the poet, and by her had six sons. Jonathan, the father of the subject of this article, was bred an attorney, and married a lady of Leicestershire, but in two years left her a widow, with one child, and pregnant with another. In this state she went to live with her brother-in-law, Godwin Swift, an attorney at Dublin, where, 30 Nov., 1667, she was delivered of a son, who was baptized Jonathan. When Mrs. Swift returned to her friends in Leicestershire she left this child to the care of his uncle, who sent him first to the school of Kilkenny, and next to Trinity College, Dublin, where he so far neglected his academical learning as to be refused his bachelor's degree for insufficiency. However, he at last obtained it as a mark of favour, and in 1692 took that of master of arts, at Oxford. In 1688 Swift lost his uncle, and being left without support, he came to England, where he waited on Sir William Temple, who made him his companion. During his residence with that celebrated statesman he had frequent interviews with King William, who offered him a troop of horse, which he declined, as his thoughts were directed to the church. After some time, Swift quarrelled with his patron, and

went to Ireland, where he took orders, and obtained a prebend in the diocese of Connor. But Sir William, finding he could not do without his company, requested him to return; with which Swift complied, and lived with him till his death, when he received a legacy, and the posthumous works of that eminent writer, which he published, with a dedication to the king. He also petitioned for the first vacant prebend of Canterbury or Westminster; but no regard being paid to his request, he accepted an invitation from the earl of Berkeley, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to accompany him as chaplain and secretary. Here again he met with another disappointment, for, instead of the deanery of Derry, which he expected, he was put off with the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin, in the diocese of Meath. At the former of these places he resided some time, and, while there, invited from England the lady whom he has celebrated by the name of Stella. She was the daughter of Mr. Johnson, steward of Sir William Temple, who left her one thousand pounds. Though Swift married her after his advancement to the deanery, he never would acknowledge her as his wife, and refused to do so when she was on her deathbed. In 1701 he took his doctor's degree, and, on the accession of Queen Anne, visited England, where he lived a great part of that reign, and distinguished himself as a powerful writer on the side of the Tories. His principal friends were Harley and St. John, but he obtained no preferment till 1713, when he was made dean of St. Patrick's. Before this advancement he had formed a remarkable intimacy with Miss Vanhomrigh, the daughter of a Dutch merchant at Dublin; and matters went so far on both sides that the lady, on coming into the possession of her fortune, pressed Swift to marry her, which he declined, and she died soon after of a broken heart, after cancelling the will she had made in his favour. In 1724 Swift wrote his 'Drapier's Letters;' occasioned by the patent granted to one Wood to coin copper money for the use of Ireland, which would have enriched him and impoverished the nation. The dean, however, under the character of a draper, succeeded in exposing the fraudulent job, and Wood and his coin soon disappeared. In 1727 Stella died, after which Swift led a more retired life; and his mental faculties gradually declined, till he sunk into that state of idiotcy which he had long anticipated. He died 29 October, 1745, and was buried in his cathedral. He left the bulk of his fortune to erect an hospital for lunatics. Swift's excellence lies in his prose writings, the style of which is simple, clear, and forcible. His poetical productions are lively, but coarse. His two principal works are 'The Tale of a Tub,' and 'Gulliver's Travels.'

SWINBURNE, HENRY, a traveller, was born of a Catholic family in Northumberland. After going through a preparatory course of education at Scorton School, in Yorkshire, he went to Paris, Bordeaux, and Turin for improvement. In 1774 he again made a tour on the Continent, where he spent six years, and on his return retired to his seat in the bishopric of Durham; but, owing to a failure in his circumstances, was obliged to go to the island of Trinidad, where he died 1 April, 1803. Mr. Swinburne published 'Travels in Spain;' and 'Travels in the Two Sicilies.'

SWINFIELD, RICHARD DE, consecrated bishop of Hereford 7 March, 1282-3, died 13 March, 1316-17. The roll of his household expenses during part of the years 1289 and 1290 was printed by the Camden Society 1855, 2 vols., with valuable annotations by the editor, the Rev. John Webb.

SYDENHAM, CHARLES WILLIAM POULETT THOMSON, LORD, was born at Wimbledon 1793, and in early life was engaged in commercial pursuits. He entered the House of Commons in the liberal interest, and became successively vice-president and (1834) president of the Board of Trade, his efforts being chiefly directed to the amendment of the customs laws, and the extension of our foreign trade by a more liberal policy. He succeeded the earl of Durham as governor-general of Canada 1835, was raised to the peerage 1840, and died at Kingston, Canada, from the effects of an accident 19 Sept., 1841.

SYDENHAM, FLOYER, a learned but unfortunate gentleman, was born 1710. He was educated at Wadham College, Oxford (M.A. 1734). He published translations of several of Plato's works, but died in great indigence, under arrest for debt, 1 April, 1787. The melancholy case of this scholar gave rise to that valuable institution the Literary Fund.

SYDENHAM, THOMAS, M.D., an eminent physician, born 1624, at Winford Eagle, Dorsetshire. He became a commoner of Wadham College, Oxford, where, in 1648, he took the degree of bachelor of medicine, and about the same time became fellow of All Souls' College. After studying some time at Montpellier, he returned and settled in Westminster, where, on completing his degrees, he commenced practice, and attained a high reputation. He died in Pall Mall 29 Dec., 1689, and was buried in St. James's Church. His works were written by himself in English, and translated into Latin by Dr. Mapletoft. They were edited in Latin by Dr. Greenhill, 1844, for the 'Sydenham Society,' which was instituted in London, 1843, for reprinting standard English works in medical literature, and translations of foreign authors. A 'New Sydenham Society' was established in 1858.

SYLLA, LUCIUS CORNELIUS, a celebrated Roman, was born of a noble but reduced family. Nicopolis, a courtezan, left him all her property, which was increased by the wealth of his mother-in-law. He first bore arms under Marius, whom he accompanied to Numidia as quæstor, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as excited the jealousy of his commander. Upon this they separated, and Sylla served under Catulus; soon after which he obtained the prætorship, and was commissioned to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, in opposition to Mithridates, king of Pontus. This he accomplished, and on his return to Rome was appointed to conduct the war with the Marsi. In this also he was successful, and was rewarded with the consulship B.C. 88. He now wished to have the whole management of the war with Mithridates, but being thwarted in that object by Marius, he entered the city at the head of an army, put Sulpicius to death, and obliged Marius to fly. Sylla upon this went into Greece, made himself master of Athens and the Piræus, and plundered the temples of the gods, to gratify his soldiers. He next gained the two battles of Cheronæa and Orchomenes; then crossed the Hellespont, and compelled Mithridates to sue for peace. Sylla now

hastened to Italy, where he found Marius at the head of a powerful army. By bribery, however, he contrived to draw over the soldiers of his enemy; and being thus left without opposition, he entered the city, the streets of which he filled with blood. After committing the most horrible enormities, he abdicated the authority of perpetual dictator, and retired to his seat at Puteoli, where he spent the rest of his life in debauchery. He died B.C. 78.

SYLVESTER, JOSHUA, an English poet, was born in 1563, and died at Middleburg, in Holland, in 1618. He translated Du Bartas into English verse, which was once a very popular book, and was praised by Ben Jonson. Sylvester also wrote a piece entitled 'Tobacco battered, and the Pipes shattered, about their Ears that idlely idolize so base and barbarous a Weed; or at leastwise overlove so loathsome a Vanity.'

SYLVIUS, or DUBOIS, JAMES, a French physician, born at Amiens, in Picardy, 1478. He studied under his brother, Francis Sylvius, who was principal of the college of Tournay, in Paris, where he became an accomplished scholar. Having adopted medicine as a profession, he became an eminent teacher in that faculty, and read lectures both upon anatomy and botany some years before his election to the professorship of physic in the Royal College. He died 1555. Sylvius was a man of great abilities, but excessively avaricious. His medical works were published by Moreau 1630. He is to be distinguished from *Francis Sylvius*, a native of Hanau, who died at the age of 58 in 1672. He was professor of physic at Leyden, and the first who espoused and demonstrated there the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

SYMMONS, CHARLES, D.D., was born 1749, and from Westminster School proceeded to the university of Glasgow, and next to Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.D. 1776, though he obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford. He became rector of Naberth and Llampeter Velfry, and prebendary of Clyday, Pembrokeshire. Dr. Symmons published several poetical poems, but is best known by a Life of Milton prefixed to an edition (1806) of that writer's 'Prose Works,' of which, however, he was not the editor. Died at Bath 27 April, 1826.

SYMONDS, RICHARD, an English antiquary, born at Black Notley, Essex. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined the royal standard, but during the time he was engaged in military pursuits he never lost sight of his ruling passion, the love of topography, with its handmaids, genealogy and heraldry, but on all occasions jotted down in his note-book whatever in churches or country mansions might elucidate his favourite study. He was alive in 1660, but the date of his death is unrecorded. His 'Diary of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War' was printed by the Camden Society 1839, under the editorship of Charles Edward Long. Several of his MSS. are in the British Museum.

SYNGE, EDWARD, the son of Edward Synge, bishop of Cork, was born 1650. He received his education at the grammar-school of Cork, and next at Christchurch, Oxford, but completed his studies in Trinity College, Dublin. After officiating as a parish priest twenty years at Cork he became chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dublin, with which situation he held the living of St. Werburgh's, in that city. In 1714 he was made bishop of Raphoe; and in 1716 was translated to the archbishopric of Tuam, where he died 24 July, 1741. His tracts were published in 4 vols. 1740. One of these, 'The Gentleman's Religion,' was reprinted 1830.

T.

TABOR, Sir RICHARD, probably a native of Cambridge, discovered the method of administering the Jesuits' Bark in smaller quantities and at less intervals than had hitherto been practised in the treatment of ague. He acquired such a reputation, that Louis XIV. sent for him to Paris, where he succeeded in curing the Dauphin. He was afterwards knighted. Died 1 Oct., 1681.

TABOUROT, ÉTIENNE, called the Sieur des Accords, was born 1549. He was proctor for the king in the bailiage of Dijon; and died there 1590. He wrote 'Les Bigarrures et Touches du Seigneur des Accords,' a collection of whimsical poems.

TACCA, PIETRO JACOPO, an Italian sculptor, was a native of Carrara, and died at Florence 1640. He was a pupil of John of Bologna. Two of his greatest works are the statue of Ferdinand III., grand duke of Tuscany, with four slaves chained at his feet, at Leghorn; and the equestrian figure of Philip IV. at Madrid.

TACHARD, GUI, a French Jesuit, who went as a missionary with Chaumont and Choisi, ambassadors to Siam. In 1688 he returned to Europe after an absence of two years, but went again to India, and died in Bengal about 1711. His Voyages were printed at Paris 1686-9.

TACITUS, CAIUS CORNELIUS, was the son of Cornelius Tacitus, procurator and governor of one of the provinces in Belgic Gaul, and born about A.D. 56. He distinguished himself at the bar, and such was his reputation, that at the age of twenty he was chosen by Agricola for his son-in-law. In the seventh year of Domitian he became prætor, and member of the quindecemviral college; but soon after he left Rome, and during his absence Agricola died, whose life he wrote with affection and elegance. In the short reign of Nerva, he succeeded Virginius Rufus as consul, and delivered the funeral oration in honour of his predecessor. Under Trajan, Tacitus enjoyed great distinction, and lived on terms of friendship with the younger Pliny, in conjunction with whom he pleaded against Priscus, the pro-consul of Africa. It was at this period that he published the History of Rome, from Galba to the death of Domitian, part of which only has escaped the ravages of time. This work was followed by the 'Annals,' from the year of Rome 767 to the death of Nero in 821. Tacitus intended also to have written the history of Augustus; but it does not appear to have been ever executed. Besides the Dialogue on Oratory, the Life of Agricola, and portions of the History and Annals of Rome, we have remaining of this great writer, a treatise on 'The Manners of the Germans.' When Tacitus died is uncertain. There are translations of Tacitus by Thomas Gordon and Murphy.

TACITUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, emperor of Rome, was elected by the senate after the death of Aurelian 275; and died 276.

TACQUET, ANDREW, a Jesuit of Antwerp, author of several mathematical works, collected

in one volume 1707. Born 1611; died 23 Dec., 1660.

TAFFI, ANDREA, an artist, born at Florence 1213; died there 1294. He introduced into Italy the art of designing in mosaic, which he learnt from a Greek at Venice.

TAGLIACOZZI. *See* TALIACOTIUS.

TALBOT, earl and duke of Shrewsbury. *See* SHREWSBURY.

TALBOT, CATHARINE, the only child of Edward Talbot, second son of the bishop of Durham, was born 1720. She and her mother lived constantly with Archbishop Secker, who owed his promotion to Mr. Talbot, and requited it by the care of his family. Miss Talbot received an elegant education, which she improved by her own application to the languages and sciences. She died 9 Jan., 1770. Her works are, Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week; essays; letters; dialogues; and poems. Miss Talbot was the bosom friend and correspondent of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter.

TALBOT, CHARLES, LORD, son of Dr. Talbot (afterwards bishop of Durham), was born 1684. He became a commoner of Oriel College, and afterwards fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. He next entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar; after which he obtained a seat in Parliament; and in 1726 was made solicitor-general. In 1733 he was constituted lord chancellor, and created a baron. Died 14 Feb., 1737.

TALBOT, PETER, a Catholic prelate, son of Sir Wm. Talbot, and brother of Colonel Talbot, afterwards duke of Tyrconnell and viceroy of Ireland. He was born about 1620, and early in life entered the Society of Jesus, though at a subsequent period he was released from his vows. The statement that he converted Charles II. to the Catholic faith at Cologne, in 1656, is incorrect. On 2 May, 1669, Clement IX. nominated him to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. He was a zealous supporter of the interests of his church, and wrote many works in its defence. Being apprehended on a charge of complicity in Oates's plot, he was confined in Newgate, Dublin, for two years, and died there 1680.

TALBOT, RICHARD, brother of John, earl of Shrewsbury, was consecrated archbishop of Dublin 1417, and died 15 Aug., 1449. He wrote 'De abusu regiminis Jacobi comitis Ormoniæ, dum esset Locum-tenens Hiberniæ.'

TALBOT, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire, 1659, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1691 he was made dean of Worcester; in 1699 bishop of Oxford; in 1715 bishop of Salisbury; and in 1722 translated to Durham. Died 1730.

TALFOURD, Sir THOMAS NOON, was born at Reading 26 May, 1795, and received his education first at a dissenting school at Mill Hill, and next at the grammar-school, Reading, under Dr. Valpy. In 1813 he became a pupil of the celebrated special pleader, Mr. Chitty, in whose office he first met with his friend of after years, the tragedian Macready. In 1817 he began to practise special pleading on his own account, but during this period he depended in great measure for his support on his literary exertions. Called to the bar 1821, he chose the Oxford circuit, got into good practice, and obtained the serjeant's coif. For some years (1835-41 and 1847-8) he represented his native town in the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest. He was nominated a justice of the Common Pleas, and knighted 1848; and died suddenly, while in the act of addressing the grand-jury at Stafford, 13 March, 1858. His warmest sympathies at every period of his life were with literature, art, and the drama. The first of his dramatic productions, both in order of time and merit, was 'Ion,' a tragedy, printed 1835, and acted in the following year with great success, under the direction of Mr. Macready, although it has not kept its place on the stage. This was followed by 'The Athenian Captive;' 'Glencoe;' and 'The Castilian.' Mr. Justice Talfourd was also the author of 'Vacation Rambles and Thoughts;' 'Memorials of Charles Lamb;' and the History of Greek Literature in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana.' His son, *Frank Talfourd*, wrote several travesties and burlesques; and died at Mentone, in France, 9 March, 1862, aged 34.

TALIACOTIUS, or TAGLIACOZZI, GASPAR, was born at Bologna in 1546; he was professor of anatomy at his native place, where he acquired great celebrity as an operator, but is chiefly remembered by his skill in restoring lost parts of the face, particularly the nose. He wrote some works on the subject in Latin. Died 7 Nov., 1599.

TALIESIN, the most celebrated of the Welsh bards who flourished in the sixth century. Many of his compositions are printed in the Archæology of Wales.

TALLART, CAMILLE D'HOSTUN, DUC DE, marshal of France, was born 1652 in Dauphiné. He served under Louis XIV. in Holland 1672. In 1693 he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1697 sent ambassador to England. The war being renewed, he assumed the command on the Rhine in 1702, and the year following made himself master of Landau, after defeating the prince of Hesse; but in 1704 he lost the battle of Hochstet, and was taken prisoner by Marlborough, to whom he said, 'Your Grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe.' The duke replied, 'You will except, I hope, those who defeated them.' Marshal Tallart remained in England till 1712, when he returned to Paris, and was created a duke. In 1726 he was made secretary of state. Died 20 Mar., 1728.

TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD, CHARLES MAURICE DE, prince de Bénévent, a diplomatist, born at Paris 13 Jan., 1754. Although a cripple, he was brought up to the church, and at the age of 25 he was consecrated bishop of Autun. He adopted the principles of the French revolution, became acquainted with Mirabeau, and on the 'feast of the federation' (14 July, 1790) celebrated the Mass in the Champ de Mars. He drew up a civil constitution for the clergy, and consecrated as bishops such priests as were shameless enough to take the oath to it. For this he was excommunicated by the Pope. He was sent to London by Louis XVI. (1792) to assist the ambassador Chauvelin; but in 1793 he received from the British government an order to quit the country, whereupon he withdrew to America, where he engaged in business. Returning to France in 1796 he was, through the influence of Madame de Staël, appointed minister for foreign affairs. He came to an understanding with Bonaparte on his return from Egypt, and on the 18th Brumaire signed the treaties of Lunéville, Amiens, Presbourg, and Tilsit; took a leading part in the murder of the duke d'Enghien; was nominated

grand-chamberlain on the establishment of the empire; and was created, in 1806, prince of Bénévent. Having disapproved the war with Spain, or rather, having recommended an alliance with England, he was deprived of the portfolio of foreign affairs in 1808, but in recompense he received the title of grand-elector, with a salary of 500,000 francs. From this period he took an active part in the intrigues which had for their object the overthrow of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons; and in 1814 he was appointed a member of the provisional government. He succeeded in making the emperor Alexander favourable to France; was nominated minister for foreign affairs by Louis XVIII.; and was present at the congress of Vienna; but after the Hundred Days he was suspected, not without reason, by the ultra-royalists, and withdrew, and he was thus dispensed from signing the peace of Paris. Being now simply a peer, he joined the Opposition, and was privy to the revolution of 1830. Louis Philippe, on his accession, sent M. de Talleyrand as ambassador to England, where he succeeded in bringing about that alliance between the two countries which had been the dominant thought of his life. He signed the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance (1834), and took part in the long conferences which terminated the disputes between Belgium and Holland. Then, perceiving that peace was assured, and that his task was accomplished, he withdrew from public life. He preserved his mental faculties unimpaired to the last, and pretended to die like a Christian. His death took place at Paris 20 May, 1838. M. de Talleyrand was, beyond all doubt, the first diplomatist of his time. He was extremely witty, and hundreds of his *bons mots* have been preserved. He left his 'Mémoires,' with instructions that they should not see the light till thirty years after his death. Talleyrand obtained from Pope Pius VII. permission to return to worldly pursuits; and he afterwards married, although he never received a dispensation for so doing, as has frequently been asserted.

TALLIEN, JEAN LAMBERT, a French revolutionist, born at Paris 1769. He was the son of the house steward of the marquis de Bercy, and had been an attorney's clerk, and a printer's reader, when the States-General assembled. He joined the Jacobin Club, took an active part on 10 Aug., 1792, became clerk of the commune of Paris, was returned as a deputy to the Convention by the department of Seine-et-Oise, signalized himself by his violence against Louis XVI. and the Girondists, and gave his support to Marat and Rossignol. Being sent to establish the reign of terror at Bordeaux, he there became acquainted with the beautiful Madame de Fontenay, whom he afterwards married, and who, exercising a salutary influence over him, rendered him somewhat more moderate; but the result was that he was recalled to Paris by the Terrorist party, and he soon perceived that his only chance of saving his life was by getting Robespierre condemned to death. He accordingly united against the monster all who were in a similar position to himself, accused him on the 9th Thermidor, and procured his condemnation. He then supported the movement against the Terrorists. After the dissolution of the Convention he was one of the council of the Five Hundred, and took part in the 18th Fructidor. Here his political career terminated. He accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, was captured by the English on his return, and was afterwards appointed consul at Alicante. Died at Paris 20 Nov., 1820.

TALLIS, THOMAS, an English musician, born about 1529. He was gentleman of the chapel to Edward VI. and Queen Mary, and his salary is said to have been sevenpence-halfpenny a day. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal in conjunction with Bird, with whom he published a collection of hymns for church service. Died 23 Nov., 1585.

TALMA, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, the greatest of French tragedians, born in Paris 15 Jan., 1763. In 1779 his father, who had settled in London as a dentist, sent for him to this country, and after a few years spent at a boarding-school in Lambeth, articled him to a surgeon. His fondness for theatrical amusements having introduced him to Sir John Gallini, an amateur manager, under his auspices he appeared in several comedies; whilst the performances of Kemble and Mrs. Siddons decided his vocation as well as formed his taste. Returning to Paris, he obtained an engagement and made his *début* at the Théâtre Français in the part of Séide, in Voltaire's tragedy of 'Mahomet;' but his first original creation was the principal part in Chénier's 'Charles IX.' He increased his reputation by his masterly acting in Ducis' 'Hamlet,' 'Othello,' and 'Albufar.' From this period he continued at the head of his profession. Talma substituted contemporary historical dresses for the fanciful and ridiculous costumes previously worn on the stage; and published 'Reflections' on his art. Died at Paris 19 Oct., 1826.

TALMASH, or TOLLEMACHE, THOMAS, a brave English officer, son of Sir Lionel Talmash, of Helmingham, Suffolk, was, on the accession of William III., appointed colonel of the Coldstream regiment, and was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In 1691 he exerted himself with uncommon bravery in the passage over the river Shannon, at the taking of Athlone, and in the battle of Aughrim. In 1693 he attended King William to Flanders; and at the battle of Landen against the French, commanded by Marshal Luxembourg, when the king himself was obliged to retire, the lieutenant-general brought off the English foot with great prudence, resolution, and success; but he fell in the unfortunate attempt for destroying the harbour of Brest 12 June, 1694.

TAMERLANE, or TIMUR-BEG, or TIMUR-THE-LAME, was, according to some historians, the son of a shepherd, and to others, of royal descent. He was born in 1335, at Kesh, in the ancient Sogdiana. He gave early proofs of his courage, and having gained a number of followers, made himself master of Balk, the capital of Khorasan; after which he conquered the province of Candahar. He next subdued Persia, and took Bagdad; flushed with which success, he marched to India, where he entered Delhi, and gained possession of immense treasures. While engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted; on which Timur hastened back, delivered the city to pillage, and put to death thousands of the inhabitants. After this he turned his arms against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks, whom he defeated, and took prisoner in 1402. Timur is said to have confined Bajazet in an iron cage; but this story is apocryphal. He next vanquished Egypt, and died, in the midst of glory, 19 Feb., 1405.

TANNAHILL, ROBERT, a Scotch song-writer,

born at Paisley 3 June, 1774, followed the occupation of a weaver there, and in a fit of despondency committed suicide 17 May, 1810. The most popular of his ballads are, 'Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane,' 'The Braes o' Balquither,' 'Gloomy Winter's now awa',' and 'Loudon's Bonnie Woods and Braes.' His works were published collectively 1838.

TANNER, THOMAS, a learned prelate, was born 25 Jan., 1674, at Market Lavington, Wiltshire, of which parish his father was vicar. He became a student of Queen's College, Oxford, and afterwards fellow of All Souls. In 1701 he was presented to the rectory of Thorpe, in Norfolk, and the chancellorship of that diocese. In 1713 he was installed prebendary of Ely; in 1721 archdeacon of Norfolk; and in 1724 canon of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1732 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. He died at Oxford 14 Dec., 1735. Bishop Tanner had a considerable hand in the second edition of Wood's Athenæ; and his own works are, 'Notitia Monastica, or a History of the Religious Houses in England and Wales,' which was enlarged, in 1744, by the author's brother, John; and a new edition of it was printed in 1787 by Mr. Nasmith. Bishop Tanner's 'Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica,' published in folio 1748, contains biographical accounts of all British writers down to the end of the sixteenth century.

TANSILLO, LUIGI, an Italian poet, born at Nola about 1510, lived in the service of the viceroy of Naples, and was judge of Gaeta at the time of his death in 1568. His poem entitled 'The Nurse' was translated into English by William Roscoe 1798.

TARLETON, RICHARD, a celebrated actor and jester, was a native of Condover, Shropshire. Stowe says, he was constituted one of the queen's players 1583. He died about 1589. He was the author of a dramatic performance, called the Seven Deadly Sins. His 'Jests and News out of Purgatory' were edited by J. O. Halliwell, for the Shakspere Society, 1844.

TARTINI, GIUSEPPE, a musician, born 12 April, 1692, at Pirano, in Istria. He was sent to study the law at Padua; but having married without the consent of his parents, they discarded him, and he became a player on the violin. In 1721 he was appointed master of the band in the church of St. Anthony of Padua, where he formed an excellent school. Died 26 Feb., 1770. His 'Trattato di Musica, secondo la vera scienza dell' Armonia,' 1754, was translated and explained in 1771 by Edward Stillingfleet, under the title of 'Principles and Powers of Harmony.'

TASKER, WILLIAM, a poet, born in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He obtained the living of Iddesleigh in his native county; which, however, was put under sequestration; and he died poor in 1800. He published translations of some of the odes of Pindar and Horace; an Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain; Letters on the Wounds mentioned by Homer and Virgil, &c.

TASMAN, ABEL JANSSEN, a Dutch navigator, born at Hoorn about 1600, discovered New Holland and New Zealand 1642.

TASSIE, JAMES, an artist, born near Glasgow, was brought up to the business of a stonemason. On going to Dublin in search of employment, his talents for drawing recommended him to the notice of Dr. Quin, a physician, who amused himself with endeavouring to imitate gems in coloured pastes, and to take impressions of the engravings from them. The doctor took Tassie into his confidence, and succeeded to the utmost of his wishes. After this the latter came to London, where, by perseverance, he attained celebrity and competence by his gems. He also modelled likenesses in wax with great taste and accuracy. Died 1799.

TASSO, BERNARDO, an Italian poet, born at Bergamo 1493. He was secretary to the prince of Salerno, whom he accompanied to Vienna to prevent the establishment of the Inquisition at Naples. This so irritated the viceroy, who was bent upon the measure, that he caused the prince and Bernardo to be prosecuted, which obliged them to seek an asylum at Rome, where Tasso died in 1575. His poem entitled 'Amadigi' was printed at Venice in 1560, and his letters in 1574.

TASSO, TORQUATO, son of the preceding, was born at Sorrento 11 March, 1544. He wrote verses at the age of seven years, and, before he was eighteen, published at Padua, where he was a student, a poem entitled 'Rinaldo.' This performance procured him the patronage of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, in whose palace he wrote his pastoral of 'Aminta,' and his great work 'Jerusalem Delivered,' which last he dedicated to his illustrious protector. It is said, however, that while Tasso was favoured by the duke he had the temerity to address his sister, the princess Leonora of Este, and that her brother, on discovering it, sent him to prison, whence he effected his escape, and went to his sister at Sorrento. He had not been long there before he was prevailed upon to return to Ferrara, where he applied for his manuscripts, which were in the duke's possession, and being refused, he fled to Urbino, where the duke persuaded him to go back and be reconciled to his patron. Tasso followed this counsel; but Alfonso was so irritated that he sent him to the hospital for lunatics. He remained there seven years, and then, at the intercession of the prince of Mantua, obtained his liberty, on which he returned to Naples, and next went to reside with his friend Manso, at Bisaccio, where he affirmed that he was attended by a familiar spirit. Tasso now published his 'Jerusalem Conquered,' which he preferred to his former poem, though the world has not adopted his opinion. When Cardinal Aldobrandini ascended the papal chair, by the name of Clement VIII., he invited Tasso to Rome, and resolved to confer upon him the crown of laurel in the Capitol. While, however, the preparations were going on for this ceremony, the poet was seized with a disorder, which carried him off 25 April, 1595. His remains were interred in the church of St. Onuphrius, where a monument was erected to his memory. The best edition of his works is that of Venice, in 12 vols. 4to. The 'Aminta' was first translated into English in 1591; and there are English versions of the 'Jerusalem Delivered,' by Fairfax, Hoole, Broadhead, Hunt, Wiffen, C. L. Smith, Robertson, and Bent.

TASSONI, ALLESSANDRO, an Italian poet, born at Modena 1565. He became secretary to Cardinal Colonna, and afterwards entered into the service of the duke of Savoy, whose court he left for that of Modena, where he died 1635. His works are, 'Secchia Rapita,' or Rape of the Bucket, a mock heroic; 'Considerazione sopra il Petrarca;'

'Pensieri diversi;' 'La Tenda rossa, risposta di Giloramo Nomisenti.'

TATE, NAHUM, a poet, was the son of Dr. Faithful Tate, and born in Dublin 1652. He was educated in the college of his native city, after which he visited London, where he assisted Dryden in some of his works. He succeeded Shadwell as poet laureate, and held that office till his death on 12 Aug., 1715. He altered Shakspere's play of Lear, and wrote several poems; besides which he published 'Memorials for the Learned;' but he is best known by the metrical version of the Psalms, which he executed in conjunction with Brady.

TATIAN, a Christian writer of the second century, was born in Syria, and flourished about A.D. 170. He taught rhetoric with great reputation before his conversion, after which he became the scholar of Justin Martyr, and attended him to Rome. On the death of his master he fell into errors respecting the Logos, and the operation of demons. His 'Oratio ad Græcos' was printed at Oxford in 1700.

TATIUS, ACHILLES, a Greek writer, of Alexandria, is supposed to have lived in the third century. Suidas says that at the close of his life he became a convert to Christianity, and was made a bishop. He wrote a Treatise on the Sphere, or rather, a Commentary on Aratus, part of which only is extant; but his romance, entitled 'The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe,' has been often printed.

TATTAM, HENRY, D.D., F.R.S., was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded LL.D. The degree of D.D. he obtained from Gottingen, and that of Ph. D. from Leyden. In 1822 he was presented to the rectory of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, and in 1831 to the rectory of Great Woolstone, near Newport Pagnel, and both of these benefices he held up to 1849, when he was presented to the crown living of Stanford Rivers, Essex. In 1844 he obtained the archdeaconry of Bedford, which he resigned 1866. Died Jan., 1868. He was author of several theological works in Coptic and English, Coptic and Latin, and Coptic and Arabic.

TAUBMANN, FREDERICK, a critic, born at Wonsees, in Franconia, 1565. He became professor of poetry and the belles lettres at Wittemberg, where he died 24 March, 1613. He published editions of Plautus and Virgil, and a Dissertation on the Latin Language.

TAULER, JOHN, a German mystical divine of the Dominican order. He resided principally at Cologne and Strasburg, where he was greatly admired as a preacher, and obtained the title of 'The Illuminated Doctor.' He died 17 May, 1361. His 'Theologia Germanica' was praised by Luther and Dr. Henry More.

TAVERNER, RICHARD, a Protestant writer, born at Brisley, Norfolk, 1505. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Cardinal College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree 1527. He afterwards studied the law in the Inner Temple, and became clerk of the signet. In 1539 he published an edition of the English Bible, for which he was sent to the Tower, but was soon released. Edward VI. gave him a licence to preach, though he was only a layman; and when high sheriff of Oxfordshire, in the reign of Elizabeth, he delivered a curious discourse before the university. He died 14 July, 1575. Taverner published some religious pieces and translations, which are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

TAVERNIER, JEAN BAPTISTE, a traveller, born 1605 at Paris, where his father dealt in maps, which created in the son an inclination to visit foreign countries. In the course of forty years he went six times into Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies as a trader in jewels, by which means he gained a great estate, and received letters of nobility from Louis XIV. At the latter end of life, his affairs becoming embarrassed through the misconduct of a nephew, he undertook a seventh journey to the East, but died at Moscow in July, 1689. He was a Protestant, and offended the Jesuits by some observations in his travels, the first edition of which appeared at Paris in 1676, in 3 vols.

TAYLOR, BROOK, LL.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, was the son of John Taylor, Esq., of Bifrons, in Kent, and born at Edmonton, Middlesex, 18 Aug., 1685. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of bachelor and doctor of laws. He also became a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, but resigned the latter office in 1717. He was a frequent contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, besides which he published 'Methodus Incrementorum,' and a work entitled 'New Principles of Linear Perspective.' He died 29 Dec., 1731, and was buried at St. Anne's, Soho. Dr. Taylor left several manuscripts, one of which, entitled 'Contemplatio Philosophica,' was printed 1793, with the life of the author, by his grandson, Sir William Young, Bart. He was the inventor of the famous formula which mathematicians term 'Taylor's Theorem,' and which Lagrange adopted as the basis of his theory of analytical functions.

TAYLOR, ISAAC, author and inventor, born at Lavenham, Suffolk, 1788, was trained as an artist, but early in life adopted literature as a profession. His family were remarkable for their literary talent, his mother, brother, and sister having all written works which attained a wide popularity. In 1818 he became a contributor to the 'Eclectic Review;' but his first independent literary venture was a small volume entitled 'Elements of Thought,' 1822. This was succeeded by a translation of the 'Characters of Theophrastus,' with original illustrations etched by himself; 'History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times;' 'The Process of Historic Proof;' 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Jane Taylor;' and a new translation of Herodotus. In 1829 his 'History of Enthusiasm' was published anonymously, and rapidly passed through eight or nine editions. This was followed by 'Fanaticism,' 'Spiritual Despotism,' 'Saturday Evening,' and 'Physical Theory of Another Life.' In 1838 he published 'Home Education,' and, in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Traill, took part in bringing out a new translation of Josephus. The latter work was accompanied by numerous illustrations, engraved by some ingenious and most elaborate machinery, the invention of which had been the amusement of Mr. Taylor's leisure hours. After an interval of seven years he published 'Loyola and Jesuitism;' 'Wesley and Methodism;' 'Ancient Christianity;' 'Four Lectures on Spiritual Christianity;' 'The Restoration of Belief;' 'The World of Mind;' 'Essays,' 2 vols.; 'Logic and Theology;' 'Ultimate Civilisation;' 'The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry;' and a series of autobiographical papers in 'Good Words.' His machine for engraving pat-

terns upon rollers for calico printing is a most complicated and beautiful piece of mechanism. Mr. Taylor died at Stanford Rivers, Essex, 28 June, 1865.

TAYLOR, JEREMY, an eminent prelate, born about 1613, at Cambridge, where his father was a barber. He received his education in the free school of his native place, after which he became a sizar of Caius College, where, in 1631, he obtained a fellowship. At the age of twenty-one he took his master's degree, and on being admitted to orders became so excellent a preacher that Archbishop Laud made him his chaplain, and nominated him to a fellowship in All Souls' College, Oxford. He was also appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1638 was presented to the rectory of Uppingham, in the county of Rutland, from whence he was obliged to remove in the Rebellion. In 1642 he published a Vindication of Episcopacy, for which he was honoured with a doctor's degree at Oxford; and he continued to employ his pen in the same cause till about 1646, when the state of public affairs obliged him to retire into Wales, where he kept a school at Newton, in Caermarthenshire, till the zealots, whom he had provoked, interdicted him from teaching. The earl of Carberry, who admired his learning, and pitied his misfortunes, admitted him into his house as his chaplain, at Golden Grove, near Landilo, where he wrote his 'Liberty of Prophesying,' in behalf of toleration. His next production was 'The Great Exemplar, or the Life of Christ;' and in 1650 he published the most popular of all his works, 'The Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.' The same year he suffered a great loss in the death of the countess of Carberry, whose funeral sermon he preached and printed. About this time he wrote his 'Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying,' which was followed by several books of devotion and sermons. In 1655 he printed his 'Unum Necessarium, or the Doctrine and Practice of Repentance,' which involved him in a controversy with Bishop Warner and Dr. Sanderson, who considered the chapter on original sin as heterodox. While this dispute was going on Dr. Taylor was confined in Chepstow Castle, on the charge of being privy to an insurrection of the Royalists. On recovering his liberty he went to London, where he was sent to the Tower because his publisher had prefixed a frontispiece to one of his books representing the Virgin and Child. His imprisonment, however, was not long, and he appears to have been indebted for his deliverance to Mr. Evelyn, with whom ke kept up a constant correspondence. In 1657 he collected several of his works into one volume folio, under the title of 'Polemical and Moral Discourses.' This year he accompanied Lord Conway to Ireland, where he completed his 'Ductor Dubitantium, or the Rule of Conscience,' which was printed in London in 1660. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Down and Connor, with which he held the see of Dromore and the vice-chancellorship of Trinity College, Dublin. He died at Lisburn, 13 Aug., 1667, and was interred in the cathedral of Dromore. His 'Works,' edited by Bishop Heber, were published collectively in 15 vols. 1822.

TAYLOR, JOHN. *See* CARDMAKER.

TAYLOR, JOHN, called the *Water Poet*, was born in Gloucestershire about 1580. He received his education at Gloucester, after which he became apprentice to a waterman; but in 1596 he served in the fleet under the earl of Essex, and was present at the attack upon Cadiz. After his return he plied on the Thames, and collected the lieutenant of the Tower's demand on wines imported into London. He also styled himself the 'King's Water Poet,' and the 'Queen's Waterman;' but when the Rebellion began he retired to Oxford, where he kept a public-house; as he afterwards did near Long Acre. On the death of the king, he put up the sign of the Mourning Crown, which, being obliged to take down, he hung up his own portrait, with some doggrel verses underneath. He died 1654. His works were published in 1634, folio; besides which he wrote 'The Life of Old Parr;' and satires against the Roundheads.

TAYLOR, JOHN, D.D., a dissenting divine, born in Lancashire 1694. He was educated at Whitehaven, and obtained a doctor's degree in Scotland. After officiating some years to a congregation at Norwich, he went to Warrington as tutor in the academy. He died there 5 March, 1761. His works are, The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin; A Paraphrase on the Romans; The Scripture Doctrine of Atonement; An Hebrew and English Concordance, 2 vols. folio; and A Sketch of Moral Philosophy.

TAYLOR, JOHN, LL.D., the son of a barber at Shrewsbury, was born there 1704. From the grammar-school of his native town he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1742 he became a member of Doctors' Commons; and two years afterwards was appointed chancellor of Lincoln; but in 1751 he took orders, and was presented to the rectory of Lawford, Essex. In 1753 he was made archdeacon of Buckingham; and in 1757 canon residentiary of St. Paul's. Died 14 April, 1766. Dr. Taylor published an edition of Lysias; an Explanation of the Marmor Sandvicense; two orations of Demosthenes and Lycurgus; an edition of Demosthenes; and 'Elements of Civil Law.'

TAYLOR, PHILIP, an inventor, one of the pioneers of gas-lighting, was, in early life, a manufacturing chemist at Norwich. He patented a process of manufacturing oil-gas, said to be far superior in illuminating power to coal-gas, and lighted up Covent Garden Theatre with it. This brilliant substitute for the old-fashioned wax candles attracted crowds to the theatre. Subsequently the Mile End Road was lighted by Mr. Taylor, who also undertook to light Bristol; but the supply of material for making the gas was found to be inadequate, and coal-gas carried the day. Mr. Taylor eventually established himself as the head of a great engineering firm at Marseilles, where he died 1 July, 1870.

TAYLOR, ROWLAND, LL.D., a native of Rothbury, in Northumberland, graduated at Cambridge, and became domestic chaplain to Archbishop Cranmer, who conferred on him the rectory of Hadleigh, Suffolk, 1544. He also became archdeacon of Exeter, a canon of Rochester, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. In the reign of Queen Mary he was found guilty of heresy, and burnt at Oldham Common, near Hadleigh, 8 Feb., 1554-5.—*Athen. Cantab.*

TAYLOR, THOMAS, the *Platonist*, was born in London 1758, received his early education at St. Paul's School, and next studied under a dissenting minister named Worthington. He afterwards became a clerk in Messrs. Lubbock's bank,

and devoted his leisure hours to the study of Plato and Aristotle, and their commentators. Towards the close of his life he was appointed assistant-secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. He died at Walworth, Surrey, 1 Nov., 1836. Taylor's publications extend to twenty-three 4to. and forty 8vo. volumes. His greatest works, complete translations of Plato and Aristotle, are copiously illustrated from the ancient commentators, and form a rich storehouse of information for those who desire to study the philosophy of ancient Greece.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, an English author, born 1765, at Norwich, where he died 5 March, 1836. He was the friend and biographer of Dr. Sayers, and the associate of Southey, and other eminent men of letters. Mr. Taylor, who excelled in a critical knowledge of the great writers of Germany, published translations of Bürger's 'Lenore,' and Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise;' a 'Survey of German Poetry,' &c. His works, including his correspondence with Southey, were published collectively in 1843.

TAYLOR, ZACHARY, president of the United States, was the son of Col. Richard Taylor, and was born in Orange County, Virginia, 24 Sept., 1784. In 1808 he entered the army. In the war of 1812 he served at the west, and in 1816 he commanded at Green Bay. He served under Scott in the Black Hawk war; he was also in the Florida war, and was entrusted with the command of all the troops. At the close of the war he purchased an estate, and settled at Baton Rouge. General Taylor distinguished himself greatly in the Mexican war; and among other victories, gained (23 Feb., 1847) the memorable one of the Buena Vista, over Santa Anna. The Whig convention of 1848 nominated him for the presidency of the United States, and he was inaugurated 4 March, 1849. He held office only sixteen months, dying at Washington 9 July, 1850.

TAYLOUR, CHARLES. *See* KEEPE, HENRY.

TEGNÉR, ESAIS, a Swedish poet, born at Kirkerud, Wermland, 13 Nov., 1782; died at Wexiö 2 Nov., 1846.

TEIGNMOUTH, JOHN SHORE, LORD, son of Mr. Thomas Shore, sometime M.P. for Melton, Suffolk, was born in Devonshire 8 Oct., 1751. In 1769 he went to India in the civil service of the Company, and was ultimately appointed by the court of directors to a seat in the Supreme Council as an acknowledgment of his distinguished talents and integrity. He took a prominent part in the formation of the revenue and judicial systems of India; and to his influence in the Council the judicial and fiscal reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis were in a great measure attributable; more especially his lordship's great measure of making the zemindar the proprietor of the soil. Mr. Shore was also mainly instrumental in the fabrication of that code of laws which was published in Bengal in 1793, shortly after he had succeeded the Marquis Cornwallis as governor-general of India. On succeeding to the government-general of India, Mr. Shore was created a baronet, and previously to his retirement he was raised to a peerage of Ireland (Oct. 1797). He was the bosom friend of Sir William Jones, whom he succeeded as president of the Asiatic Society. In 1804 his lordship published 'Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correspondence of Sir Wm. Jones' (new edition 1837); and in 1807 he edited 'The Works of Sir Wm. Jones, with the life of the author,' 13 vols. 8vo. Lord Teignmouth was appointed a commissioner for the affairs of India 1807. After his return to England he became a prominent member of the pious party known as the 'Clapham Sect,' and was the first president of the Bible Society. He died in London 14 Feb., 1834. Memoirs of his Life and Correspondence were published in 2 vols. 1843, by Charles John, Lord Teignmouth.

TEISSIER, ANTOINE, a French writer, born at Montpelier 28 Jan., 1632. He became a counsellor at Nîmes and a member of the Protestant consistory; but on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he went to Berlin, where he was appointed historiographer to the court, and died 7 Sept., 1715. He wrote the lives of Calvin, Beza, and Spira; but his best work is 'Catalogus auctorum qui librorum catalogos, indices, bibliothecas, virorum literatorum elogia, vitas, aut orationes funebres scriptis consignârunt,' 1686.

TEKELI, EMERIC, a noble Hungarian, distinguished for his brave and continued opposition to the encroachments of Austria, was born 1658, and died 13 Sept., 1705.

TELESIUS, BERNARD, a philosopher, born at Naples 1508. He studied at Milan, Rome, and Padua; after which he established an academy in his native city, where he opposed the Aristotelian system, and thereby incurred the resentment of the clergy. He died 1588. Though his works were put into the Index Expurgatorius, they were republished at Venice 1590.

TELFORD, THOMAS, F.R.S., a civil engineer, was born of parents in humble life in the pastoral valley of Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, 1757. He received a limited education in the parish school of Westerkirk, and afterwards taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the trade of a mason, and he continued to be employed in house and bridge building in his native district till 1783, when, having been taught architectural drawing at Edinburgh, he came to London, and was for some time employed at the great square of public buildings at Somerset House. Afterwards he superintended public buildings at Portsmouth Dockyard previously to acting generally as an architect and engineer. His gradual rise from the stonemason's and builder's yards to the summit of his profession is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consummate ability, and persevering industry, than to his plain, honest, straightforward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character through life. His works are so numerous all over the country that there is hardly a county in England, Wales, or Scotland, in which they may not be pointed out. The Menai and Conway bridges, the Caledonian Canal, the St. Katherine's Docks, the Holyhead roads and bridges, the Chirk and Pont-y-cisylte aqueducts and canals in Salop, and great works in that county, of which he was surveyor for more than half a century, are some of the great undertakings which will immortalize his name. Among the works he executed abroad are the Götha canal in Sweden, and an immense tunnel at Harecastle, on the Grand Trunk Canal. He also made extensive surveys of the mail-coach roads by direction of the Post Office. Mr. Telford was president of the Society of Civil Engineers at the time of his death,

which took place in Abingdon Street, Westminster, 2 Sept., 1834.

TELL, WILLIAM, a mythical Swiss patriot, was, according to a legend long regarded as authentic history, an inhabitant of Burgeln, in Uri. In 1307, Herman Gesler, the Austrian governor of that province, set his cap on a pole, to which all who passed were required to pay obeisance. This order Tell disobeyed, for which Gesler commanded him, on pain of death, to shoot an arrow at an apple placed upon the head of his own son. Tell, who was an excellent marksman, cleft the apple without hurting the child. After which he declared that if he had missed his aim, it was his intention to have directed another arrow through the heart of the tyrant. Gesler then caused Tell to be taken in a boat, for the purpose of conveying him out of the province; but in crossing the lake a storm arose, and as the prisoner was an experienced steersman, he was entrusted with the helm, of which he was no sooner possessed than he steered close to a rock, leapt on shore, and soon afterwards shot Gesler near Kusnacht. He then retired to Stauffacher, and on new year's day following the Austrian government was overthrown. Tell perished in an inundation in 1354. A similar story to this is related of Tocco in the Danish History. The investigations which were set on foot by the Archæological Society of Geneva, and the results of which were published in 1872, conclusively prove that the romantic story of William Tell is a fiction from beginning to end.

TEMANZA, TOMMASO, an Italian architect and biographer, born 9 March, 1705, at Venice, where he died 14 June, 1789.

TEMPESTA, ANTONIO, a painter, born at Florence 1555, was a disciple of Strada, and excelled in landscapes, animals, and battles. He died 1630. He is to be distinguished from *Peter Tempesta*, called likewise *Molyn* and *Peter Mulier*. He was a native of Haerlem, and painted storms and shipwrecks, which procured him the name of Tempesta. He went to Rome, and on changing his religion was made a chevalier; but was condemned to death for the murder of his wife, which sentence was changed to perpetual imprisonment; and he remained in confinement sixteen years, when he effected his escape, and settled at Milan. He died 1701.

TEMPLE, Sir JOHN, son of Sir William Temple, the provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was born in London, and educated under his father at Dublin. He studied the law, and became master of the rolls, and a privy councillor in Ireland, in the reign of Charles II. Sir John wrote, from his own observations, 'A History of the Irish Rebellion in 1641,' printed in 1646, and again in 1746 and 1812. Sir John Temple married a sister of Dr. Hammond, by whom he had a son, the celebrated Sir William Temple, and a daughter.

TEMPLE, Sir WILLIAM, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where, and at Oxford, he was admitted to the degree of M.A. He became master of the school at Lincoln, which he left to be secretary to Sir Philip Sidney, who died in his arms. On his return he accompanied the earl of Essex to Ireland, and in 1609 accepted the provostship of Dublin University. He was also knighted, and made a master in chancery. Died 1626. He wrote, Pro Maldupetti de unica methodo defensionis contra Diplodophilum commentatio; Nonnullarum è Physicis et Ethicis quæstionum explicatio Petro Ramo; Epist. de Rami dialectica; Analysis Anglica triginta Psalmorum, &c.

TEMPLE, Sir WILLIAM, a celebrated statesman, the son of Sir John Temple, mentioned above, was born in London 1628. He was educated at Penshurst, Kent, under the observation of his maternal uncle, the learned Dr. Hammond; after which he was sent to the school of Bishop Stortford, and next to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he had Dr. Cudworth for a tutor. On leaving the university he went abroad, and at the Restoration was chosen a member of the Irish Parliament. In 1665 he went on a secret mission to Munster, after which he was employed in forming the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland. He next became the resident minister at the Hague, and in that capacity promoted the marriage of the prince of Orange and the Princess Mary. In 1679 he was appointed secretary of state; but the next year he resigned that situation, and retired to his country seat in Surrey, where he was often visited by Charles II., James II., and William III. He died 27 Jan., 1698-9. His works have been published in 3 vols. folio, and 4 vols. 8vo. One of these, on 'Ancient and Modern Learning,' occasioned considerable controversy. His son, *John Temple*, was made secretary at war by King William in 1689; but within a week after the appointment he drowned himself in the Thames.

TEMPLEMAN, PETER, M.D., was born at Dorchester 1711, and educated at the Charterhouse, whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, but took his degree at Leyden. In 1753 he was appointed keeper of the reading-room in the British Museum, which situation he resigned in 1760, on being chosen secretary to the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Died 23 Sept., 1769. He published, Remarks and Observations extracted from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, 2 vols.; a translation of Norden's Travels; and Select Cases and Consultations in Physic, by Dr. Woodward.

TENERANI, PIETRO, a sculptor, born at Torano, near Carrara, about 1800. He was the favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen, in collaboration with whom he executed several important works, including the monument of Eugène Beauharnais at Munich, in which the figures of History and of the Genii of Life and Death are by Tenerani. After Thorwaldsen's death he took a high position among the sculptors of Rome, and eventually became professor of sculpture in the Academy of St. Luke. Gibson himself modestly spoke of his rival as 'the first of modern sculptors.' Among Tenerani's works are the 'Venus Wounded;' the 'Swooning Psyche;' the 'Descent from the Cross;' a bas-relief of the 'Martyrdom of Eudorus and Cymodoce,' from Chateubriand; a statue of Count Rossi, who fell a victim in Rome to the revolution of 1848; the monumental group on the tomb of Pius VIII. at St. Peter's; and various *pietàs* and religious monuments of grand and noble character He died at Rome 14 Dec., 1869.

TENIERS, DAVID, a painter, born at Antwerp 1582. He studied under Rubens, and afterwards at Rome. On his return home he employed himself in painting small pictures of carousals, fairs, and rural scenes, which he executed in an admirable manner. He died 1649. He had two

sons, *Abraham* and *David*, who were both artists; the former excelled in the chiaroscuro, and expression of character. The younger, David, born at Antwerp 1610, was called 'the Ape of Painting,' from his facility in imitating any style. He was esteemed by several sovereigns, and the king of Spain erected a gallery on purpose for his pictures. His chief talent lay in landscape and conversations. He died at Brussels 1694.

TENISON, THOMAS, a learned prelate, born at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, 1636. His father was deprived of the living of Topcroft, Norfolk, during the Rebellion, and died in 1671. The son was educated at Norwich, and next at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship 1662, and about the same time became minister of St. Andrew the Great, in that town. In 1674 he was chosen minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich; and in 1680, being then doctor in divinity, he was presented to the vicarage of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where he founded a parochial school and library. He distinguished himself so much by his attacks on the Catholic religion in the reign of James II., that in 1691 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, whence he was raised to the see of Canterbury 1694. He died at Lambeth 14 Dec., 1715. He published a piece against Hobbes; a 'Discourse of Idolatry;' the 'Remains of Lord Bacon;' some 'Tracts of Sir Thomas Browne;' and several sermons.

TENNANT, WILLIAM, F.R.S., a linguist and poet, born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, 1784. The humble circumstances of his parents, and the misfortune of his losing the use of his feet in early childhood, pointed out the path of study on which he early entered as that in which he might overcome the disadvantages of poverty and physical defects. He became a zealous and successful student of languages. For a time he prosecuted his studies in the university of St. Andrew's, but he had only been two years at college when he was called away to fill the situation of clerk to his brother, who was a corn-merchant. However, he still went on studying in his spare hours, and in 1812 first became known as a poet by the publication of 'Anster Fair,' the best and most successful of his writings, which was followed by two dramas of inferior merit—'Cardinal Beaton' and 'John Balliol'—and by various small poems. After acting as a schoolmaster in various localities, he was appointed professor of Oriental languages at St. Andrew's, and continued to occupy that chair till his death on 15 Feb., 1848. In addition to the works mentioned above he published a 'Synopsis of Syriac and Chaldee Grammar,' 1840; and a volume of 'Hebrew Dramas,' 1845.

TENNENT, Sir JAMES EMERSON, Bart., son of Mr. William Emerson, an opulent merchant of Belfast, was born in that city 7 April, 1794, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and ultimately proceeded LL.D. Soon after this he travelled abroad, and, among other countries, visited Greece; he was enthusiastic in the cause of Greek freedom, and while there made the acquaintance of Lord Byron. In 1831 he was called to the bar, but he never practised that profession, as in June the same year he married the only daughter and heiress of Mr. William Tennent, a wealthy banker at Belfast, whose name and arms he assumed by royal license, in addition to his own. He was first elected member for Belfast 1832, and was thought a man of promise on his first appearance in the House of Commons. He was a supporter of Earl Grey's government up to the time that Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham retired from the administration, he being among the very few Irish members who fell in with the Derby 'dilly.' Ever afterwards he followed Sir Robert Peel, and became a consistent supporter of Liberal-Conservative opinions. Previously, however, he had strenuously opposed and voted against the Irish Municipal Bill and the Irish Tithe Act, which rendered his popularity in his native city less general. From 1832 till 1835 he was member for Belfast, and at the general election of 1837 was defeated, but subsequently, on petition, was seated. At the general election of 1841 he was elected, but on that occasion matters were reversed, and he was unseated on petition. In 1842 he regained his seat, and sat in the House of Commons until July, 1845; and subsequently, in 1852, was returned as representative for Lisburn. He had during his official career held the office of secretary to the Indian Board from September, 1841, to July, 1845, and was civil secretary to the colonial government of Ceylon from July, 1845, to December, 1850. After his return home he was appointed permanent secretary to the Poor-Law Board, a post which he held only a few months, namely, from February to November, 1852, when he was appointed secretary to the Board of Trade. On his retirement, 5 Feb., 1867, from official life, he was rewarded with a baronetcy. He died suddenly at a house in Lupus Street, Pimlico, 6 March, 1869. His works are, 'A Picture of Greece in 1825,' 2 vols., 1826; 'Letters from the Ægean,' 2 vols., 1829; 'History of Modern Greece,' 2 vols., 1830; 'Travels in Belgium,' 1841; 'Christianity in Ceylon,' 1850; 'Wine, its use and taxation,' 1855; 'Ceylon: an account of the island, physical, historical, and topographical, with notices of its natural history, antiquities, and productions,' 2 vols., 1859, in which year it went through three editions — the fifth edition appeared in 1860; 'Sketches of the Natural History of Ceylon,' 1861; 'The Story of the Guns,' 1861; 'The Wild Elephant, and the mode of capturing and taming him in Ceylon,' 1867; and many contributions to 'Notes and Queries,' and 'Land and Water.'

TENTERDEN, CHARLES ABBOTT, LORD, was the son of a barber at Canterbury, where he was born 7 Oct., 1762. He received his academical education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was called to the bar 1795; chose the Oxford circuit; speedily obtained an extensive practice, and was engaged in numerous state trials. In Feb. 1816, he was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas, but three months later was transferred to the King's Bench; and in 1818 he succeeded Lord Ellenborough as lord-chief-justice of England. He was raised to the peerage 1827, and died 4 Nov., 1832. His 'Treatise on the Law relative to Merchant Ships and Seamen' originally appeared in 1802, and went through many editions. In politics Lord Tenterden was a staunch Tory, opposing Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, and other progressive measures.

TERAMO, JAMES DE. *See* PALLADINO.

TERBURGH, GERARD, a painter, was born 1608, at Zwol, in Holland. He studied under his father; after which he went to Italy, and next to Spain, where the king conferred on him the honour of knighthood. On his return to his own country he

settled at Deventer, and became a burgomaster. His pictures are chiefly of the humorous cast. Died 1681.

TERENCE (PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER), a comic poet, born at Carthage B.C. 186. Being taken captive by the Numidians, he was carried to Rome, and purchased by Terentius Lucanus, who gave him an education and afterwards his liberty. His poetical talents procured him the friendship of Scipio and Lælius, who, it is supposed, assisted him in his plays, of which we have six remaining. For one of these, 'The Eunuch,' he received eight thousand sesterces; and it was acted twice in one day. Terence was a great admirer of Menander, and went to Greece to collect his works, but died on his passage home, either at sea or at Stymphalis, in Arcadia. The best edition of Terence is that of Bentley, 1727. There is a translation into English blank verse by George Colman.

TERILL, ANTHONY, an English Jesuit, born in Dorsetshire 1623, taught scholastic divinity for four years at Parma, and was for some time rector of the college of his order at Liège, where he died 11 Oct., 1676, leaving the following works: 'Conclusiones Philosophicæ,' 12mo., Parma, 1657; 'Problema Mathematico-Philosophicum tripartitum,' 12mo., Parma, 1660; 'Fundamentum totius Theologiæ Moralis, seu Tractatus de Conscientiâ Probabili,' 4to., Liège, 1668.

TERRASSON, ANDRÉ, a priest of the Oratory, was the son of Pierre Terrasson, a counsellor of Lyons. He became celebrated as a preacher at Lorraine, and afterwards at Paris, where he died 1723. His sermons were printed in 4 vols.

TERRASSON, GASPARD, brother of the above, was born 1680, at Lyons. He likewise was brought up in the congregation of the Oratory, and became a popular preacher till he joined the Jansenists. He was then placed under confinement, but after some time recovered his liberty, and died at Paris 1752. His sermons were published in 4 vols.

TERRASSON, JEAN, brother of the preceding, was born at Lyons 1670. He was educated among the fathers of the Oratory, but quitted that society to become a professor in the Royal College. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and died 1750. His works are, A Dissertation on the Iliad; Sethos, a romance; and a translation of Diodorus Siculus.

TERRASSON, MATTHIEU, an advocate to the Parliament of Paris, born 1669. He was a writer in the Journal des Sçavans, and censor royal of works of law. He died 1734. His works were published by his son, Antoine Terrasson, who was also an advocate and the author of 'L'Histoire de la Jurisprudence Romaine.' He died 1782.

TERTULLIAN, QUINTUS SEPTIMIUS FLORENS, a Christian writer in the second century, was born at Carthage, where his father was centurion in the army under the pro-consul of Africa. He was intended for the bar; but the constancy of the martyrs made such an impression on him that he embraced the Christian religion, and became a priest. During the persecution in the time of Severus he published an eloquent apology for the Christians; but towards the close of life he joined the Montanists, from whom also he separated, and formed a sect of his own, which subsisted till the time of St. Augustine. Rhenanus first published the works of Tertullian in 1521; and subsequent editions are that of Pamelius, in 1579; of Rigaltius, in 1634; and Semler, in 1770, 2 vols. 8vo. Havercamp printed the Apology at Leyden, in 1718, 8vo. There is a translation of this in English by Reeves, 1709.

TESIMOND, OSWALD, a Jesuit, sometimes called *Greenway* and *Philip Beaumont*, was born in Northumberland 1565. After studying at Rome and Madrid, he came to England on the mission, and served here nearly eight years under Farther Oldcorne. He was accused of being an accessory in the Gunpowder Plot, but contrived to escape from the country, and survived that event thirty years, dying at Naples 1635. This Jesuit translated into Italian the greater part of Father John Gerard's English treatise on the Gunpowder Plot.

TESTA, PIETRO, an Italian artist, born at Lucca 1611. He went to Rome, where he became a disciple of Domenichino, and was patronised by the Prince Giustiniani. He was unfortunately drowned in the Tiber 1650.

TESTI, FULVIO, an Italian poet, was a native of Ferrara. He became minister of state to the duke of Modena, who created him a count, but afterwards withdrew his favour, and threw him into prison, where he died 28 Aug., 1646. His poems were printed at Venice in 2 vols., 1656.

TETZEL, JOHN, a Dominican, was born at Piern, upon the Elbe. Being appointed, in 1517, to vend in Germany the indulgences issued by Pope Leo X., for the completion of St. Peter's church at Rome, he is said to have represented them as possessing the virtue of pardoning all sins, past, present, and future. This provoked Luther to write against Tetzel, which produced the Reformation. The papal nuncio censured the conduct of the Dominican so severely, that he died of vexation 1519.

TEXIER, CHARLES FELIX MARIE, a French archæologist, born at Versailles 29 Aug., 1802. He early applied himself to archæological studies. In 1833 he received a mission from the French government to investigate Asia Minor. During four expeditions, undertaken within the space of ten years, he acquired many valuable antique remains now in the Paris museums. Two important works of his deserve especial mention, viz., the 'Description of Armenia, Persia, and Mesopotamia,' and the 'Description of Asia Minor,' edited jointly by him and Mr. Pullen, in both French and English. Died at Paris 1 July, 1871.

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, one of the greatest of English writers of fiction, was born at Calcutta 1811. In early childhood he lost his father, a civil officer in the service of the East India Company, and when about seven years of age was brought to England. A vivid recollection of the country of his birth remained with him through life; and traits and reminiscences of Anglo-Indian society often occur in his novels. In London he was sent to the Charterhouse School, and thence went to Trinity College, Cambridge, which, however, he left without taking a degree. Inheriting, upon coming of age, a property of about £20,000, he went abroad, with the idea of making art his profession, and for several years pursued his studies and travels in Germany, France, and Italy. Finally he decided that literature rather than art was his proper vocation, and that the latter, if followed at all, should be made subordinate to his literary labours. The loss of a considerable portion of his property by unlucky speculations induced him to rely upon his pen for support, and returning to England at the age of twenty-five or there-

abouts, he commenced the long struggle towards fame and publicity which was at last crowned with success. His first essays were in the 'Times,' and were on subjects connected with art and general literature. He then became a regular contributor to 'Fraser's Magazine,' under the pseudonyms of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, and George Fitz-Boodle, Esq., and produced a variety of tales, criticisms, descriptive sketches, and verses, which, though lively, and often showing originality of thought, had more in them of the trifler than of the worker with a purpose. Then came travelling sketches of men and manners, of which the 'Paris Sketch Book' (2 vols., 1840) was his earliest separate publication, followed by the 'Irish Sketch Book' and an amusing and highly characteristic account of a voyage to the East entitled 'From Cornhill to Cairo.' During this period of gradually growing reputation his hand could be frequently traced in the pages of 'Fraser,' where his 'Men's Wives,' his 'Yellow-plush Papers,' his 'Shabby-Genteel Story,' his 'Great Hoggarty Diamond,' and his 'Luck of Barry Lyndon,' successively appeared. None of these obtained popularity, though the last is one of the most vigorous and dramatic tales in English literature. They are all marked by exaggerated humour, banter, and indifference, characteristic of the periodical they appeared in, which was at that time sarcastic and unscrupulous; but the germs of that delicate irony, and playful, yet chaste and vigorous style, for which he afterwards became famous, are also clearly indicated. The establishment of 'Punch' in 1841 opened to Thackeray a new and congenial field of labour, in which some of his happiest efforts were achieved. With his connection with this periodical his contributions also became more tempered by feeling and taste, and he evidently discovered a purpose worthy of guiding and influencing his pen. In 'Punch' appeared his 'Snob Papers,' his 'Prize Novelists,' his 'Jeames's Diary,' &c., besides many excellent lyrics and ludicrous ballads, all illustrated by quaint designs from his own pencil. It was the publication of 'Vanity Fair' (1846-8), however—a work declined by many publishers—that gave Thackeray his place among the chief novelists of modern times. It was succeeded by three other novels of modern society, 'Pendennis,' 'The Newcomes,' and 'Philip,' and by two other tales illustrating an elder world of manners, 'Esmond' and 'The Virginians,' of which the former is considered the most artistically complete and scholarly of any of his larger works. A prominent feature of these, and indeed of most of Thackeray's works, is the characteristic illustrations by himself. Among his numerous minor works may be mentioned a series of Christmas books, including 'Mrs. Perkins's Ball,' 'Our Street,' 'Dr. Birch,' 'The Kickleburys on the Rhine,' 'The Rose and the Ring,' and 'Rebecca and Rowena,' all reflecting, with equal force, though on a lesser scale, the qualities of his novels. In 1851-2 he lectured to large audiences in England and America on the 'English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century,' and also, in 1852-6, on 'The Four Georges.' Both series of lectures were published in a book form, and added not a little to his reputation as an author. In 1857 he contested the city of Oxford on Liberal principles, but was defeated by Mr. Cardwell, who obtained a majority of sixty-seven votes. This was the first and only time that Thackeray strayed into the thorny path of politics. In 1860 the 'Cornhill Magazine' was commenced under his editorship; and during the two years that he remained in that capacity he published in the magazine 'Lovel the Widower' and 'The Adventures of Philip.' Here also appeared a number of charming essays by him, afterwards published collectively under the title of 'The Roundabout Papers.' Shortly before his death he had commenced a new serial tale, respecting which we have the statement of Charles Dickens that 'in respect of earnest feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident, and a certain picturesque blending of the whole, it was much the best of all his works.' He was found dead in his bed, at his house in Kensington Palace Green, 24 Dec., 1863. Thackeray's domestic happiness was saddened by the insanity of his wife, brought on many years before his death by a fit of illness. Of his private character it is sufficient to say that the death of no author, during the present century, called forth more universal and genuine expressions of regret from all classes of the community.

THALBERG, SIGISMUND, a famous pianist, born at Geneva 7 Jan., 1812, repaired in his youth to Vienna, where he received instruction from Hummel in 1827. He played for the first time in public in 1830, made his *début* in Paris in 1835, and from that moment attained great celebrity. Thalberg was the founder of the school of which Choplin, Döhler, Liszt, and other modern composers were followers. He married (1845) one of the daughters of Lablache, and, after going the round of the world with his pianoforte tours, settled in Naples, and turned wine-grower and merchant. His compositions consist of concertos, fantasias, variations, études, &c., for the pianoforte. As an opera composer he was not successful, his two works, 'Florinda; or the Moors in Spain,' and 'Cristina di Suezin,' being now forgotten. Thalberg died at Naples 27 April, 1871.

THALES, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionian sect of philosophers, was born at Miletus B.C. 640. He travelled into Egypt, and while there obtained favour from the king, Amasis, till he offended him by the freedom of his remarks. Thales then returned to Greece, where he had Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Pythagoras for his disciples. He taught that water is the principle of all things, and that the universe is the work of an Infinite Being. He made discoveries in geometry, particularly in triangles; and when in Egypt he took the heights of the pyramids by the shadow. He was also an excellent astronomer, and divided the sphere into zones, arctic and antarctic circles, the two tropics, and equator. He observed the apparent diameter of the sun, and calculated eclipses. He died at the age of 90, at the Olympic Games.

THELLUSSON, PETER, a native of Geneva, who settled as a merchant in London, and acquired an immense fortune. He died at his seat at Plastow, Kent, 21 July, 1797. To his widow and children (three sons and three daughters) he bequeathed about £100,000, and the remainder, amounting to more than £600,000, he left to trustees to accumulate during the lives of his three sons, and the lives of their sons; then the estates directed to be purchased with the produce of the accumulating fund to be conveyed to the eldest male descendant of his three sons, with benefit of survivorship. This singular will occasioned the passing of the

Act of Parliament, 39 & 40 George III., ch. 9—usually called the Thellusson Act—restraining the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation to twenty-one years after the death of the testator.

THELWALL, JOHN, was born in London 27 July, 1764, and after studying law in an attorney's office, embraced literature as a profession, attracting some notice in 1787 by the publication of two volumes of 'Poems.' He then took a house near the Borough hospitals, and studied anatomy, physiology, and chemistry. Mr. Thelwall began his career as an orator before he was out of his teens, at the Society of Free Debate, held at Coachmakers' Hall; and he joined in the political struggles of the period by becoming a member of the Corresponding Society, where his boldness and fluency of speech attracted the notice of the leading men of the day. With Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke he was tried for high treason, and acquitted (1794). He next lectured on politics and political history; and after an itineraht course of several years he settled in London as a lecturer and tutor in elocution, taking pupils afflicted with impediments of speech, in the cure of which he was eminently successful. He was making a lecturing tour in the West of England, when he was attacked at Bath with some affection of the heart, which terminated his existence 17 Feb., 1834. Besides the 'Poems' already referred to, Mr. Thelwall wrote 'The Peripatetic, a Series of Politico-Sentimental Journals, in verse and prose,' 3 vols., 1793; 'The Tribune,' 3 vols., 1796, containing his political lectures; 'Letter to Clive on Imperfect Developements, and treatment of Impediments of Speech,' 1810; 'Vestibule of Eloquence,' 1810; 'Essay on Rhythmus, and the Utterance of the English Language,' 1812; 'Results of Experience in the Treatment of Deficiency in the Roof of the Mouth and other Malconformations,' 1814; and articles in the 'Medical and Physical Journal,' on defective and difficult utterance. His son, the Rev. *Algernon Sydney Thelwall*, M.A., born 1796, studied at Trinity College, Cambridge; became lecturer on public reading at King's College, London; and died 30 Nov., 1863, leaving numerous works, chiefly polemical, and 'Lectures and Exercises in Elocution,' 1850.

THEMISTIUS, a Greek orator and philosopher, who, for his eloquence, was called Euphrades. He flourished in the fourth century, at Constantinople, where Constantius elected him into the senate, and ordered a statue to be set up in honour of him in 361. Succeeding emperors showed him equal respect; and Theodosius made him prefect of the city. Though Themistius was a heathen, he kept up a correspondence with the Christians, particularly Nazianzen. His orations have been published by Petavius and Hardouin. Themistius also wrote commentaries on the works of Aristotle.

THEMISTOCLES, an illustrious Athenian, born about 530 B.C. He persuaded his countrymen to make war upon Ægina; and by his management raised Athens to a great naval power. He gained the battle of Marathon 470; and ten years afterwards defeated the fleet of Xerxes off Salamis. Notwithstanding these and other brilliant services, Themistocles experienced the ingratitude common in democratic states, and was banished. He died in Persia about 465.

THÉNARD, LOUIS JACQUES, a French chemist, born at La Louptière (Aube) 4 May, 1777; became professor at the Polytechnic School, at the College of France, and at the Sorbonne; and was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. On the accession of Charles X. he was created a baron, and in 1827 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies. In the reign of Louis Philippe he became a member of the Council of Public Instruction, a peer of France, grand-officer of the Legion of Honour, and chancellor of the university. His most popular work is an 'Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Chemistry.' Died at Paris 21 June, 1857.

THEOBALD, LEWIS, a dramatic writer and Shaksperian critic, was born at Sittingbourne, Kent, where his father was an attorney. He was educated at Isleworth, Middlesex, after which he studied the law; but relinquished that profession for literature. His first production was a play, which, however, he is said to have surreptitiously obtained from another person, and got it performed as his own. In 1720 he brought out a tragedy called 'Double Falsehood,' which he pretended was one of Shakspere's; but the fraud was exposed by Pope, who made Theobald the original hero of the 'Dunciad.' As a critic on Shakspere, he is far from contemptible. Indeed, his edition of Shakspere's Works (7 vols. 8vo., London, 1733) entirely destroyed the value of Pope's edition. Died Sept. 1744.

THEOCRITUS, a Greek poet, was born at Syracuse. He was the scholar of Philetas and Sicelidas; the one a writer of elegies, and the other of epigrams. Theocritus lived in the reign of Hiero, about 285 years B.C.; but, having incurred the resentment of that prince by his satires, he went to Alexandria, where he was well received by Ptolemy Philadelphus. He lived on terms of intimacy with Aratus, to whom he inscribed one of his pieces. Nothing more is known of his personal history than that he suffered a violent death. As a pastoral poet he stands unrivalled; and all succeeding writers in that line have copied his imagery. The first edition of Theocritus was that of Milan in 1493; and one of the best is that of Wüstemann, 8vo., Gotha, 1830. There is an English translation by Francis Fawkes (1767). The Idylls have also been translated into English verse by the Rev. R. Polwhele (1768), and J. M. Chapman (1830).

THEODORE I., a native of Jerusalem, succeeded Pope John IV. 642; and died 13 May, 649.

THEODORE II. succeeded Pope Romanus 898; and died twenty days after his election.

THEODORE, bishop of Mopsuestia, in Cilicia, was a disciple of Nestorius; and died A.D. 430. He left a commentary on the Psalms; another on the Minor Prophets; and other works, containing opinions on the distinction of persons in Christ, which were condemned in a council held in 553.

THEODORE, king of Abyssinia, was born of humble parentage in Quard, on the borders of Western Amahara, and was educated in a convent, in which he was placed under restraint by his mother. Thence Dejajmatch Kassai—that being the name of the king—escaped to his uncle, Dejatch Comfu, a noted rebel, with whom he imbibed a taste for warlike pursuits; and eventually became ruler of a large territory. Naturally ambitious and politic, he succeeded in pacifying

for a time several of the chiefs who had aided him in obtaining authority. Some of the more powerful chiefs, however, were not so easily brought under his rule. After numerous struggles with Kaisers Menin, mother of Ras Ali, a treaty was concluded between Ras Ali and the king; the former receiving the title 'Dejatch,' or duke, and the provinces which he had subdued. In 1853 this treaty was broken, and the contracting parties became deadly enemies. Kassai at last defeated his father-in-law, and took him prisoner. The ambition of Kassai grew with his power; and having subdued the western part of the kingdom, he desired the possession of Tigre and Shoa. The governor of the first-named place, a man of some ability, did his utmost to frustrate the designs of the king; but after being vanquished in a battle, was compelled to submit. Shortly after Kassai made himself master of the Amber Hai, where lay concealed a large quantity of treasure and munitions of war; and on 5 Feb., 1855, he was crowned at the church of Marian Deresgie, by the Abuna Salama. King Theodore's name was brought prominently before the British public in 1865 by his cruel imprisonment of the English consul and missionaries without just cause. As he persistently refused to release his captives, this country eventually declared war against him, and the British troops, under Sir Robert Napier (now Lord Napier of Magdala), captured Magdala 13 April, 1868, when Theodore, seeing escape hopeless, fell by his own hands.

THEODORE, ANTHONY, an adventurer, who called himself Baron Neuhoff and king of Corsica. He was a native of Prussia, and served as a military officer with reputation in the armies of several European powers. In 1736 he went to Corsica, where the insurgents acknowledged him their chief, and afterwards crowned him king of the island. His reign, however, was short, and he was compelled to leave his kingdom in quest of succour, which he could not obtain. His last retreat was to England, where he lay many years in the King's Bench; but was at length released, and supported by a subscription, till his death on 11 Dec., 1755. He was interred in the churchyard of Soho, where a monument was erected to his memory. His son, *Frederic*, became an officer in some foreign service; but fell into misery, and shot himself in 1797. He wrote 'Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Corse.'

THEODORET, an ecclesiastical writer, born at Antioch about the year 386. He was brought up under Theodore, bishop of Mopsuestia and Chrysostom. In 420 he was made bishop of Cyrus, in Syria, where he laboured assiduously in converting a rude people, and opposing the errors of Nestorius. He died 457. His works are 'Commentaries on the Scriptures;' an 'Ecclesiastical History;' and the Lives of Monks.

THEODORIC, the first king of the Goths in Italy, was the natural son of Theodomir, second king of the Ostrogoths, and given as a hostage to Leo I. in 461. He rendered great services to the Emperor Zeno, who honoured him with the consulate in 484. He was afterwards sent against Odoacer, whom he put to death, and made himself master of all Italy. In 509 he espoused a sister of Clovis, king of France. Theodoric displayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the administration of justice, allayed religious disputes, revised the laws, and encouraged commerce. Died 526.

THEODOSIUS I., *The Great*, a Roman emperor, born in 346, at Cauca, a city in Spain, of a noble family. His father, Count Theodosius, was beheaded by order of Valens in 376. The son was called to court by Gratian, who associated him in the empire, and appointed him to govern Thrace, and those provinces which Valentinian had possessed in the East. He defeated the Goths in several actions, and compelled them to sue for peace. His fame spread into Persia, and Sapor III. solicited his alliance. In 385 a conspiracy was formed against him, but it was discovered, and Theodosius displayed the magnanimity of his disposition by pardoning the criminals; but in 390 he committed a cruel action in causing the inhabitants of Thessalonica to be put to the sword, on account of a sedition and riot in their city. St. Ambrose was so struck with horror by this transaction that he refused to admit Theodosius into the Church till he had given proofs of repentance. The emperor, having defeated Maximus, marched to Rome, where he received the honours of a triumph, after which he returned to Constantinople and defeated the barbarians who had ravaged Macedonia and Thrace. He then turned his arms against the usurper Eugenius, who had been placed on the throne after the murder of Valentinian. Having defeated him at Aquileia, he caused him to be beheaded in 395. Theodosius died the year following at Milan.

THEODOSIUS II. succeeded his father Arcadius, son of the preceding, in 408, under the guardianship of his sister Pulcheria. She caused him to marry Athenais, daughter of Leontius the philosopher, who, being baptized, took the name of Eudocia. Theodosius defeated the Persians with great slaughter near the Euphrates, but he was less fortunate against the Huns, who overran the empire, so that the emperor was obliged to purchase a peace. Theodosius, who was a good-natured prince, but weak and timid, died in 450.

THEOGNIS, a Greek poet, born about 550 B.C. He was a native of Megara, in Achaia, and wrote a moral poem, which was printed by Blackwell 1706.

THEON, a Greek philosopher and mathematician, who flourished about the year 380. He became president of the school at Alexandria, where he was succeeded by his learned daughter, Hypatia. His commentary on Euclid was printed at Basle in 1533; and that on Aratus at Oxford in 1672; besides which he wrote a rhetorical work called 'Progymnasmata,' printed at Leyden 1626.

THEOPHANES, PROKOPOVITCH, a Russian prelate, born at Kiof 1681. He studied in the convent of his native place, and in 1698 went to Rome, where he improved himself in polite literature. On his return home he entered into the monastic state, and became professor of philosophy. Peter the Great made him his chaplain; and in 1720 archbishop of Novogorod. Died 8 Sept., 1736. He wrote the life of the Czar Peter, down to the battle of Pultowa, and other works.

THEOPHRASTUS, a celebrated philosopher, born at Eresium, in Lesbos, B.C. 371. He was the disciple of Plato, and afterwards of Aristotle, under whom he made such progress in philosophy and eloquence that he obtained the name of Theophrastus, instead of the original one of Tyrtamus. He became master of the Peripatetic school, and had two thousand scholars. He is said

to have delivered his country twice from the oppression of tyrants; but though he attained the age of eighty-five, he complained of the shortness of life. Several of his works are extant, and have been printed together by Heinsius in folio. The principal are, the History of Plants; the Treatise on Stones; and the Moral Characters of Men.

THEOPHYLACT, an ecclesiastical writer of the eleventh century, was born at Constantinople. He became archbishop of Achridia and metropolitan of Bulgaria, where he laboured with great zeal in converting the heathen. His works are, Commentaries on Four of the minor Prophets; the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles. Died about 1100.

THERESA, St., was born 28 March, 1515, at Avila, in Old Castile, youngest of the three daughters of Alfonso Sanchez de Cepeda and Beatrix de Ahumada, both illustrious for their piety and rank. The lives of the saints being daily read in Alfonso's family, Theresa contracted from her childhood such an attachment to that kind of study, that she frequently continued it for several hours together with a brother, of whom she was extremely fond. The history of the martyrs so pleased these two children that they determined to die, like them, for Jesus Christ, and had actually quitted their father's house to go among the Moors, when they were met by a relative, who carried them home again. Finding that they could not be martyrs, they determined to live like hermits, and made little cells for themselves in the garden, into which they retired frequently to pray. This fervour lasted till Theresa was twelve years old, at which time she lost her mother; and being afterwards drawn into the vanities and dissipation of the world, would have entirely lost the spirit of fervour and devotion had not her father placed her as a boarder in an Augustine nunnery, where she stayed a year and a half, and was much improved by the good examples she saw there. Theresa retired after this to the monastery of the Incarnation in the Carmelite order at Avila, and there took the religious habit, 2 Nov., 1536, at the age of twenty-one. She practised all the duties of her station with incredible zeal and ardour, undertook to reform her order, and founded the first monastery on that plan 1562. This reform succeeded so well, notwithstanding all opposition, foreign and domestic, that Theresa introduced it into sixteen convents of nuns. Nor was her zeal confined to the nuns of her order; she undertook to reform the monks also, and being assisted by St. John of the Cross, became the reformer of the Barefooted Carmelites, fourteen monasteries of whom she saw reformed before her death, which happened at Alva 4 Oct., 1582. Gregory XV. canonized her 11 March, 1622. St. Theresa left several works in Spanish, which are much valued in the Roman Catholic Church. They discover great genius, piety, and unction, a lively imagination, and an uncommon degree of fervour, which led her frequently to say, 'Lord, let me suffer, or die.' St. Theresa's works have been translated into English.

THESPIS, a Greek poet, was a native of Attica, and flourished in the sixth century before the Christian era. He first introduced actors into his tragedies; and according to Horace these performers went about from place to place in an open cart, having their faces smeared with the lees of wine; but Suidas says that they used white lead and vermilion.

THÉVENOT, Melchisedech, a French writer, born at Paris 6 June, 1633. He had a strong passion for visiting foreign countries; and in the course of his travels made a large collection of curious books. He also took great pains in obtaining information respecting distant parts of the globe, which enabled him to compose his 'Voyages and Travels,' which were published at Paris in 1663, folio, and have been translated into English. He also wrote a book on the Art of Swimming. Thévenot was appointed keeper of the royal library; and died 20 Oct., 1692. He is to be distinguished from his nephew, *Jean de Thévenot*, a traveller, who first brought coffee into France, and died 1667. His travels in Asia were published at Amsterdam in 5 vols. 1727.

THIBAUT, Anton Friedrich Justus, a celebrated jurist, descended from a family of French Protestant refugees, was born at Hameln, in Hanover, 4 Jan., 1774; became successively professor of law at Kiel (1798), Jena (1802), and Heidelberg (1805), where he died 29 March, 1840. Professor Ribaut, who was no less remarkable for the kindness of his disposition than for his profound acquaintance with Roman law, left several valuable works, both on jurisprudence and on music, of which he was passionately fond. His great work, the 'System des Pandekteurechts,' was originally published in 2 vols. 1803, and has been frequently reprinted.

THICKNESSE, Anne, was the daughter of John Ford, clerk of the arraigns, and an eminent solicitor in London, where she was born 22 Feb., 1737. Her literary attainments were early displayed, and in music she excelled to such a degree that her Sunday concerts for sacred music were frequented by the fashionable world. To avoid a hated marriage she eloped from her father's mansion, and hired the Opera House for three nights, by which means she realized £1,500. After this she went to reside with Lady Elizabeth Thicknesse, wife to the eccentric governor of that name, who, on becoming a widower in 1762, married Miss Ford. He was at this time governor of Landguard Fort; but soon after this union he and his wife went abroad, where they remained till the death of Mr. Ford, when a small estate in Wales came to his daughter, who settled there for some time. From Wales she and her husband removed to Bath, where Mrs. Thicknesse sung in a chapel for the benefit of a poor labourer who had broken his leg. By this worthy action she not only gained a sufficient sum for the immediate object of her benevolence, but became the instrument of establishing the Casualty Hospital. Having now a large family to provide for, Governor Thicknesse thought proper to go abroad. Accordingly, he passed through France, and went to Barcelona; but in a short time revisited his native country. In 1792 he again set out, with the intention of settling in Italy, but died in his carriage the day after he left Boulogne, whither Mrs. Thicknesse then returned, and soon after was arrested and confined in the convent of the Ursulines. The day was even appointed for conveying her to the prison, from whence she would have been transferred to the guillotine, when the death of Robespierre saved her life, and she was enabled to return to England. She died at Paddington 20 Jan., 1824. Mrs. Thicknesse was the author of 'Bio-

graphical Sketches of the most eminent Literary Females of the French Nation,' 3 vols., 1778; and of 'The School for Fashion,' a novel, 1800.

THICKNESSE, PHILIP, son of John Thicknesse, a clergyman of Brasenose College, Oxford, was born 1720. His brother was bred to the Church, and became master of St. Paul's School; but Philip preferred the army, and when young went to Georgia with General Oglethorpe. Afterwards he served in Jamaica; and on his return to England obtained a company. He also married a lady of French family, with whom he expected a fortune, but was disappointed. On her death he obtained the hand of Lady Elizabeth Touchet, daughter of the earl of Castlehaven. She brought him about £5,000, with part of which he purchased the lieutenant-governorship of Landguard Fort. By this lady he had one son, who became Lord Audley, with whom, on his coming to the title, his father quarrelled, as he did with everybody else. About 1761 Lady Elizabeth died, and the governor married, the year following, Miss Anne Ford, by whom he had a numerous family. After travelling through France, Italy, and Spain, Mr. Thicknesse settled in Wales, and next at Bath; but at the commencement of the French revolution he went abroad again, and died of an apoplectic stroke in his carriage, near Boulogne, 19 Nov., 1792. He published several works, the most curious of which is an account of his own life, with the following title, 'Memoirs and Anecdotes of Philip Thicknesse, late Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort, and unfortunately father to George Touchet, Baron Audley,' 2 vols., 1789.

THIERRY, JACQUES NICOLAS AUGUSTIN, a French historian, born at Blois 20 May, 1795, passed through his studies with marked success in the college of his native town, and then, after passing two years in the Normal School at Paris, was appointed professor in a provincial college. In 1814 he returned to Paris, and became attached to St. Simon, the political economist, as secretary and disciple; but the connection was not of long duration, for in 1817 the pupil quitted the society of that great and original genius, and thenceforth for several years gave himself up to journalism. Subsequently he devoted himself to historical studies, and produced his 'History of the Conquest of England by the Normans' (1825), and 'Letters on the History of France,' described by Wm. Hazlitt, the translator of the former, as 'two masterpieces of literature, in which the erudition of the Benedictine is combined with the glowing style of a poet.' But the reputation he gained was dearly purchased by a temporary loss of health, and a loss of sight which unhappily proved permanent. Armand Carrel, however, became his secretary, and, in the intervals of repose stolen from a life of suffering, M. Thierry from time to time resumed the pen of an historian with unabated ardour. He was also entrusted by M. Guizot, minister of public instruction, with the direction and control of the large publication entitled 'Documents Inédits de l'Histoire du Tiers État.' Died at Paris 22 May, 1856.

THIERSCH, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a German philologist and historian, born at Kirscheidungen, Bavaria, 17 June, 1784. He received at Friburg the rudiments of his education, which he completed at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen. He then entered the professional career, his first post being in the Lyceum of the last-named city. In 1812 he founded the Philological Institute of Munich, commencing in the same year a publication entitled 'Acta Philologorum Monacensium.' In 1813 he took an active part in the German struggle for independence, and subsequently adopted with great energy the cause of the oppressed nationality of Greece, publishing, in 1833, 'The Present Condition of Greece, and the Means for its Restoration.' After the triumph of the national cause he visited that country, and influenced considerably, by his personal weight, the choice of a Bavarian prince for its future sovereign. At a later period Herr Thiersch turned all his energies to the introduction of reforms in the system of education in Bavaria, publishing, in 1837, and the three following years, several works on that subject. The 'Fine Arts and Literature of Greece' were also the subject of his pen; a 'Greek Grammar, especially on the Dialect of Homer;' a 'Grammar for Schools,' and 'The Periods of Sculpture in Greece,' being the fruits of his labours in those subjects. Herr Thiersch, who held the post of privy-councillor in Bavaria, died at Munich 25 Feb., 1860.

THIRLBY, STYAN, LL.D., was born at Leicester about 1692. He was educated at the free school of his native town, and next at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and had several pupils, among whom was Dr. Jortin. Thirlby, however, was but an indifferent tutor, and of very irregular habits. He first studied divinity, on which he wrote some pieces of merit; next he applied himself to medicine, and afterwards to civil law, in which faculty he took a doctor's degree, but never followed that or any profession. He had a place in the custom-house, and died 19 Dec., 1753. His valuable edition of Justin Martyr was printed 1723.

THIRRIA, EDOUARD, was born at Beauvais 1796, became inspector-general of mines in France, and died 1868. He was the author of numerous geological and mineralogical papers. A life of him, by M. Levallois, appeared in 1870.

THISTLEWOOD, ARTHUR, was the son of a farmer in Lincolnshire, and was born 1772. He obtained a lieutenant's commission in the supplementary militia in 1797, and shortly afterwards married a young lady with a considerable fortune. He then resided at Bawtry, Yorkshire; but his wife dying in about eighteen months, he went to Lincoln, where he abandoned himself to dissipation, and having squandered his property at the gaming-table, he was obliged at length to take refuge in London. Here he remained for some time, making, however, occasional voyages to America and France, where he connected himself with the partisans of anarchy and revolution. After the peace of Amiens he returned to England, and improved his circumstances by a second marriage, but again dissipated his fortune by gaming. When the riots in Spa Fields took place he was arrested with Watson and others; and on his liberation he became the principal agent in the memorable 'Cato Street Conspiracy,' the object of which was to murder several members of the administration at a cabinet dinner, and excite an insurrection in the city of London. This scheme was betrayed by a man employed as a spy by the ministry, and being tried and condemned as a traitor, Thistlewood and his coadjutors suffered the sentence of the law 1 May, 1820.

THOM, JAMES, a self-taught sculptor, of great

genius, well-known by his groups of 'Tam o' Shanter' and 'Old Mortality,' was born in Ayrshire 1799, and died in New York 17 April, 1850.

THOMAS AQUINAS (St.). *See* AQUINAS.

THOMAS OF CANTERBURY (St.). *See* BECKET.

THOMAS DE JESU. *See* ANDRADA.

THOMAS, ELIZABETH, to whom Dryden gave the appellation of Corinna, was born 1675, and died 3 Feb., 1730. She was the friend of Henry Cromwell, whose correspondence with Pope she gave to Curll, by whom it was published; for which the poet honoured her with a place in the 'Dunciad.' Her poems and letters were printed after her death, with a memoir written by herself, but so full of romance as not to be depended upon.

THOMAS, GEORGE HOUSMAN, an artist, born in London 7 Dec., 1824. He was educated at Dr. Lord's, Trowbridge, near Bath, and apprenticed at an early age to G. Bonner, the wood engraver. As soon as he had learnt his art he went to Paris, and set up there as a wood engraver. At the same time he commenced work as an illustrator of books, and his productions attracted the notice of some Americans, by whom he was engaged to go to New York to illustrate a newspaper. He remained there two years (1846-7), and obtained employment also as a designer of American bank-notes. Ill-health obliged him to return to England, where he found employment as one of the principal draughtsmen on the 'Illustrated London News.' In 1848 he visited Italy, and furnished that journal with vivid sketches of the principal episodes of the siege of Rome. These drawings attracted the attention of her majesty to the artist; and, from about the year 1854, he was continually employed by the queen to commemorate the principal events of the time, in which her majesty or the royal family were the chief actors; and this not only by the production of many important oil paintings, such as 'The Queen distributing Crimean medals to the soldiers in St. James's Park,' and 'The Queen and Prince Consort at Aldershott,' but by a series of sketches in pencil and water-colours, which form an album of great value, belonging to her majesty. As a designer of illustrated books he had few rivals. His *chef-d'œuvre* of this class was Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' A fall from his horse, by which he suffered concussion of the brain, produced disastrous results, from which he never recovered, and which finally, though indirectly, led to his early death at Boulogne 21 July, 1868. The best works he executed in oil were, 'The Ball at the Camp of Boulogne,' 'Rotten Row;' 'The Review at the Champ de Mars, Paris, by Her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor Napoleon,' 'The Coronation of the King of Prussia,' 'The Marriage of the Prince of Wales,' 'The Queen and Prince Consort at Aldershott,' 'The Queen giving medals to the Crimean Heroes,' and 'The Queen bestowing the order of the Garter on the Sultan,' all painted for her majesty.

THOMAS, JOHN, an English sculptor, died at his residence, Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, London, 9 April, 1862, aged 49.

THOMAS, JOHN WESLEY, a Methodist minister, known in literature by his translation of Dante, died at Dumfries 7 Feb., 1872. Of his version, the 'Inferno' was published in 1859, the 'Purgatorio' in 1862, and the 'Paradiso' in 1866.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, D.D., born at Bristol 1613; was educated at Oxford; became bishop of St. David's 1677; was translated to Worcester 1683; died 25 June, 1689. He published some tracts and sermons.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, grandson of the preceding, was born 1670. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge. After taking his master's degree he obtained the living of Exal, in Warwickshire, where he continued till 1723, and soon after was presented to the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Worcester. Died 26 July, 1738. Dr. Thomas published 'Antiquitates Prioratus majoris Malverne;' an enlarged edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire; and 'A Survey of Worcester Cathedral.' He had made collections for a History of Worcestershire, which were of great service to Dr. Nash, who wrote a memoir of him.

THOMASIUS, CHRISTIAN, a German philosopher and critic, born at Leipsic 12 Jan., 1655. He was educated first in the university of that city, and then went to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, for the study of law, in which faculty he was created doctor 1679. Returning to Leipsic he attended the bar, and wrote some legal treatises. He was a friend of Puffendorff, and an opponent of the scholastic philosophy, which he severely satirized in a German journal commenced by him in 1688. This raised him many enemies, the number of whom was increased by his having written a letter in defence of the marriage of the duke of Zeitz to a sister of the king of Prussia, and at length, through fear of persecution, he withdrew to Berlin and the king of Prussia offered him an asylum at Halle, where he intended to found a university. Thomasius taught philosophy in that place four years before the university was opened, having sometimes two hundred pupils, among whom were some of the first of the nobility. He was afterwards placed in the second chair of law in that institution, and in 1710 succeeded to the first chair, on the death of Stryckius. He rose to the posts of privy councillor to the king, and director of the university of Halle; and died 23 Sept., 1728. This author, besides the controversial writings above mentioned, published in Latin several works on philosophy and jurisprudence, and theses sustained at Halle, as well as different treatises in the German language.

THOMPSON, Sir BENJAMIN, Count Rumford. *See* RUMFORD.

THOMPSON, EDWARD, a poet, born at Hull 1738. He went to sea in the mercantile service, but afterwards entered the navy, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant, and, by the interest of Garrick, was appointed in 1778 to the command of the 'Hyæna.' In 1785 he became captain of the 'Grampus,' and was sent to the coast of Africa, where he died 17 Jan., 1786. He wrote some licentious poems; an entertainment called 'Triculo's Trip to the Jubilee;' 'The Sailor's Letters;' and several songs. He also published editions of the works of Paul Whitehead, Oldham the poet, and Andrew Marvell.

THOMPSON, THOMAS PERRONET, F.R.S., a political reformer and author, was born at Hull 1783, and was first educated in the grammar-school there, which was at the time conducted by Joseph Milner, the Church historian. He afterwards went to Queen's College, Cambridge. After serving about four years in the navy, he became a soldier, and saw a good deal of active service. Ultimately he rose to the grade of lieutenant-

general. On his return to England he began to take a great interest in politics, and in connection with the Anti-Corn-Law League, took a very active part in the promotion of Free Trade. He was first returned to Parliament in 1835 for Hull. General Thompson was for many years the editor and proprietor of the 'Westminster Review,' and a very industrious political economist and scientific writer. His 'Corn-Law Catechism' (1827) was most effective in undermining the Protectionist system of commercial policy. Died 6 Sept., 1869.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM, an Irish naturalist, born at Belfast 2 Nov., 1805, was for some time engaged in commercial pursuits in his native town, but in 1832 retired from business, and devoted himself to scientific studies. For a long period his name was constantly before the world of science in connection with arduous researches on the natural history of Ireland. The numerous memoirs published by him in scientific periodicals, especially the 'Annals of Natural History,' extend in their subjects over all departments of zoology, and several are devoted to botanical investigations. Of his great work on 'The Natural History of Ireland,' three volumes, devoted to birds, appeared in 1849-50, and the fourth, edited by Professor Dickie, in 1856. Mr. Thompson died in London 17 Feb., 1852.

THOMSON, ANTHONY TODD, M.D., was born at Edinburgh 7 Jan., 1778, and studied medicine in the university there. He was the intimate friend of the great Edinburgh galaxy of his college time —of Jeffrey, Cockburn, Brougham, Horner, &c.,— and throughout his long and useful life maintained the friendships of his youthful days. In 1800 he settled in London as a general practitioner. He was appointed in 1828 professor of Materia Medica in London University (now University College), and subsequently professor of medical jurisprudence in the same institution. His death occurred at Ealing Common, Middlesex, 3 July, 1849. In every branch of inquiry connected with medicine Dr. Thomson was an indefatigable experimentalist and profoundly informed. His medical works are held in the highest repute, and have passed through many editions. Among them the chief are, 'Conspectus of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias;' 'The London Dispensary;' 'Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics;' 'Commentaries on Diseases of the Skin.' His wife, Mrs. Katherine Thomson, is noticed below.

THOMSON, JAMES, a poet, was the son of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and born at Ednam, Roxburghshire, 11 Sept., 1700. He was educated at Jedburgh, and next at Edinburgh, with a view to the church; but having no inclination to that profession, he left college in 1725, and proceeded to London, where he published his poem entitled 'Winter.' This piece procured him the friendship of Dr. Rundle, who introduced him to the lord-chancellor Talbot, with whose son he afterwards travelled. In 1727 came out the poem on 'Summer,' which was followed the year after by 'Spring;' and in 1730 the 'Autumn' appeared in an edition of the author's works. In the course of these publications Thomson produced 'Sophonisba,' a tragedy; and a 'Poem on Sir Isaac Newton.' It was at this period that he went to Italy with Mr. Talbot, whose loss he severely felt and feelingly lamented. His talents, however, raised him other friends, particularly Lord Lyttelton, by whose interest he obtained the place of

surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, which, with the secretaryship of the briefs, given him by the chancellor, made him easy for life. He was also patronised by the prince of Wales, who settled on him a pension. In 1738 his tragedy of 'Agamemnon' was performed with applause; but the year following he was refused a licence for 'Edward and Eleonora.' His next dramatic piece, the masque of 'Alfred,' was exhibited at Cliefden, the seat of the prince of Wales. In 1745 he brought out his tragedy of 'Tancred and Sigismunda;' and his last publication was the 'Castle of Indolence,' a poem in Spenser's manner. Thomson died, unmarried, at Richmond, 27 Aug., 1748, and the same year his posthumous play of 'Coriolanus' was acted to great advantage. In 1762 a monument was erected to his memory in Wesminster Abbey, the expense of which was defrayed by the publication of a splendid edition of his works.

THOMSON, KATHERINE, wife of Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson, was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Byerley, of Etruria, in Staffordshire. She was well known to the public as the author of several works, chiefly biography or fiction; and during a long residence in London she assembled at her house all who were eminent in science, letters, and the arts, numbering among her friends Mackintosh, Jeffrey, Cockburn, L. E. L., Campbell, and Bulwer. Her principal biographical works were, Lives of Wolsey, Raleigh, and Villiers, duke of Buckingham; 'Memoirs of the Court of Henry VIII.;' 'Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough;' and 'Lives of the Jacobites.' Among her novels may be mentioned, 'Anne Boleyn,' 'Ragland Castle,' and 'Widows and Widowers.' The most popular of her later works, 'The Queens of Society' and 'Wits and Beaux,' were written in collaboration with her son, John Cockburn Thomson (who was drowned at Tenby 1860), and published under the pseudonyms of Grace and Philip Wharton. Mrs. Thomson died at Dover 17 Dec., 1862.

THOMSON, RICHARD, for many years librarian of the London Institution, wrote several useful antiquarian works, the most important being 'Chronicles of London Bridge,' and 'Illustrations of British History.' Died 2 Jan., 1865, aged 70.

THOMSON, RICHARD DUNDAS, M.D., F.R.S., was born 1811, and educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow. He afterwards practised medicine in London, and was appointed professor of chemistry to St. Thomas's Hospital. He died 17 Aug., 1864. Dr. Thomson was an elaborate writer on scientific subjects. One of his most elaborate works is the 'Encyclopædia of Chemistry.'

THOMSON, THOMAS, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent chemist, born at Crieff, Perthshire, 12 April, 1773. After spending three years at the university of St. Andrew's he studied medicine at Edinburgh, and attended the lectures of Dr. Black, whose instructions first awoke his latent taste for the science of chemisty. He succeeded his brother as editor of the Supplement to the third edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and the first outlines of his 'System of Chemistry' (1802) appeared in that work. It was in the article on Mineralogy, written about 1798, that he first introduced into chemical science the use of symbols, universally acknowledged to be one of the most valuable improvements in modern times. He graduated in 1799, and continued to lecture till 1811, during which time he opened a laboratory for pupils—the first of the kind, it is believed, in Great Britain. Dr. Thomson

was the earliest elucidator of the atomic theory of Dalton (1807). A large number of his discoveries and inventions are described in his 'System of Chemistry,' a work which produced results to chemical science similar to those which the systems of Ray, Linnæus, and Jussieu effected for botany. In 1810 he published his 'Elements of Chemistry;' in 1812 his 'History of the Royal Society,' a most important book, showing the influence exercised by that society on the progress of science; and in 1813 'Travels in Sweden,' which country he had visited in the summer of the previous year. In 1813 Dr. Thomson removed to London, and started the 'Annals of Philosophy,' a periodical which he continued to conduct till 1822, and which was afterwards merged in the 'Philosophical Magazine.' He was appointed lecturer on chemistry in the university of Glasgow 1817, and professor, with a small salary, in the following year. As soon after his appointment as he was enabled to obtain a laboratory, he commenced his researches into the atomic constitution of chemical bodies, and produced an amount of work unparalleled in the whole range of the science by the publication of his 'Attempt to establish the First Principles of Chemistry by Experiment.' His subsequent works were, a 'History of Chemistry,' 2 vols., 1830-1, and 'Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology,' 2 vols., 1836. He died at Kilmun, Argyleshire, 2 Aug., 1852.

THOMSON, WILLIAM, was born 1746, at Burnside, Perthshire. He was educated at St. Andrew's for the church, after which he became librarian to the earl of Kinnoul, and minister of Monivard; but, being dissatisfied with that situation, he left Scotland, and settled in London, where he kept an academy, and exercised his pen as an author by profession. His compilations were numerous, and he was also the editor of several periodical publications, as the 'English Review;' the 'Political Magazine;' the 'Whitehall Evening Post;' and the 'Annual Register.' His original works are, 'The Man in the Moon,' a novel; 'Memoirs of the War in Asia,' 2 vols.; 'Mammuth, or Human Nature displayed,' a romance, &c. He obtained a doctor's degree at St. Andrew's, and died at Kensington 16 March, 1817.

THORESBY, RALPH, a topographer, was born at Leeds 16 Aug., 1658. He was educated at the school of his native place, after which he went to Rotterdam to learn the Dutch and French languages, to qualify him for mercantile pursuits. He carried on an extensive trade at Leeds, but cultivated his taste for antiquarian studies, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He died 1725. Besides some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, he published 'Ducatus Leodiensis, or the Topography of Leeds,' folio, of which there is a new edition by Dr. Whitaker 1816; 'Museum Thoresbianum, or a Collection of Antiquities in the Possession of Ralph Thoresby;' and 'Vicaria Leodiensis, or the History of the Church of Leeds,' 1724. His 'Diary' was published by Joseph Hunter, in 2 vols., 1830; and 'Letters of Eminent Men addressed to him' appeared in 2 vols., 1832.

THORNDIKE, HERBERT, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, after which he became rector of Barley, in Hertfordshire. In 1643 he was chosen master of Sidney College, but the election was set aside; and he was also deprived of his living by the usurpers, but recovered it at the Restoration, and

was made prebendary of Westminster. He died in July, 1672. His principal works are, A Discourse on Church Government; A Discourse of Religious Assemblies; Just Weights and Measures, or the present State of Religion weighed in the Balance; Origines Ecclesiæ; Epilogue to the Tragedy of the Church of England. His 'Theological Works' were published at Oxford, in 6 vols., 1844-56, forming part of the Series of Anglo-Catholic Theology. Thorndike assisted Walton in his Polyglott.

THORNHILL, Sir JAMES, a painter, was born at Weymouth, Dorsetshire, 1676. He was brought up by his uncle, Dr. Sydenham, who placed him under an indifferent artist; after which he went to France and Holland, but did not visit Italy. He was employed by Queen Anne to paint the history of St. Paul in the dome of that cathedral; and he also ornamented the refectory and saloon of Greenwich Hospital. George II. conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Died 4 May, 1734. Hogarth married his daughter; and his son became serjeant-painter to the king.

THORNTON, BONNELL, a humorous writer, the son of an apothecary, was born in London 1724. He was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded, in 1754, to the degree of bachelor of medicine, but never followed that profession. He and Colman conducted a periodical paper, called 'The Connoisseur.' Thornton also projected an exhibition of sign paintings; and brought out a burlesque 'Ode for St. Cecilia's Day,' which afforded much amusement. In 1766 he published a translation of Plautus; and the year following a poem, entitled 'The Battle of the Wigs,' on the dispute in the College of Physicians. Died 9 May, 1768.

THORNTON, THOMAS, long a resident in the British factory at Constantinople, and afterwards at Odessa; author of a valuable work entitled 'The Present State of Turkey;' died 28 March, 1814.

THOROLD, THOMAS. *See* CARWELL.

THORPE, JOHN, M.D., was born at Penshurst, in Kent, in 1682. He graduated at University College, Oxford; and in 1705 was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a contributor. After practising as a physician in London, he settled at Rochester, where he died in Nov. 1750. He printed some historical pieces relative to Rochester, and a volume of Scheuchzer's 'Itinera Alpina.' His son, *John Thorpe*, born 1714, took a master's degree at University College, Oxford, and devoted the greater part of his life to the study of antiquities; the fruits of which appeared in 1769, in a volume entitled 'Registrum Roffense, or a collection of Ancient Records, necessary for illustrating the History of the Diocese and Cathedral of Rochester.' In 1788 he published the 'Custumale Roffense, from the Original in the archives of the church of Rochester.' He died at Chippenham 2 Aug., 1792.

THORWALDSEN, ALBERT BERTEL, a Danish sculptor, was the son of an Icelandic sailor, who carried on the humble trade of a carver of wooden figure-heads for merchant vessels. He was born at sea, while his mother was making a voyage to Copenhagen, 19 Nov., 1770. Admitted as an exhibitioner into the drawing-class of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Copenhagen, he won (1794) the grand prize, which enabled him to pursue his studies at Rome, where he spent up-

wards of two years in contemplating the masterpieces of ancient and modern art, undecided whether to apply himself to painting or sculpture. It was during a visit to the Vatican Museum that he suddenly felt a vocation for the sculptor's art, and from that time he devoted himself to it with extraordinary enthusiasm. His first work was a model of a colossal statue of 'Jason,' which produced a profound sensation in artistic circles, and the copy of which in marble was ordered by Mr. Thomas Hope. The sum he received from that gentleman enabled him to prolong his stay in Rome, where he resided nearly the whole of his life. Among his works, nearly all of which acquired a European reputation, may be mentioned 'Mars,' an 'Adonis,' 'The Three Graces,' 'The Muses,' an 'Achilles,' and a 'Mercury,' all of which were executed twice, thrice, or even four times, in marble; a 'Madonna and Child,' for Naples; 'Christ and the twelve Apostles,' for the cathedral of Copenhagen; a frieze representing in bas-relief 'The Personification of Day and Night,' for the Quirinal Palace; the monument of Pope Pius VII.; that of Prince Poniatowski, for Warsaw; that of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, for Munich; that of Guttenberg, for Mayence; and lastly, the immense series of bas-reliefs representing 'The Entry of Alexander into Babylon,' which he began to model by order of Napoleon, and which now adorn the grand reception-hall of the palace of Christianburg. His best-known work in this country is the beautiful statue of Lord Byron, in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. He died suddenly at Copenhagen 25 March, 1844, and was buried with extraordinary pomp in the cathedral there.

THOU, JACQUES AUGUSTE DE, *Thuanus*, a French historian, was son of the president of the Parliament of Paris, and born there 9 Oct., 1553. He studied under Lanbinus and Pellerinus; after which he went to Orleans, where he applied himself to the law, but left that university to profit by the instructions of Cujacius at Valence. Here he contracted an intimacy with Joseph Scaliger, which friendship lasted through life. On the return of De Thou to Paris, his uncle, Nicholas, bishop of Chartres, resigned to him the canonry of Notre Dame; but he relinquished the ecclesiastical state on being made clerk to the parliament. In 1584 he was appointed master of the requests, and afterwards a councillor of state. He served Henry IV. with great fidelity; and in 1593 was made his principal librarian. He also became president *à mortier*; and was very instrumental in forwarding the Edict of Nantes. He died 7 May, 1617. De Thou left a history of his own times, written in excellent Latin; part of which was printed at Paris in 1604, with a masterly dedication to Henry IV.; but it was never published correctly till 1733, when it appeared in London, in 7 vols. folio. He also wrote Latin poems on sacred subjects; and a work entitled 'De re accipitraria.' His son, *Francis Augustus*, was beheaded in 1642, for concealing his knowledge of a plot against Richelieu.

THRUPP, FRANCIS JOSEPH, a divine, born about 1827, was educated first at Winchester School, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. Having taken orders, he was presented to the vicarage of Barrington, Cambridgeshire, which he held till his death on 24 Sept., 1867. He wrote 'An Introduction to the Study and Use of the Psalms;' 'A Revised Translation of the Song of Songs;' 'Ancient Jerusalem;' and some articles in Dr. Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible.'

THUANUS. *See* THOU.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, was descended from the Thracian kings, and born at Athens, B.C. 471. It is said that when very young he shed tears on hearing Herodotus read his history in public, which being noticed by that writer, he congratulated the father of Thucydides on having a son who showed such an attention to the Muses. On the commencement of the Peloponnesian war he began to write its history; but he fell into disgrace as a military commander, and was exiled for not relieving Amphipolis when besieged by the Lacedemonians. After his banishment he went to Thrace, where he enjoyed great riches; but the remainder of his history is involved in obscurity; for, while the general opinion is that he died in exile, other accounts say he returned to Athens, and was put to death, about 400 B.C. As an historian, Thucydides excelled in truth and eloquence. His style is close and consecutive, luminous and vigorous. There are English translations of Thucydides by Hobbes, Smith, Bloomfield, and Dale.

THULDEN, THEODORE VAN, a painter and engraver, one of the most distinguished of Rubens' pupils, was born at Bois-le-Duc 1607, and died 1676.

THUNBERG, CARL PETER, a Swedish physician and traveller, born at Jönköping 11 Nov., 1743, was the pupil of Linnæus at the university of Upsal. In 1770 he visited France, and afterwards went to Amsterdam, where he formed an intimacy with Burmann, professor of botany, through whose means he was employed in 1775 by the Dutch East India Company to go in a medical capacity to Japan. After continuing some time at the Cape of Good Hope, where he made many interesting observations, he proceeded to the place of his destination; and notwithstanding the jealousy of the Japanese government, was permitted, on account of his reputation as a physician, to explore the curiosities of that interesting country. Thence he went to Ceylon; and, on his return to Europe, succeeded Linnæus in the professorship of botany at Upsal, where he died 8 Aug., 1828. Thunberg enriched the memoirs of Upsal with many valuable communications; besides which he published 'Flora Japonica,' 1784. The narrative of his voyage has been translated into English.

THURLOE, JOHN, a statesman, born at Abbot's Roding, in Essex, 1616. He became secretary to the parliamentary commissioners at the treaty of Uxbridge; and in 1651 attended the embassy to Holland; on his return from whence he was appointed secretary to the council of state, as he afterwards was to Cromwell. In 1658 he was chosen chancellor of the university of Glasgow. At the Restoration he was some time in custody; but soon obtained his release, and died at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, 21 Feb., 1668. His State Papers, in 7 vols. folio, were published 1742.

THURLOW, EDWARD, Lord Thurlow, was the second son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, rector of Ashfield, Suffolk, and born there about 1732. He became a student at Caius College, Cambridge; on leaving which he entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1758 was called to the bar, where he gained

the son of a clothier at Sowerby, Yorkshire, and born there Oct. 1630. Going to Clare Hall, Cambridge, he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree 1654. Two years after this he became tutor to the son of Edmund Prideaux, esq., at Ford Abbey, Devonshire. At the Restoration he conformed to the Established Church, and in 1662 was elected minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, but declined accepting it, and was presented to the rectory of Keddington, Suffolk, which he resigned on being chosen preacher to the society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1664 he was elected Tuesday lecturer at St. Laurence, Jewry, and in 1666 he took his doctor's degree. In 1668 he preached the sermon at the consecration of Bishop Wilkins, whose daughter-in-law he married. In 1670 he was made prebendary of Canterbury, and two years afterwards dean of that church. He attended Lord Russell previous to his execution; and it is remarkable that both the dean and Dr. Burnet endeavoured to convince that unfortunate nobleman of the sin of resisting the supreme powers. After the Revolution, Dr. Tillotson was appointed clerk of the closet, and, on the deprivation of Sancroft, was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury 31 May, 1691. This promotion created him several enemies, and he was by many considered as the author of a schism in the Church of England. He died at Lambeth 24 Nov., 1694. The archbishop printed some sermons and controversial tracts against the Catholic religion; and his posthumous works were published for the benefit of his family. The best edition is that by Birch, 3 vols. fol., 1752.

TILLY, JOHN TSERCLAS, COUNT DE, a celebrated general, born at the castle of Tilly, in South Brabant, 1559, was originally a Jesuit, which order he quitted for the army. He commanded the Bavarian troops under Duke Maximilian, and had a great share in the battle of Prague, 8 Nov., 1620. At that of Lutter, in Lunenburg, in 1626, he defeated the king of Denmark, with whom he afterwards concluded a treaty. In 1631 he took the city of Magdeburg, where he committed a horrible massacre. The same year he was routed by Gustavus Adolphus; and while defending the passage of the Lech against the Swedes he received a mortal wound 6 April, 1632.

TIMÆUS, called the Locrian, from the place of his birth, was a philosopher of the Italic school. Plato, who was instructed by him in the doctrine of Pythagoras, gave his name to one of his dialogues. A treatise of Timæus, on the Soul of the World, has been preserved by Proclus.

TIMANTHES, a Grecian painter, born, according to some writers, at Sicyon, and according to others, at Cithnus, one of the Cyclades. He lived in the time of Alexander, and the ancients celebrate a picture, painted by him, representing the sacrifice of Iphigenia, whose father, Agamemnon, was drawn with a veil over his face, as most expressive of his agony.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian, of noble birth, who slew his brother, Timophanes, for attempting to usurp the sovereignty. The people of Syracuse being oppressed by the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, and the Carthaginians, applied for succour to the Corinthians, who, in the year 343 B.C., sent Timoleon to their aid with ten galleys and a thousand soldiers. Although this force was disproportionate to that with which Timoleon had to contend, he took the citadel of Dionysius, and gained a great victory over the Carthaginians. A peace was the consequence of these exploits, and the Syracusans loaded their deliverer with benefits. Timoleon settled among them, and at his death in 337 B.C. was honoured with a public funeral.

TIMON, a philosopher, and the disciple of Pyrrho, flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He had a school at Athens, but led so debauched a life that he once held a contest with several hard drinkers, and came off victorious. He wrote a satirical poem against the whole body of philosophers, fragments of which are extant. He is to be distinguished from the misanthrope of this name, who took a great pleasure in Alcibiades; and, being asked the reason, said, 'Because I foresee that he will one day be the ruin of the Athenians.' He lived 420 B.C.

TIMUR BEG. *See* TAMERLANE.

TINDAL, MATTHEW, LL.D., a deistical writer, born at Beer Ferrers, Devonshire, about 1657. He became a student of Lincoln College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Exeter College, and next to a fellowship in All Souls. In 1685 he took the degree of doctor of laws, and in the reign of James II. professed himself a member of the Roman Church; but at the Revolution he turned again, and kept his fellowship. He wrote some tracts against the nonjurors, but became first an object of notice by his work entitled 'The Rights of the Christian Church asserted;' the object of which was to vilify the priesthood. In 1730 he published, without his name, a treatise, with the title of 'Christianity as old as the Creation,' in which he attacked the authority of the Scriptures. He left a second volume of this work, but the publication of it was prevented. He died 16 Aug., 1733. Eustace Budgell was charged with forging the will of Tindal, to the injury of the doctor's nephew.

TINDAL, NICHOLAS, nephew of Dr. Matthew Tindal, was born in Devonshire 1687. He took the degree of master of arts at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1713, after which he was chosen fellow of Trinity College. His first preferment was the vicarage of Great Waltham, Essex, to which the bishop of Winchester added the rectory of Alverstoke. He resigned the former living in 1740, on being presented to that of Colbourne, in the Isle of Wight. He was also made chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, where he died 27 June, 1774. He published a translation of Calmet on the History of the Hebrews, and wrote part of a History of Essex, but left that undertaking for a translation and continuation of Rapin's History of England. Mr. Tindal also translated 'Cantemir's History of the Ottoman Empire.'

TINTORETTO, IL, a celebrated painter, whose real name was *Jacopo Robusti*, was born at Venice 1512, being the son of a dyer (*tintore*), from which circumstance he acquired the name of Tintoretto. He was placed as a disciple with Titian, and made such rapid progress that his master, jealous of him as a future rival, dismissed him from his school. It was impossible, however, to keep down one who to natural genius united indefatigable industry. During his residence with Titian he had penetrated into the principles of colouring adopted by that great artist; and he afterwards studied those of design from the works of Michael Angelo and the antique. Thus qualified, he boldly wrote over the door of his apart-

ment, 'The design of Michael Angelo and the colouring of Titian.' Nothing could surpass the fertility of Tintoretto's conception, and the quickness of his execution. His style of design was rather masculine and robust than select or characteristic, his male forms appearing to be formed from the brawny gondoliers of Venice. In his female figures he rather aimed at an ideal lightness and agility. The greater number of his grand performances are in the palaces, churches, and convents of Venice, which city was his almost constant residence. The Doge and Senate gave him the preference over Titian and Salviati in decorating the great council-hall, where he painted the victory gained by the Venetians over the Turks in 1571, a vast piece full of figures, which he finished in one year. Among his most esteemed works are the 'Miracle of the Slave,' formerly in the School of St. Mark, but now removed to the Louvre, and the 'Resurrection,' in the School of St. Roch. His paintings are numerous, and are met with in all great collections. At least sixty of them have been engraved. Tintoretto died at Venice 1594.

TIPPOO SAHIB, or TIPPOO SULTAN, the last independent sovereign of Mysore, was born 1749, being the son of Hyder Ali, whom he succeeded in the government of his states, the independence of which he maintained, with the assistance of the French, against the Great Mogul during the war in America; but when the Revolution in France deprived him of his allies Tippoo had to contend with the English, who defeated him in several battles. At length the Marquis Cornwallis, in 1792, compelled Tippoo to sue for a peace, which was granted on his paying a large sum of money, ceding part of his territory, and giving up his two sons to the English as hostages. Seven years later, however, the war was rekindled, and Tippo fell 4 May, 1799, in the defence of his capital city, Seringapatam.

TIRABOSCHI, GIROLAMO, an Italian historian, born at Bergamo 1731. He was a Jesuit, and became teacher of grammar and rhetoric in the college of Brera, in Milan. While in that situation he was appointed assistant-keeper of the library of his college, where he compiled his 'Vetera Humiliatorum monumenta annotationibus ac dissertationibus prodromis illustrata,' 3 vols., 1766. Soon after this he was made keeper of the Ducal Library at Modena, where, in 1771, he printed the first volume of his celebrated 'History of Italian Literature,' which extended in the last edition to fifteen volumes quarto. Previous to this he published the 'Memoirs of Modenese writers,' in 6 vols. He also compiled a 'History of the Abbey of Nonantula,' 2 vols. folio, and 'Memorie Storiche Modenesi,' 3 vols. Tiraboschi was likewise the editor of a review entitled 'Nuovo Giornale dei Litterati d'Italia.' In 1780 the duke of Modena appointed him superintendent of his cabinet of medals, gave him the order of knighthood, and letters of nobility. Died 3 June, 1794.

TISCHBEIN, JOHANN HEINRICH, a German painter, born at Haina, near Frankenberg, 3 Oct., 1722; died at Cassel 22 Aug., 1789.

TISCHBEIN, JOHANN HEINRICH WILHELM, nephew of the preceding, and, like him, a painter of eminence, was born at Haina 15 Feb., 1751; became director of the Academy at Naples (1790-99); and died at Rutin, Oldenburg, 26 July, 1829. The following publications greatly extended his fame: 'Têtes de différents animaux dessinées d'après nature' (1796); 'A Collection of ancient Vases, &c., in the possession of Sir William Hamilton' (4 vols. folio, Naples, 1790), the plates of which were engraved from Tischbein's designs; and 'Figures d'Homère dessinés d'après l'antique.'

TISSOT, SIMON ANDRÉ, a Swiss physician, born at Grancy, in the Canton of Vaud, 1728; became professor first at Lausanne and next at Pavia; died at Lausanne 13 June, 1797. His works are numerous and valuable.

TITIAN, or TIZIANO VECELLI, one of the greatest painters of Italy, was born at Capo del Cadore, in the Alps of Friuli, in 1477, according to the commonly received account, but more probably in 1480. The indications he gave, from childhood, of a talent for the arts of design caused him to be sent at an early age to Venice, where he first became the disciple of Giovanni Bellini. He soon acquired astonishing proficiency, and arrived at so exact an imitation of his master's style that their works could scarcely be discriminated. This style, however, was stiff and dry; and when the young artist had seen the performances of Giorgione, which were of a more free and elegant character, he quitted his former manner to adopt one that appeared to him preferable. Such was his facility that he soon vied with this master also, and rendered him so jealous that all connection was broken off between them. In the meantime he had made such progress in polite literature, under Giambattista Egnazio, that, at the age of twenty-three, he was celebrated as one of the best living poets. The art of poetry, however, was deserted by him for that of painting, to which he entirely devoted himself; and he attained to excellence in the three branches of landscape, portrait, and history. He is universally acknowledged to be the great master of colour; and as his taste in design was a less conspicuous part of his merit, it is in portrait and landscape that he is peculiarly regarded as unrivalled. The principal residence of Titian was at Venice, though he occasionally accepted the invitations of princes to other courts. In the dawn of his reputation he was engaged by the duke of Ferrara to finish the works in his palace commenced by Bellini. To these he added some pieces of his own design, and painted portraits of the duke and duchess, and of Ariosto, who was then at the court of Ferrara. He was invited to Rome by the Cardinal Farnese, in the pontificate of Paul III., where he painted an admirable full-length of that pontiff. When the Emperor Charles V. went into Italy to be crowned he sent for Titian to Bologna, and was so much delighted with the portrait he painted of him that he sent to him several times, honoured him with the order of knighthood, and settled upon him a pension, which was afterwards augmented by Philip II. Most of the princes and eminent characters of the time were ambitious of being painted by Titian; and his portraits are not only of the highest value as works of art, but as transmitting resemblances of the most distinguished persons of his age. He visited both Spain and Germany, spending five years in the latter country; but his proper home was Venice, where he lived splendidly, and maintained the rank due to his superior merits. Died 9 Sept., 1576. There are several admirable pieces by Titian in England: a noble picture at Windsor, said to be a portrait of the artist himself and Aretino, or some senator; two in the Bridgewater

Gallery, of Actæon and Calisto; the Princess Eboil with Philip II., from the Orleans Gallery; a duplicate of the Dresden Venus, in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge; and the Cornaro Family, at Northumberland House. There is in the Louvre a remarkably fine picture, for the composition of colour, representing the Entombment of Christ; it is a repetition of the picture of the same subject in the Manfrini Palace at Venice. The Bacchus and Ariadne in the National Gallery is well known. This great master's finest works are at Venice and Madrid.

TITIO. *See* BRANDT, SEBASTIAN.

TOBIN, JOHN, a dramatist, was the son of a West India merchant, and was born at Salisbury 1770. He was educated partly at Southampton, and next at Bristol; after which he was articled to a solicitor in London. On the expiration of his term he was admitted to practice, but devoted more attention to the playhouse than to business. He wrote several plays, which were all rejected except a farce called 'All's fair for Love,' acted for the benefit of one of the performers. A pulmonary complaint at length compelled the author to seek a milder climate; but he died on his voyage to the West Indies 8 Dec., 1804, and was buried at Cork. After his death the 'Honey Moon,' and 'Curfew,' were acted with success.

TOCQUEVILLE, ALEXIS CHARLES HENRI CLERET DE, a French lawyer and politician, born at Verneuil 1805, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Valogne (Manche), 1839-48, and minister of foreign affairs 1849. He was the organiser and defender of the expedition to Rome, and was one of those imprisoned after, and in consequence of, the *Coup d'État* of 2 Dec., 1851. Died 1859. His well-known work, 'Democracy in America,' has been translated into English.

TODD, HENRY JOHN, an industrious writer, born 1763, took the degree of M.A. as a member of Hertford College, Oxford, 1786, and was appointed a minor canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and vicar of Milton, near Canterbury, 1792; subsequently rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street, London, and keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth Palace; and in 1820 rector of Settrington, Yorkshire, where he died 24 Dec., 1845, being at the time of his decease archdeacon of Cleveland. His numerous works include 'Some Account of the Deans of Canterbury;' editions of Milton and Spenser; 'Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer;' a revised and amplified edition of Johnson's Dictionary (1814; reprinted 1827); and 'Memoirs of Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester, with notices of his coadjutors in editing the London Polyglott Bible.'

TODD, JAMES HENTHORNE, D.D., an eminent Irish scholar, born in Dublin 1805. He passed a brilliant undergraduate career at Trinity College, Dublin, and was elected to a fellowship 1831. While still a young man he distinguished himself by his theological and miscellaneous writings, among which the best known were his 'Memoir of St. Patrick's Life and Mission;' 'Discourses on the Prophecies relating to Anti-Christ;' 'The Search after Infallibility;' and 'Anti-Christ,' the Donnellan lecture at Trinity College. He also edited some of the works of John Wycliff, including 'The Last Age of the Church,' and his 'Apology for Lollard Doctrines.' Subsequently he devoted himself to the work of editing some of the ancient records of Irish history from original MSS. Of these the best known are 'The Martyrology of Donegal' and 'The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland.' Dr. Todd may be regarded also as the founder, or at all events the chief establisher, of the Irish Archæological Society; and he was the contributor of very many important papers to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, of which he acted as president for the usual term of five years. Later still he was engaged in editing, for the series published under the auspices of the master of the Rolls, an account of the wars of the Danes and Norsemen, from MSS. in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and in the Burgundian Library at Brussels. He was elected to a senior fellowship 1850, and held, besides, the appointments of regius professor of divinity, librarian of the university, and treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral. His death occurred at his residence, Silveracre, Rathfarnham, Dublin, 28 June, 1869.

TOLAND, JOHN, a deistical writer, born 30 Nov., 1669, near Londonderry, in Ireland. He received the first part of his education in a Catholic school, but, on professing himself a Protestant, the dissenters sent him to Glasgow, whence he removed to Edinburgh, where he graduated M.A. After this he went to Leyden, and while there became a sceptic. In 1695 he printed a book, entitled 'Christianity not Mysterious,' which occasioned much controversy. In 1698 he published 'The Life of Milton,' in which, while he denied the authenticity of King Charles's Icon Basiliké, he indirectly attacked the validity of the Gospels. This being censured by Dr. Blackall, in a sermon before the House of Commons, Toland attempted a defence of himself in a piece called 'Amyntor,' which was answered by Dr. Samuel Clarke. Toland also wrote a number of political pamphlets, and was employed as a spy, in which character he visited several of the German courts, and received many valuable presents, particularly from Prince Eugene. By these means he was enabled to keep a country-house, first at Epsom, and next at Putney, where he died 11 March, 1722. His principal publications, in addition to those already mentioned, were, 'Nazarenus, or Jewish, Gentile, and Mahometan Christianity;' 'Pantheisticon, sive formula celebrandæ Sodalitatis Socraticæ,' &c.; and 'Tetradymus,' three deistical tracts. His 'Posthumous Works' were published in 2 vols., 1726, with his life prefixed, by Des Maizeaux.

TOLEDO, FERDINAND ALVAREZ DE, duke of Alva. *See* ALVA.

TOLLEMACHE, THOMAS. *See* TALMASH.

TOLLENS, HENDRIK CORNELISZOON, a popular Dutch poet, born at Rotterdam 24 Sept., 1780; died 1856.

TOMLINE, GEORGE, an English prelate, whose family name was Pretyman, was the son of a tradesman at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, where he was born 9 Oct., 1753. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he was tutor to Mr. Pitt, who, on becoming chancellor of the exchequer, made Mr. Pretyman his private secretary. He also procured for him, in the first instance, the valuable rectory of Sudbury, with the chapelry of Orford, Suffolk, and then a prebendal stall in the church of St. Peter, Westminster. On the translation of Dr. Thurlow to the see of Durham, 1787, Dr. Pretyman was raised to the bishopric of Lincoln, to which was soon afterwards added

the deanery of St. Paul's. In 1799 he published 'Elements of Christian Theology,' and in 1812 a 'Refutation of the Charge of Calvinism against the Church of England,' which involved him in a controversy with the Rev. Thomas Scott and other advocates of Calvinistic doctrines. In 1820 he was translated to the see of Winchester. He was now called Dr. Tomline, a person to whom the bishop was almost unknown personally having bequeathed him a considerable fortune on condition of his taking that name. The death of this learned divine took place on 14 Nov., 1827. Besides the above works he published the 'Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt.'

TONE, THEOBALD WOLF, the founder of the association of 'United Irishmen,' was born at Dublin 20 June, 1764, and after passing through Trinity College came to London to prosecute his legal studies; but he soon abandoned law for politics, being led into that perilous career by the indignation excited in his breast by the persecution of the Irish Catholics, whose cause, although himself a Protestant, he warmly advocated. With the view of getting their grievances redressed he founded the society of United Irishmen, which gave great alarm to the English government. His liberty being menaced he went to America, and thence to France, where he arranged with General Hoche the expeditions to Bantry Bay and the Texel. Being appointed adjutant-general, he served in several of the French armies, and, lastly, in General Hardi's expedition 1798. The vessel he was aboard of was captured by the English, and Tone was conveyed to Dublin and sentenced by a court-martial to be hanged. He anticipated the execution of this sentence, however, by committing suicide in prison 19 Nov., 1798.

TONNA, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, a religious writer, most of whose works appeared under the name of 'Charlotte Elizabeth,' was born at Norwich about 1792, being the only daughter of the Rev. Michael Browne. At an early age she became the wife of Captain Phelan, but a separation soon took place, after which she settled in Kilkenny. After the death of her first husband she married Lewis Hyppolytus J. Tonna, assistant-director of the United Service Institution. Died 12 July, 1846. She wrote 'Osric, a missionary tale,' and other works in aid of the objects of the Dublin Tract Society.

TOOKE, ANDREW, F.R.S., was born in London 1673, and educated at the Charterhouse, whence he removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1695 he became usher of the Charterhouse School. In 1704 he was elected professor of geometry in Gresham College; but, on being appointed master of the school in 1728, he resigned the former situation. His principal works are, 'Synopsis Græcæ Linguæ;' a translation of Pomey's 'Pantheon, or History of the Heathen Gods;' and another of Puffendorff's 'Whole Duty of Man.' Died 20 Jan., 1731.

TOOKE, JOHN HORNE, a politician and philologist, the son of a poulterer named Horne, was born in Newport Street, Westminster, in 1736, and educated partly at Westminster and partly at Eton; after which he became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1760 he was inducted to the chapelry of New Brentford; but his conduct ill suited the clerical profession, and he became the partizan of Wilkes; till, on founding the Society for supporting the Bill of Rights,' a quarrel arose between them, each charging the other with venality and hypocrisy. In 1771 he took his master's degree, though with great difficulty; and about this time he had a controversy with Junius, in which he was supposed to have the advantage. Soon after this he resigned the living of Brentford, and entered as a student in the Temple, but was refused admission to the bar. In 1775 he was imprisoned for a libel on the king's troops in America; which gave occasion for his 'Letter to Dunning,' containing the outline of the philological system, which he published at large in 1786, under the title of 'The Diversions of Purley.' Having rendered some services to Mr. Tooke, of Purley, in Surrey, that gentleman made Horne his heir, who, out of gratitude, assumed his name. When, however, Mr. Tooke died, in 1803, his will only contained a legacy of five hundred pounds to our author, and one hundred to each of his daughters. In 1790 Horne Tooke offered himself as a candidate for Westminster, but without success. His next appearance before the public was on a charge of high treason, at the Old Bailey, in 1794, when he and his associates were acquitted. In 1796 he again stood for Westminster, and failed; but a few years afterwards he obtained a seat in Parliament for Old Sarum, on the nomination of Lord Camelford. A motion was brought forward to expel him, on the ground of his being in orders; but this measure was dropped; and a bill brought in to prevent the admission of clergymen in future. He died at Wimbledon 19 March, 1812.

TOOKE, THOMAS, F.R.S., son of the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S., was born at St. Petersburg 1774, and embarked in the Russian trade, from which he retired with an ample fortune about 1838. He founded the Political Economy Club (1831), and was an active participator in the inquiries and legislation connected with the social reforms of his day. His principal work is a 'History of Prices and of the state of the Circulation from 1793 to 1837, preceded by a brief sketch of the State of the Corn Trade in the last two Centuries,' 2 vols., 1838; to which 4 vols., bringing the work down to the year 1856, were subsequently added. Mr. Tooke died in London 26 Feb., 1858.

TOOKE, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an English divine, was born in 1744 at Islington. He was originally a printer; but in 1771 he obtained episcopal ordination, and was appointed minister of the church at Cronstadt. In 1774 he became chaplain to the factory at St. Petersburg; and after residing there many years he returned to his own country, where, however, he enjoyed no preferment. His principal works are, 'Varieties in Literature;' a translation of Zollikoffer's sermons; The Life of Catharine II.; 'A View of the Russian Empire;' 'General History of Russia;' and a translation of Lucian. Died 17 Nov., 1820.

TOOTEL, HUGH. *See* DODD, CHARLES.

TOPLADY, AUGUSTUS MONTAGUE, an English divine, born at Farnham, Surrey, 1740, was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Dublin. After serving a curacy in Somersetshire he was presented to the vicarage of Broadhembury, Devonshire. He died in London 11 Aug., 1778. Mr. Toplady was a zealous Calvinist, and wrote with great ability against John Wesley. His works were published, in 6 vols. 8vo., 1825.

TORELLI, GIUSEPPE, was born at Verona 1721.

He took his doctor's degree in law at Padua, but did not follow that profession. Besides the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, he was well acquainted with French, Spanish, and English; and he had also an extensive knowledge of antiquities; but his favourite study was the mathematics, of his proficiency in which a proof has been given in his edition of the works of Archimedes, printed in folio, at Oxford. Torelli translated Æsop's fables into Latin, and the first two books of the Æneid into Italian. He also published a version of Gray's Elegy in the same language. Died 18 Aug., 1781.

TORFÆUS, THERMODUS, a Danish historian, born in Iceland 1640, and educated at Copenhagen. He had first a place in the customs, but was afterwards appointed historiographer for Norway. He died in 1720. His works are, 'Historia rerum Norvegiarum;' 'Orcades, seu rerum Orcadensium Historiæ;' 'Series Dynastarum et Regum Daniæ;' 'Historia Vinlandiæ Antiquæ;' 'Grœnlandia Antiqua;' and a number of pieces in MS. now preserved in the Royal Library, Copenhagen.

TORQUEMADA, JOHN DE, a celebrated Dominican, better known by the name of *Turrecremata*, born of an illustrious family at Valladolid. He attended the council of Constance 1417, was admitted doctor of the Sorbonne 1429, held some important offices in his order, and became master of the sacred palace. Pope Eugenius IV. sent him to the council of Bâle. He was created cardinal 1439, and died at Rome 26 Sept., 1468, aged 80, leaving several learned works in which he upholds the authority of the Holy See. This cardinal is often confounded with his relative, *Tomas de Torquemada* (b. about 1420; d. 16 Sept., 1498), a Dominican friar, who became inquisitor-general of Spain, and gained an unenviable notoriety by his cruel persecution of Jews and heretics.

TORRENS, ROBERT, F.R.S., a political writer, was born in Ireland 1780, and entered the army, attaining eventually to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For some time he sat in Parliament, and gave his hearty support to the Reform Bill and other liberal measures. He wrote a large number of works on political and financial subjects. Died 27 May, 1864.

TORRENTIUS, LÆVINUS, or VANDER BEKEN, a learned prelate, was born at Ghent in 1525. He studied first at Louvain, and next at Bologna; after which he was employed on several embassies. On taking orders he was made bishop of Antwerp, from whence he was translated to Mechlin, where he died 26 April, 1595. He founded a college of Jesuits at Louvain, and left to it his library and museum. He wrote Latin poems, and Commentaries on Suetonius and Horace.

TORRICELLI, EVANGELISTA, a mathematician, born at Piancaldoli, in Romagna, 15 Oct., 1608. He became amanuensis to Galileo, and on his death was patronized by the grand duke Ferdinand II. He made improvements in microscopes and telescopes; but his name has been rendered memorable by the discovery of the barometer. Died 1647. Torricelli published in 1644 his 'Opera Geometrica;' and in 1715 his Academic Discourses were printed in Italian.

TORRIGIANO, PIETRO, a sculptor, born at Florence about 1472. He was the contemporary of Michael Angelo, whose nose he broke in a quarrel. Torrigiano visited England, and while here executed, among other works, the tomb of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey. On leaving this country he went to Spain, where he was employed by a nobleman to form in marble a Madonna and Child. On the completion of the piece, the grandee sent two lacqueys laden with money to the artist, who finding that the bags contained only brass maravedi to the value of about thirty ducats, he fell into a passion and broke the image to pieces. The nobleman then accused Torrigiano of impiety to the Inquisition, and he was sentenced to death, but starved himself in prison 1522.

TORRIJOS, JOSE MARIA, a Spanish general, born at Madrid 1791, served in the war of Independence, took part in the Revolution of 1820, was taken prisoner by the French 1823, and afterwards came to this country; but attempting to re-enter Spain, he was captured and shot 11 Dec., 1831.

TORRINGTON, GEORGE BYNG, Viscount, was born in Kent 1663. He entered young into the navy, and became rear-admiral of the red 1703, in which capacity he served under Sir Cloudesley Shovel in the Mediterranean. The next year he was at the taking of Gibraltar, and afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Malaga, for which he was knighted. In 1706 he was sent to relieve Barcelona, then besieged by the duke of Anjou, which service he performed with great reputation; and on his return was made admiral of the blue. In 1708 he was sent to oppose the invasion against Scotland by the Pretender, when he obliged the enemy to leave the coast without effecting their object. The same year he conveyed the queen of Portugal, on her marriage, to Lisbon; and on his return was made one of the commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1715 he was created a baronet; and in 1717 an invasion being intended from Sweden in favour of the Pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he defeated that project. In 1718 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he gained a complete victory over the Spanish fleet, off Sicily; for which he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I., the emperor, and the king of Sardinia. In 1721 he was created Viscount Torrington, and made a knight of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed first lord of the Admiralty, in which station he died 17 Jan., 1732-3.

TORSTENSON, LEONARD, Comte DE, a Swedish general, born 1595, who took a leading part in the Thirty Years' War. He accompanied Gustavus Adolphus into Livonia, then into Germany (1630); commanded the Swedish army (1642); invaded Bohemia and Moravia (1643); made an admirable retreat into the extremity of Holstein; overwhelmed the army of Gallas (1644); and defeated the Imperialists and the Saxons at Jankau (March, 1645). Died 7 April, 1654.

TOSCANELLI, PAOLO, an astronomer of the fifteenth century. He erected in the cathedral of Florence the famous gnomon, of which Father Ximenes published a curious description. Toscanelli had also an idea of the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, which he communicated to Martens at Lisbon. Born 1397; died 1482.

TOSTATUS, ALPHONSUS. *See* ALPHONSUS.

TOTILA, a Gothic king of Italy, defeated the troops of the Emperor Justinian; obtained possession of Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, and Italy, and

sacked Rome. He was afterwards killed in battle in 552.

TOTNESS, GEORGE CAREW, earl of, was a native of Devonshire, being the son of Dr. George Carew, dean of Exeter, who died 1583. He was born 1557, and educated at Broadgate Hall, now Pembroke College, Oxford; but quitted the university to enter upon a military life, in which capacity he served in Ireland, where he was made governor of Asketton Castle. In 1596 he went on the expedition to Cadiz. His next appointment was that of president of Munster; and while in Ireland he was made one of the lords justices. Here he reduced several places; and in 1601 defeated the Spaniards, who had landed at Kinsale. In 1603, after settling the kingdom, he returned to England, and was made governor of Guernsey. In 1605 he was advanced to the dignity of a baron. In 1608 he was constituted master of the ordnance, and sworn of the privy council. On the accession of Charles I. he was created earl of Totness. Died 27 March, 1628-9. He wrote, or rather caused to be written, 'Pacata Hibernia, or the History of the Wars in Ireland,' folio, London, 1633, published by his natural son, Thomas Stafford. He also collected four large volumes of chronologies, charters, &c., relating to Ireland, which are in the Bodleian Library. He left besides many other MSS.

TOTT, FRANÇOIS, Baron DE, a soldier and diplomatist, of Hungarian extraction, was born at Champigny, near Ferté-sous-Jouarre (Seine-et-Marne), 17 August, 1733. He held an appointment in the French embassy at Constantinople (1757-63); was appointed consul at Constantinople (1767); and afterwards entered the service of the sultan, Mustapha III. Subsequently he obtained several public employments in France; but in 1790 he was obliged to quit that country. Died at Tatzmandorf, in Hungary, 1793. He wrote 'Mémoires sur les Turcs et les Tartares,' 4 vols., 1784.

TOUCHET, GEORGE, second son of Mervyn, ninth Lord Audley, second earl of Castlehaven, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict, and in 1671-2 occurs as chaplain to Queen Catharine. He wrote 'Historical Collections concerning the Reformation,' 1674; and again 1686.

TOUP, JONATHAN, a critic, born Dec., 1713, at St. Ives, Cornwall, of which parish his father was curate. He took his first degree at Exeter College, Oxford; but that of M.A. at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1750 he became rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall; in 1774, prebendary of Exeter; and in 1776 vicar of St. Merryn, in his native county. Died 19 Jan., 1785. He published, 'Emendationes in Suidam;' 'Epistola Critica ad Gul. episcopum Glocestriensem;' and 'Curæ posteriores, sive Appendicula notarum atque Emendationum in Theocritum.' Toup gave great offence by a scandalous note in Warton's 'Theocritus;' and in this publication he aggravated the matter by a repetition of the indecency. Toup also brought out an edition of Longinus.

TOURNEFORT, JOSEPH PITTON DE, a celebrated botanist, born at Aix, in Provence, 5 June, 1656. He was intended for the church, but on the death of his father he relinquished the study of theology to indulge his inclination for natural history. To gratify this passion, he made numerous journeys in Europe and Asia; after which he became professor of physic in the royal college, and of botany in the king's garden at Paris, where he died 28 Dec., 1708. He published 'Elements of Botany,' in French and Latin; 'History of Plants near Paris;' 'Voyage to the Levant;' and a treatise on Materia Medica.

TOURNEUR, PIERRE LE, a French writer, born at Valognes 1736; died at Paris 1788. He gained a reputation by his translations from the English, especially by the prose version of Shakspere's plays, which he produced in collaboration with Cathuelan and Rutlidge. The translators' preface to this work was savagely criticised by Voltaire, who thought their design was to exalt the English poet at the expense of the French classical dramatists. A second edition of the translation, corrected by Guizot, appeared in 1824.

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE, a mulatto of St. Domingo, born 1743, who by his abilities rose to command in the French army under Rochambeau 1796. His influence among the blacks induced him to aspire to sovereign power, and the cruelties which the French exercised against the natives increased the numbers which flocked to his rebellious standard. After establishing a constitution, and being acknowledged the head of all power, civil and military, he consolidated his authority by the wisest regulations; but his confidence in the French, who still kept an army in the province, proved fatal to him. He trusted his person among them, and instead of being respected, he was seized as a criminal, and sent to France by Le Clerc. This ill-treated, but truly valiant chieftain, died in his prison 27 April, 1803, either of poison or violence.

TOWERS, JOSEPH, LL.D., was born in Southwark 1737. He served his time to a printer at Sherborne; and in 1765 began for his master a work entitled 'British Biography,' which extended to seven volumes. He next kept a bookseller's shop in Fore Street, Cripplegate; but, in 1774, became a preacher among the Unitarian dissenters, and officiated at Highgate. In 1779 he received the degree of doctor of laws from the university of Edinburgh. He published several political tracts, and the 'Life of Frederic, king of Prussia;' but is best known by his connection with Dr. Kippis in his edition of the 'Biographia Britannica.' Died 20 May, 1799.

TOWERS, RICHARD, a Benedictine monk, born at Preston, Lancashire, 21 Jan., 1781; was stationed for some years at Taunton; became prior of Ampleforth 1830, and died at Poole 5 March, 1844. He wrote a letter to James Bunter, on 'Religious Tracts, and the supposed Ignorance of English and Irish Roman Catholics,' 1824; and a 'Letter to the Rev. M. W. Place, rector of Hampreston, proving the Bull introduced at the Taunton Meeting, 9 May, 1825, to be a forgery.'—*Oliver.*

TOWNLEY, CHARLES, was born at Townley, the seat of his ancestors, in Lancashire, 1737. Being of a Catholic family, he received his education abroad, under the celebrated Mr. Turbervile Needham. He resided many years at Rome, where he employed himself in collecting the remains of ancient art. Having formed a museum at a vast expense, he purchased two houses in Park Street, Westminster, for its reception; and died there 3 Jan., 1805. The Townley marbles are now in the British Museum, of which Mr. Townley was a trustee. His uncle, *John Townley*, was an officer in the French service, and honoured with the order of St. Louis. He translated 'Hudibras' into French, and died 1782, aged 85.

TOWNLEY, JAMES, was born in London 1715. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford (M.A. 1738). On entering into orders he became successively morning preacher at Lincoln's Inn Chapel, lecturer of St. Dunstan in the East, and rector of St. Bennet, Gracechurch Street. He was also chosen master of Merchant Taylors' School; and died 15 July, 1778. Mr. Townley assisted Hogarth in his Analysis of Beauty, and wrote some dramatic pieces, particularly 'High Life below Stairs.'

TOWNSEND, CHAUNCY HARE, a poet and collector of works of art, born 1798, was educated at Eton, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1821; M.A. 1824), and entered into orders, but was soon disabled by illness, and never resumed the active duties of his profession. An ample independence enabled him to fall back on literary pursuits, to which his tastes and retiring habits naturally inclined him. He had, indeed, scarcely passed the age of boyhood when he introduced himself by letter to the notice of Robert Southey as an aspirant for poetical honours. The result was an invitation to Greta Hall, Southey's well-known residence in the Vale of Keswick. Encouraged by the approbation of the elder poet, he published, in 1821, a volume of poems, characterised by an unusual delicacy and refinement, both of feeling and expression. It was not until 1851 that he brought out a second volume, 'Sermons in Sonnets,' which was followed, in 1859, by 'The Three Gates,' both exhibiting the same grace of poetical style, qualified by a certain metaphysical subtlety. Meanwhile he had bestowed much attention on the theory and practice of mesmerism, which he had studied in Paris, and in which he was for many years a firm believer. On this subject he published two works, 'Facts in Mesmerism,' 1844, and 'Mesmerism Proved True,' 1854; the latter in answer to an article in the 'Quarterly Review.' It was, however, in private life that his most attractive qualities were displayed. He was an accomplished musician, and sang the songs of his own composition with a high degree of grace and expression. He drew and painted with no mean skill. Every house in which he lived had, indeed, the interest of an art museum, though they will be chiefly remembered for the refined and gracious hospitality with which they were thrown open to his friends during the brief periods in which they were occupied by their owner; for during the whole of his later life he spent the greater part of the year at his villa 'Monloisir,' at Lausanne. Some interesting papers in 'All the Year Round,' on 'Bewick,' and on his 'Poultry-yard,' show the nature of his occupation in this beautiful retreat. He died at his house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, London, 25 Feb., 1868. He bequeathed most of his pictures and articles of *virtù* to the South Kensington Museum; and, according to his directions, so much of his notes and reflections as threw light on his 'Religious Opinions' were published by Mr. Charles Dickens 1869.

TOWNSEND, JOSEPH, an English divine, born 1740, was originally destined for the profession of physic, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his master's degree. He then studied under Dr. Cullen at Edinburgh; but on hearing the Methodists, he took another turn, was ordained and presented to the rectory of Pewsey, Wiltshire. He also became chaplain to Lady Huntingdon, and preached in her chapel at Bath; but after some time his Calvinistic zeal abated, and he settled on his living, where he died 9 Nov., 1816. He published, 'A Journey through Spain;' 'The Physician's Vade Mecum;' 'Dissertation on the Poor Laws;' 'A Guide to Health;' 'Thoughts on Despotic and Free Governments;' and 'The character of Moses as an Historian established.'

TOWNSHEND, CHARLES, second Viscount Townshend, K.G., eldest son of Horatio, the first viscount, was born 10 March, 1674. He took his seat in the House of Peers on attaining his majority, and became successively lord-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, a commissioner for treating of a union with Scotland, captain-yeoman of Queen Anne's guard, a privy-councillor, and one of the plenipotentiaries for negotiating a peace with France (1709). His colleague on this occasion was the duke of Marlborough. Their diplomatic efforts failed; and in the following year Viscount Townshend renewed the negotiation, which again proved abortive. Queen Anne having dismissed her Whig ministers, Townshend resigned his embassy; and on his return to England was deprived of his post of captain-yeoman of the guard, and censured by the House of Commons, in which Tory influence at that time predominated, for having signed the preliminaries of the barrier treaty; a circumstance which materially increased his consequence with the Whigs. He was in disgrace at court during the remainder of the queen's reign; but ensured the favour of her successor by his zealous support of the interests of the House of Hanover. On the accession of George I. he was nominated one of the lords-justices to whom the government was confided until the king's arrival. On 14 Sept., 1714, he was made chief secretary of state, and took the lead in administration, until the latter end of 1716, when the king's Hanoverian advisers having prejudiced the royal mind against him, he resigned the seals of office. In June, 1720, he became president of the council, and was appointed one of the lords-justices during the king's visit to Hanover. Shortly afterwards he resumed his office of chief secretary of state, and in May, 1723, accompanied George I. to his electorate. The death of Stanhope, and disgrace of Sunderland, at length left Townshend and his brother-in-law, Walpole, without any formidable competitors; and their political supremacy was for some time secured by the favour of the king and the approbation of his people. In 1727 he accompanied George I. to the Continent, and was present at that monarch's decease. He continued in office after the accession of George II., until May, 1730, when, in consequence of various differences that had occurred between him and his coadjutor, Walpole, he finally retired from the administration. He died at Rainham, Norfolk, 21 June, 1738. Viscount Townshend is described as being rough in manner, sanguine, impetuous, overbearing, and impatient of contradiction, inelegant in language, and often perplexed in argument; but a sensible orator, and a perfect master of the subjects on which he spoke; generous, disinterested, of unblemished integrity, and perfect honour.

TOWNSHEND, CHARLES, a statesman who, from the instability of his political opinions, has been termed the 'Weathercock,' was the second son of Charles, third Viscount Townshend, and was born 29 Aug., 1725. In 1747 he went into Parliament as member for Yarmouth, for which

place he sat until 1761, when he was elected for Harwich, and continued its representative till his death. On his entrance into public life he joined the opposition, but his political connections soon brought him into office. In 1749 he was appointed a commissioner of trade and plantations; in 1750 a commissioner for executing the office of lord high admiral; in 1756 a member of the privy council; in 1761 secretary at war; in 1763 first lord of trade and plantations; in 1765 paymaster-general and chancellor of the exchequer; and a lord of the treasury in Aug., 1766; from which period he remained in office until his decease on 4 Sept., 1767. Burke, in his speech on the fatal scheme, reproduced by Townshend, of American taxation, pronounced a glowing eulogium upon him, declaring that 'he was the delight and ornament of the House of Commons, and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence.'

TOWNSON, Robert, a native of Cambridge, and fellow of Queen's College, in that university, which conferred on him the degree of D.D. He became bishop of Salisbury, and died 15 May, 1621.

TOWNSON, Thomas, D.D., was born 1715 at Much Lees, Essex, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at Felsted, and next at Christ Church, Oxford; but afterwards he became fellow of Magdalen College. In 1746 he was inducted into the living of Hatfield Peverel, Essex, which he resigned in 1745 on being presented to that of Blithfield, Staffordshire. In 1751 he accepted the lower mediety of Malpas, Cheshire, given to him by Mr. Drake, with whom he had travelled to Italy. In 1768 he went abroad again with the eldest son of that gentleman; and, on his return, published his 'Discourses on the four Gospels,' for which the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1780 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Richmond. He died 15 April, 1792. His works and life were published by Ralph Churton, 2 vols., 1810.

TRADESCANT, John, a native of Holland, who, after travelling through various parts of Europe, settled in England, and founded a garden at Lambeth, which he furnished with a great number of exotics. He was nominated gardener to Charles I., and was enabled, by the liberality of the nobility, to form a collection of curiosities, of which a description was published in 1656, with the title of 'Museum Tradescantium,' 8vo. Prefixed to this book are prints of John Tradescant and his son, engraved by Hollar. The elder of these collectors died about 1652; and the younger on 22 April, 1662. He bequeathed the museum to Elias Ashmole, who gave it to the university of Oxford.

TRAJAN, a Roman emperor, was born in Andalusia. He served under Vespasian and Titus against the Jews; and became partner in the empire with Nerva, after whose death he enjoyed the sole authority. His reign was popular, and he gained splendid victories over the Dacians, Persians, and other powers; but he disgraced his great qualities by a vigorous persecution of the Christians. He died in Cilicia A.D. 117. By his directions Apollodorus, the architect, erected the famous pillar at Rome, still called by his name.

TRAPEZUNTIUS. *See* George of Trebizond.

TRAPP, Joseph, D.D., was born at Cherrington, Gloucestershire, Nov., 1679. He became fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1704; and in 1708 was appointed professor of poetry. He acted as manager to Dr. Sacheverel on his trial; and in 1711 went chaplain to Sir Constantine Phipps, chancellor of Ireland. In 1720 he was presented to the rectory of Daventry, Wiltshire, which he resigned for the united livings of Christ Church, Newgate Street, and St. Leonard, Foster Lane. In 1733 he was presented to the rectory of Harlington, Middlesex, where he died 22 Nov., 1747. His principal works are, 'Preservative against unsettled Notions in Religion;' a translation of Virgil, in blank verse; 'Prælectiones Poeticæ;' 'Miltoni Paradisus Amissus;' and 'Explanatory notes on the Gospels.'

TRAVIS, George, was born at Royton, Lancashire, and educated at the free school of Manchester, whence he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. On entering into orders he obtained the vicarage of Eastham, and the rectory of Hendley, Cheshire. He was afterwards made prebendary of the cathedral of Chester, and archdeacon of that county. He displayed considerable powers in a series of letters to Mr. Gibbon, on the authenticity of the text, 1 John v. 7; but he was afterwards answered by Professor Porson and Bishop Marsh. Died 24 April, 1797.

TREDGOLD, Thomas, a civil engineer, born at Brandon, near Durham, 22 Aug., 1788, after receiving a common education was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, to a carpenter in his native village. He afterwards worked for five years as a journeyman carpenter in Scotland, whence he removed to London, where he obtained employment in the office of an architect, in which he remained for ten years. During that time he employed his leisure in the diligent study of chemistry, geology, and the mathematics. In 1820 he published 'Elementary Principles of Carpentry,' which was followed by an 'Essay on the Strength of Cast Iron;' 'Principles of Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses,' &c.; 'A Practical Treatise on Railroads and Carriages;' 'Remarks on Steam Navigation;' 'The Steam Engine,' 1827 (new edition, by Woolhouse, 1838); and several valuable articles in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Died in London 28 Jan., 1829.

TREGURY, Michael, D.D., a native of Cornwall, and a member of Exeter College, Oxford, was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin 1449, and died 21 Dec., 1471. He wrote 'Lecturæ in quatuor libros Sententiarum;' 'De origine illius studii;' 'Quæstiones Ordinariæ,' &c.

TREMELLIUS, John Emmanuel, was born at Ferrara 1510. He was originally a Jew, and was converted to Christianity by Cardinal Pole, but abandoned it to embrace the Protestant faith, and went with Peter Martyr to Lucca, whence he proceeded to Strasburg, and next to England, where he obtained a Hebrew professorship at Cambridge. On the death of Edward VI. he returned to the Continent, and became professor of Hebrew, first at Heidelberg and next at Sedan. He died in 1580. His Latin translation of the Bible was first published in 1575, and again, with corrections, by Junius, in 1587. A complete list of his works will be found in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.'

TRENCH, William Steuart, an Irish writer, born 16 Nov., 1808, at Bellegrove, near Portarlington, received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and became agent over the estates of several gentlemen and noblemen. He died Aug., 1872. Mr.

Trench was the author of 'Realities of Irish Life,' 1869; and of 'Ierne,' a novel, 1871.

TRENCHARD, Sir JOHN, was born in Dorsetshire 1650, and educated at New College, Oxford, which he left without taking a degree, and then went to the Temple, and was called to the bar. He was elected member for Taunton in Charles II.'s third Parliament, which met 6 March, 1679, and was dissolved on 12 July, in the same year. In the succeeding Parliament he took a prominent part in the support of the Exclusion Bill; and he was among those apprehended in 1683, on the suspicion of the Protestant plot, of which Lord Russell and Sydney were made the victims. He was, however, discharged from prison, as there was not a second witness against him. After the accession of James II. Trenchard engaged to support the Duke of Monmouth in his invasion; and on the failure of the duke's attempt he fled to France, whence he returned in 1688, and was chosen member for Dorchester in the Convention Parliament which placed William and Mary on the throne. His services were rewarded by his being made, first serjeant, then chief-justice of Chester, and a knight, and lastly, in 1693, secretary of state. Died 20 April, 1695.

TRENCHARD, JOHN, a political writer, son of the preceding, was born in Somersetshire 1669. He was bred to the bar, but quitted that profession for politics, and obtained the place of commissioner of forfeited estates in Ireland. Mr. Trenchard published, in conjunction with Thomas Gordon, a series of letters under the name of Cato; another periodical paper called 'The Independent Whig,' and several pamphlets. He was a deist and republican. Died 17 Dec., 1723.

TRENCK, FRIEDRICH VON DER, Baron, a German, celebrated by his adventures, and the romantic account he has given of his life, was descended from a noble Prussian family and born at Königsberg 16 Feb., 1726. He was educated in the university of Königsberg, and in 1742 entered into the Prussian guards, which at that time formed only one squadron, and were quartered at Potsdam. The next year, when the guards quitted the capital to accompany as far as Stettin the sister of Frederick II., who had married the king of Sweden, Trenck's figure made a strong impression on a lady whom he does not name, but who, from the manner in which he speaks of her, could be no other than a princess of the royal family. In 1744, on the commencement of the second Silesian war, he attended the king as his aide-de-camp; but suspicions were excited by some intercepted letters that he maintained a traitorous correspondence with his cousin, who was chief of the Austrian pandours. He was accordingly arrested and confined in the fortress of Glatz, the commander of which at that time was General Fonquet. Trenck attempted to escape, but was caught on the ramparts and subjected to still harsher treatment. However, he found means to bribe some of the officers, and quitting the fortress with a person named Schnell, got safe to Bohemia, whence he proceeded to Elbing, in Polish Prussia, where he arrived in March, 1747. He next went to Vienna and Nuremberg, and entering the Russian service, after various adventures, reached Moscow, where the empress then resided with her court, and where he gained the good graces of the lady of the grand-chancellor Bestuchef, the favourite of Elizabeth. From Moscow he travelled to St. Petersburg, and having visited Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Holland, returned again to Vienna, with a view to recover the property of his cousin, Baron Trenck, whose will was contested. Dissatisfied with the treatment he experienced from the Austrian court, he set out once more for Russia, but while passing through Dantzic he was arrested at the request of the Prussian resident, and conducted to Magdeburg, where he suffered a rigorous imprisonment of ten years. During this tedious confinement he occasionally beguiled the time by writing verses. Being set at liberty after the war of 1763 he published, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine (1769), the poems he had composed in prison. Afterwards he published some other works at Aix-la-Chapelle, where he had become editor of a gazette, which was conducted for some time with considerable success, and where he married a lady of respectable family and connections, descended from a Dutch family. Trenck next started as a wine-merchant, and even extended his commercial speculations to England; but the wine-trade did not succeed. Subsequently he travelled in England and America, and then settled down on his estate at Zwerbach. In 1787 he published his autobiography, which gained him both money and reputation. It was translated into English by Thomas Holcroft (4 vols., 1788-93). At the breaking-out of the French Revolution Trenck's restless spirit drove him to Paris, where he was arrested by the Committee of Public Safety, and guillotined on a charge of being a secret emissary of Prussia 25 July, 1794. He published several works in prose and verse. Among the latter is a poem entitled 'The Macedonian Hero.'

TRESHAM, HENRY, R.A., member of the academies of Rome and Bologna, died 17 June, 1814. He was a native of Ireland, and long resided in Italy for improvement as a painter, by which he acquired a marked predilection for the Roman school. As an artist he possessed considerable talents, but he was particularly distinguished as an excellent judge of the productions of art, ancient and modern, in which capacity he was selected to superintend the splendid publication of engravings from the works of ancient masters in English collections, undertaken by Messrs. Longman and Co. Mr. Tresham also possessed a talent for poetry.

TREVISI, or TREVIGI, GIROLAMO, an Italian painter, born at Trevigi 1508. He studied at Rome, where he chose the works of Raffaelle for his model; and if he did not reach the grand style of that incomparable master he at least acquired one that was graceful and correct. After residing some time at Bologna, where he painted the history of St. Anthony of Padua in the church of St. Petronio, and the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin in that of St. Salvatore, he came to England, and was pensioned by Henry VIII., who employed him in the threefold capacity of painter, architect, and engineer. In the latter character he accompanied the king to the siege of Boulogne, where he was killed by a cannon-shot 1544.—*Pilkington.*

TREVOR, Sir JOHN, the eldest son of Sir John Trevor, of Trevallin, Denbighshire, was born 1626, and after the Restoration became a gentleman of the bedchamber in Charles II.'s court. In 1668 he was sent as special envoy to France, to carry out the object of the treaty called the Triple Alliance. After his return he was knighted, and

appointed secretary of state through the influence of the duke of Buckingham, and held the office till his death, 28 May, 1672. He left a numerous family by Ruth, daughter of the celebrated Hampden.

TREVOR, Sir JOHN, second son of John Trevor, esq., of Brynkinallt, Denbighshire, by an aunt of lord chancellor Jeffreys, was born about 1637, and bred to the bar. He was made a king's counsel 1678, and obtained a seat in the House of Commons, of which he was elected Speaker in May, 1685. In Oct. the same year he was appointed master of the rolls, and in July, 1688, sworn of the privy council. On the accession of William and Mary Sir John was dismissed from the office of master of the rolls. In the Convention Parliament he sat for Beraldstone, and opposed by every means in his power the measures of the government. In the next Parliament (1690) he made his peace with the court, and was unanimously elected Speaker. In May, 1691, he was made first lord commissioner of the great seal, which office he held till 2 May, 1693, and in Jan., 1693, he was restored to his office of master of the rolls. In 1695 a violent outcry was raised against bribery, and a committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the charges which were made against members; and it reported that Sir John Trevor had received a bribe of 1000 guineas for furthering a Bill called the Orphans' Bill, promoted by the city of London. Accordingly, on 12 March, 1695, he was subjected to the unparalleled humiliation of putting the resolution from the chair, and declaring himself guilty. He then resigned the chair, and was afterwards expelled from the House. His offence was not, however, regarded in a very serious light, and he was permitted to retain his high judicial office of master of the rolls for the long period of twenty-two years after his expulsion from the House of Commons. He was never accused or suspected of taking bribes from the suitors in his court. In fact, he was an upright and enlightened judge, and pronounced many decrees which to this day are considered a high authority. Died 20 May, 1717.

TRIBONIANUS, a Roman lawyer, was a native of Pamphylia. He became consul, and Justinian employed him in compiling the Digest or Pandects. He was extremely avaricious, and guilty of such oppressions, that the emperor banished him, but afterwards recalled him; and he continued in favour during the rest of that reign. He died about 546.

TRIMMER, SARAH, an English writer of educational works, was daughter of John Joshua Kirby, the writer on perspective and architecture, of whom a memoir has been already given in this dictionary. She was born at Ipswich 6 Jan., 1741, and at an early age displayed abilities of a superior order. As a girl, Milton's 'Paradise Lost' was her constant companion; and it was this circumstance which so pleased Dr. Johnson that he invited her to see him, and presented her with a copy of the 'Rambler.' In her twenty-first year she became the wife of Mr. Trimmer, and resided at Brentford, Middlesex, from this period until her death, which took place 15 Dec., 1810. She had twelve children, to whose education she devoted herself with exemplary assiduity. Mrs. Trimmer was an active encourager of Sunday-schools, and published a number of works with the view of improving the education of the children of the poorer classes. The system of education advocated by her was one based upon religion in connection with the Established Church, and her efforts were directed against the latitudinarian views of Joseph Lancaster. It was at Mrs. Trimmer's persuasion that Dr. Bell was induced to enter the field, and that the way was paved to the establishment of the National Society.

TRISSINO, GIOVANNI GIORGINO, an Italian poet, born at Vicenza 1478. He was educated under Chalcondyles, to whose memory he erected a monument at Milan. Trissino employed his wealth liberally, and cultivated the sciences, particularly architecture and poetry. Leo X. and his successor Clement sent him on some honourable missions to different courts; but he was not a bishop, nor in orders, as some have asserted. In his latter years he retired to Rome, where he died 1550. He was the first Italian who wrote blank verse; his principal pieces in which are, 'Sophonisba,' a tragedy; and 'Italia libera,' an epic poem.

TRITHEMIUS, JOHN, a Benedictine, born 1462, at Tritenheim, in the diocese of Treves. He became abbat of Spanheim, and afterwards of St. James, at Würzberg, where he died 26 Dec., 1516. His works are, On illustrious Ecclesiastical Writers, 1546; On the illustrious Men of Germany; On the illustrious Men of his own order; On Polygraphy; Treatise on Steganography, or the Art of Writing in Cypher; Opera Historica, 2 vols. folio; 'Annales Hirsauginses.'

TRIVET, NICHOLAS, an English historian, was probably born 1258, and died 1328. After studying at Oxford and Paris he entered the order of St. Dominic, at London, and afterwards removed, with the rest of his community, to a more commodious house at Castle Baynard. His principal performance is a valuable history, in Latin, of the Six Kings of England of the House of Anjou (1136-1307). This was published in 1719 by Anthony Hall, and again in 1845 by Thomas Hog for the English Historical Society. Several other works by Trivet are extant in manuscript.

TROGUS POMPEIUS, a Roman historian, was born in Gallia Narbonensis, and lived in the reign of Augustus, in whose court his father was an officer. Trogus wrote a Universal History, of which we have an abridgment by Justin.

TROLLOPE, FRANCES, an English writer, born 1778, became the wife of Mr. Anthony Trollope, barrister-at-law, at the age of nineteen, and in 1825 was left a widow. During a considerable period of her married life Mrs. Trollope resided at Harrow. In 1829 she visited America, and after a three years' residence at Cincinnati, which was varied by occasional wanderings to other parts of the United States, she produced the work entitled 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,' which formed her first introduction to the English public, and which created a greater sensation in America, if possible, than in this country. Having further embodied her views and impressions in the form of a novel called 'The Refugee in America,' the authoress turned her attention to other subjects. In 1833 she published a tale called 'The Abbess;' and a year later a second retrospect of travel, under the title of 'Belgium and Western Germany in 1833.' In 1836 appeared 'The Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw,' a novel, representing the condition of the black and coloured races in the Southern States. During the same year she

appeared again as a traveller, in a book entitled 'Paris and the Parisians in 1835;' which was followed by 'The Vicar of Wrexhill,' a novel. In 1838 Mrs. Trollope, having produced another novel, 'Tremordyn Cliff,' resumed the thread of her personal adventures, in two volumes, entitled 'Vienna and the Austrians.' This sojourn in Austria also afforded material for a novel called 'The Romance of Vienna.' The productions of Mrs. Trollope's pen in 1839 were, 'The Widow Barnaby;' 'Michael Armstrong, or the Factory Boy;' and 'One Fault,' a domestic story. In 1840 appeared 'The Widow Married,' a continuation of 'The Widow Barnaby,' collected from the pages of the 'New Monthly Magazine;' a series having intervened under the title of 'The Barnabys in America.' 'The Blue Belles of England,' and 'Charles Chesterfield, or the Adventures of a Youth of Genius,' were brought out in 1841; and 'The Ward of Thorpe Combe' in 1842. In the same year there appeared 'A Visit to Italy;' and in 1843 several novels: 'The Robertses on their Travels;' 'Hargrave, or the Adventures of a Man of Fashion;' 'Jessie Philips;' 'The Attractive Man;' and 'The Lauringtons, or Superior People.' 'Young Love,' a tale, appeared in 1844; and Mrs. Trollope subsequently published, 'Petticoat Government;' 'Father Eustace;' 'Uncle Walter;' and 'The Clever Woman.' During the latter part of her life Mrs. Trollope resided at Florence, where she died 6 Oct., 1863.

TROLLOPE, THEODOSIA, an English author, wife of Thomas Adolphus Trollope. She wrote 'Social Aspects of the Italian Revolution,' and translated Nicolini's 'Arnaldo di Brescia.' Died at Florence 14 April, 1865.

TROMP, MARTEN HARPERTZOON, a Dutch naval commander, was born at the Brill 1597, and at the age of eight embarked for the Indies in the naval service of his country. He distinguished himself before Gibraltar 1607, and rose from the lowest station to be admiral of Holland. He defeated a numerous Spanish fleet in 1639, and signalized his valour in thirty-two other naval battles. He was killed on the quarter-deck while commanding the fleet which engaged the English ships under Albemarle 10 Aug., 1653, and he was honoured by his countrymen with a most splendid funeral.

TROMP, CORNELIS VAN, son of the above, was born at Rotterdam 9 Sept., 1629. He distinguished himself also against the corsairs of Barbary in 1650, and against the English in 1653 and 1665. He behaved with great valour in the two naval battles fought with the English in 1673, and three years after he succeeded Ruyter as admiral of the United Provinces. On a visit to this country (1675) he was created a baron by Charles II. He died at Amsterdam, May 1691.

TROUGHTON, EDWARD, an English astronomical instrument maker, born Oct. 1753; died in London 12 June, 1835.

TROY, JOHN THOMAS, a Catholic prelate, born in the county of Dublin 1739. He was educated at Rome, where, having assumed the Dominican habit, he became rector of the church of St. Clement. In 1776 he was preferred to the bishopric of Ossory. He was very active in his endeavours to suppress the Whiteboys, and caused them to be solemnly excommunicated in the churches of his diocese. In 1786 the Pope translated him to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. He died at Dublin 11 May, 1823. Archbishop Troy possessed a sound understanding, extensive information, and great virtues. He published 'Pastoral Instructions on the Duties of Christian Citizens,' 1793.

TROYON, CONSTANT, a distinguished French animal painter, born at Sèvres 25 Aug., 1810; died at Paris 21 Feb., 1865.

TRUMBULL, JOHN, an American painter, son of Governor Trumbull, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, 6 June, 1756, and graduated at Harvard 1773. In the revolutionary war he was Washington's aide-de-camp, and adjutant under Gates. At the close of the war he came to Europe to perfect himself in the art of painting, and studied at London under Benjamin West. He was a fifth commissioner under the Jay treaty, with Pinckney and Gore, for the settlement of American claims upon England. His four great historical paintings are in the Capitol at Washington: the 'Declaration of Indepeudence;' the 'Surrender at Saratoga;' the 'Surrender of Cornwallis;' and the 'Resignation of Washington.' The Trumbull Gallery, which he presented to Yale College, contains fifty-five of his paintings. He died at New York 10 Nov., 1843.

TRUMBULL, Sir WILLIAM, was born at East Hampstead, Berkshire, 1638. He became fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, where, in 1667, he took the degree of doctor of laws, and was afterwards admitted a civilian in Doctors' Commons. After this he was employed in state affairs, and in 1684 received the honour of knighthood. The year following he went on an embassy to the court of France. He was next sent to Constantinople; and on his return was made a lord of the treasury and secretary of state. He resigned those employments before his death, which happened 14 Dec., 1716. Sir William was the friend of Dryden, and the patron of Pope, in whose correspondence are many of his letters. He also wrote an account of Archbishop Dolben, and an affectionate one of his first wife, who was the daughter of Sir Charles Cotterell.

TRURO, THOMAS WILDE, LORD, the son of an attorney, was born in London 7 July, 1789, studied at St Paul's School, and after practising his father's profession for some years, went to the bar (1817), and in 1830 was engaged as one of the counsel for Queen Caroline. He became successively a serjeant-at-law and king's serjeant, obtained a seat in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest, and was appointed solicitor-general in Lord Melbourne's administration 1839, being promoted to the attorney-generalship 1841. In 1846 he was nominated lord-chief-justice of the Common Pleas; and on the formation of Lord John Russell's administration in 1850 he was made lord-chancellor and a peer. He sat on the woolsack until the accession to power of the Conservatives, under Lord Derby, in Feb., 1852. Died 11 Nov., 1855. Lord Truro initiated many law reforms which have since been carried into effect.

TRUSLER, Dr. JOHN, a literary compiler, born in London 1735. He was brought up to physic in a very humble line, but contrived to get into orders, and for some time officiated as a curate. At length, in 1771, he began to publish abridgments of popular sermons, printed in imitation of manuscript; and next he established a bookselling business upon an extensive scale. Having thus acquired a fortune, he purchased an estate at En-

glefield Green, where he died 1820. His compilations are too numerous and contemptible to deserve detailed notice. The best are his 'Hogarth Moralized,' and a 'Compendium of Chronology.'

TRYPHIODORUS, a poet, who, according to Suidas, was a native of Egypt, and is supposed to have lived about the fourth century. He is called the Grammarian, and wrote a poem in Greek on the destruction of Troy, which was published first by Aldus, and afterwards by various editors. Merrick has given an English version of it, with a commentary. Tryphiodorus is said to have written a remarkable poem in imitation of the Odyssey, but it is lost.

TUCKER, Abraham, a metaphysical writer, was born in London 2 Sept., 1705. He received his education at the school of Bishop Stortford, and next at Merton College, Oxford; on leaving which he entered as a student of the Inner Temple, but was not called to the bar. On the death of his wife, in 1754, he copied all the letters which had passed between them, and entitled the collection 'A Picture of Artless Love,' for the use of his daughters. He died at his seat in Surrey, 20 Nov., 1774. He wrote The Country-Gentleman's Advice to his Son on the Subject of Party Clubs; The Light of Nature pursued, 7 vols.; A Search after Free Will, Fore-Knowledge, and Fate.

TUCKER, Josiah, D.D., was born in 1712, at Laugharn, Caermarthenshire. He took his degrees in arts at St. John's College, Oxford; after which he became curate of St. Stephen's, Bristol, and minor canon of the cathedral. Through the interest of Bishop Butler he obtained a prebend in that church, and, by means of Lord Nugent, was presented to the rectory of St. Stephen's. In 1758 he was made dean of Gloucester. At the commencement of the American war the dean attracted notice by recommending an absolute separation between the two countries as conducive to their mutual interest. He died 4 Nov., 1799. His principal works are, The Elements of Commerce, drawn up for the use of George III. when prince of Wales; Directions for Travellers; Apology for the Church of England; Letters to Dr. Kippis; Four Tracts on the American War; Treatise on Civil Government.

TUCKER, or TOOKER, William, was a native of Exeter. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, which he resigned in 1585, on being appointed archdeacon of Barnstaple. He afterwards became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, prebendary of Salisbury, and dean of Lichfield. He died 19 March, 1620-1. Dr. Tucker published a curious book on the Royal Gift of Healing, entitled 'Charisma, sive Donum Sanationis, seu Explicatio totius quæstionis de mirabilium sanitatum gratia,' 1597.

TUCKEY, James Hingston, a nautical writer, born at Greenhill, co. Cork, 1776. He entered the navy at an early age, and in 1794 went to India, where he was made a lieutenant. In 1803 he sailed to New South Wales, where he made several surveys of the coast, which, with the account of his voyage, have been published. In 1805 he was taken, and kept in confinement in France till the downfall of Bonaparte. He was then selected to command an expedition for exploring the River Congo, where he died in Sept. 1816. While a prisoner in France he compiled a work entitled 'Maritime Geography.'

TUCKNEY, Anthony, was born at Kirton, Lincolnshire, 1599. He took his master's degree at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1620, and in 1627 that of B.D. He became vicar of Boston, in Lincolnshire; but in the Rebellion he went to London, and was appointed minister of St. Michael le Querne, and a member of the Westminster Assembly. On the visitation of the university of Cambridge he was made master of Emmanuel College, whence he removed to St. John's, with which he held the regius professorship of divinity; but at the Restoration he was deprived of those preferments. He died in Feb. 1670. His sermons were published in 1676, 4to.; and a collection of Latin pieces by him was printed at Amsterdam 1679. His letters were edited by Dr. Salter, 1753.

TUKE, Sir Brian, an English writer, was clerk of the Parliaments, and in 1525 secretary to Cardinal Wolsey. In 1528, being one of the king's secretaries, he was sent ambassador to the king of France, with Dr. Cuthbert Tunstal, bishop of Durham. He was sheriff of Essex 1533; and he also held the office of master of the Posts. Died 26 Oct., 1545. Sir Brian wrote Observations on Chaucer, and a Chronicle against Polydore Vergil.

TULK, John Augustus, who sat in Parliament for many years for Sudbury and Poole, was born in 1783, and educated at Westminster School and Cambridge. He was designed for the bar, but, inheriting a large fortune, did not practise. An ardent disciple of Swedenborg, he attempted to systematise his writings; and, uniting Berkeley and Swedenborg, he referred matter and the phenomena of the world to divine action, modified by states of the human mind. He died in 1849, while engaged in explaining his views in a work entitled 'Spiritual Christianity,' and his life, by Miss M. C. Hume (Mrs. Rothery), was published at Boston, U.S., in the following year. Mr. William White, in his Life of Swedenborg, remarks, 'The doctrinal dissensions of the Swedenborgians have not been trifling; but all sink in importance before the grand difference concerning the person of Christ. Tulk was a radical disturber on this question, and his endeavours to frame a systematic and rational doctrine were observed with suspicion, and finally condemned with merciless severity. Noble denounced his "awful opinions" with equal solemnity and malignity, and he was excluded from the community as a most dangerous infidel.'

TULL, Jethro, an agricultural writer, was a native of Oxfordshire. He was a barrister, and made the tour of Europe; after which he settled on his paternal estate, which he cultivated with so much attention as brought on a disorder in his breast. He then went abroad, and on his return fixed his residence on a farm in Berkshire, where he renewed his experiments in horse-hoeing husbandry, on which subject he published a folio volume in 1733. Died 3 Jan., 1740.

TUNSTAL, Cuthbert, an eminent prelate, born at Hackforth, Yorkshire, 1474 or 1475. He became a student of Balliol College, Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where he was chosen fellow of King's Hall, now Trinity College. He next went to Padua, and there took the degree of doctor of laws. On his return he was made vicar-general to Archbishop Warham. In 1516 he became master of the rolls, and the same year was joined with More in an embassy to the Emperor at Brussels. In 1522 he was made bishop of Lon-

don, and in 1523 appointed keeper of the privy seal. In 1527 he attended Wolsey in his embassy to France; and he was also one of the ministers employed to negotiate the treaty of Cambray. On 21 Feb., 1529–30, he was translated to Durham by papal bull, and during the reign of Henry VIII. he concurred in most of the proceedings adopted for a reformation of the Church; but under Edward VI. he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Mary, when he obtained his release, and was restored to his bishopric. He conducted himself with great moderation, and would not suffer any Protestants to be molested in his diocese. In the reign of Elizabeth he was again deprived, and committed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, at Lambeth, where he died 18 Nov., 1559. Tunstal was one of the best scholars of his day; his reading was extensive, and he had a strong natural memory, which he improved by artificial contrivances. He was the friend of More and Erasmus. The latter speaks of him as 'a man who not only outdid all his contemporaries in the learned languages, but as also of an exquisite judgment and clear understanding, and likewise of an unheard-of modesty; and moreover a cheerful and pleasant companion, without losing his proper gravity.' Besides several learned works on theology, he wrote 'De Arte Supputandi, libri quatuor,' published at London 1522, at Paris 1538, and at Strasburg 1554. This was the first book on arithmetic printed in England. A beautiful copy, on vellum, with the author's autograph, is preserved in the University Library at Cambridge.—*Athen. Cantab.*

TUNSTALL, James, D.D., born about 1710, became fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; afterwards public orator of the university, and chaplain to Archbishop Potter. He subsequently obtained the livings of Great Chart, Kent (1744), and Rochdale, Lancashire. His principal works are, 'Epistola ad C. Middleton,' and 'Observations on the Collection of Epistles between Cicero and Brutus.' In these two pieces he completely demolished the credit of those epistles. Died 28 March, 1772.

TURBERVILE, George, a poet, born at Whitchurch, Dorsetshire, about 1530. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and entered one of the inns of court. He afterwards went as secretary to Sir Thomas Randolph, ambassador to the court of Russia, of which country he wrote a description in three poetical epistles. In 1567 he published his 'Songs and Sonnets,' of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1570. He also printed translations of the 'Heroical Epistles of Ovid,' and the 'Eclogues of B. Mantuan;' 'Tragical Tales;' 'Epitaphs and Sonnets.' He died about 1600.

TURENNE, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de, a famous general, was the second son of Henri de la Tour, duke de Bouillon, and born at Sedan 16 Sept., 1611. He first served under his uncles, the princes Maurice and Henry of Nassau, and in 1634 was made major-general. In 1644 he became marshal of France; and though he lost the battle of Mariendal in 1645, he soon after gained that of Nordlingen, which restored the elector of Treves to his dominions; and the next year he formed a junction with the Swedish army, which compelled the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. But the same prince soon afterwards broke the treaty, whereupon Turenne made himself master of his territories. In the civil wars of France he joined the discontented party, but was shortly after brought over to the king's side. In 1654 he compelled the Spaniards to raise the siege of Arras; and in 1655 he took Condé, and gained the battle of the Downs, which produced the subjugation of Flanders. In 1667 Turenne renounced the Protestant religion. On the renewal of the war with Holland, in 1672, he took forty towns in less than a month, drove the elector of Brandenberg to Berlin, and compelled the imperial army to recross the Rhine. In the midst of this career of victory he was killed by a cannon-ball, near Acheren, 27 July, 1675.

TURGOT, Anne Robert Jacques, a statesman of France, born at Paris 10 May, 1727. His father designed him for the church; but conceiving a dislike to that profession, he applied himself to the law. In 1761 he was appointed intendant of Limoges, in which office he continued thirteen years, and corrected many abuses. He also improved the state of the province by promoting agriculture and establishing houses of industry. In 1774 he was made comptroller-general of the finances, but was deprived of that office two years afterwards, on account of the murmurs excited by his projects. Died 20 March, 1781.

TURNBULL, George, a Scotch Jesuit, who died at Rheims 11 May, 1633, æt. 64, wrote 'Imaginarii Circuli Quadratura Catholica,' 8vo., Rheims, 1629, and 'In Sacræ Scholæ Calumniatorem,' 8vo., Rheims, 1632.

TURNBULL, William Barclay, born at Edinburgh 1811. He was called to the Scotch bar in 1832, and to the English bar in 1836. In 1833 he joined in founding the Abbotsford Club, and acted as its secretary from that date until 1841, being at the same time an extensive contributor to its historical publications. He was engaged in 1859 to edit the 'Book of Scottish Chronicles' for the master of the rolls, who subsequently appointed him to the office of calendaring foreign state-papers between the accession of Edward VI. and the Revolution of 1688. His first volume was published in January, 1861, and, owing to an outcry raised against him as a Roman Catholic by the 'Athenæum' newspaper, the Protestant Alliance, and the Scottish Reformation Society, he resigned this appointment—a step which became the subject of a debate in Parliament. He subsequently brought an action against the secretary of the Protestant Alliance for libel, when the jury found for the defendant. From the time of his resignation ill-health and anxiety broke down a frame that was naturally vigorous, and death terminated his sufferings 22 April, 1863. Mr. Turnbull published 'Legendæ Catholicæ;' 'The state of the Parochial Registers of Scotland;' and 'The Life and Poems of Robert Southwell.'

TURNEBUS, Adrian, a critic, born at Les Andelys, in Normandy, 1512. Some Scotch writers assert that his father was a countryman of theirs, named Turnbull, which was Gallicised to Tourneboeuf, and then changed to Turnebus. He studied at Paris, and at an early age his progress was such that he soon surpassed his masters. In 1547 he became professor of Greek; and in 1552 was appointed superintendent of the royal printing-office for that department of literature, which place he held till he became king's professor. Died 12 June, 1565. His works were published

in 1600, in 3 vols. folio, at Strasburg. Of his 'Adversaria' there have been many editions.

TURNER, DAWSON, F.R.S., F.S.A., was born at Great Yarmouth, Oct. 1775. He was educated first at the grammar-school of North Walsham, Norfolk, and was afterwards placed for private tuition under the care of the Rev. Robert Kirby, of Barton, in the same county. In 1793 he was entered of Pembroke College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree; and, his father having fallen into ill-health, he became in 1796 a member of Messrs. Gurney and Co.'s branch bank, established at Great Yarmouth, to the business of which he assiduously devoted himself for upwards of half a century, giving his long mornings and evenings alone to literature and science. His first scientific pursuit was botany, as appears by his 'Fuci, sive Plantarum Fucorum Generi à Botanicis adscriptarum, Descriptiones, ac Historia,' 4 vols. folio, 1808–19. Subsequently he published various local and antiquarian works, among which are, 'Account of a Tour in Normandy, undertaken chiefly for the purpose of investigating the Architectural Antiquities of the Duchy,' 2 vols., 1820; 'Catalogue of Engravings, Etchings, Drawings, and Deeds, collected towards the illustration of the Topography of Norfolk,' 1841; 'Sketch of the History of Caistear Castle, near Yarmouth,' 1842; 'List of Norfolk Benefices, continued from Blomefield's History,' 1847; 'Guide to the Verification of Manuscripts by reference to engraved Facsimiles of Handwriting,' 1848; and 'Sepulchral Reminiscences of a Market Town, as afforded by a list of interments within the walls of the church of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth,' 1848. In 1820 Mr. Turner, in conjunction with Mr. Hudson Gurney, bought the Macro manuscripts, including the valuable collections of Sir Henry Spelman. Mr. Turner selected the autograph portion, on which he founded his immense collection of manuscripts, which were disposed of by auction shortly after his death. Five volumes of this collection, specially illustrative of the history of Great Britain, and of which Mr. Turner had himself printed a separate descriptive index (1843), were disposed of by him to the British Museum, in 1853, for no less a sum than £1000. He died at Old Brompton 20 June, 1858.

TURNER, EDWARD, M.D., a chemist, born in Scotland 1798, was appointed professor of chemistry in the university of London (University College) 1828, and held that post till his death on 13 Feb., 1839. His 'Elements of Chemistry' has passed through numerous editio

TURNER, FRANCIS, an English prelate, the son of Dr. Turner, dean of Canterbury, was educated at Winchester School, and next at New College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his doctor's degree. In 1670 he was appointed master of St. John's College, Cambridge; in 1683 promoted to the deanery of Windsor, and the same year advanced to the bishopric of Rochester, whence, within a few months, he was translated to Ely. He was one of the seven bishops who were sent to the Tower, and tried for presenting a petition to the king against his declaration for liberty of conscience. Our prelate, however, refused the oaths at the Revolution, and was not only deprived of his bishopric, but brought into trouble on a charge of being concerned in a plot for restoring the abdicated monarch. He died 2 Nov., 1700. He wrote 'Animadversions on Naked Truth,' which was answered by Marvell; 'A Vindication of Archbishop Sancroft, and the rest of the deprived Bishops;' the 'Life of Nicholas Ferrar,' and some poems.

TURNER, JOSEPH MALLORD WILLIAM, R.A., one of the greatest of English landscape painters, was born 23 April, 1775, at 26, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London, where his father carried on the business of a hairdresser. At an early age he showed his predilection for drawing and resplendent colouring. Girtin, who is the reputed founder of the School for Painting in Water Colours, was one of his youthful acquaintances. At the time of their early companionship Turner and Girtin were employed as boys to colour prints for an engraver and painter in Maiden Lane. Subsequently they were engaged by an architect to put skies and foregrounds into his architectural drawings. Turner afterwards began to teach water-colour at schools, and was engaged to make views for the 'Oxford Almanack.' In 1789 he entered as a student in the Royal Academy, and in the following year exhibited his first picture, a 'View of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth.' After working assiduously as an Academy student for five years in his father's house in Maiden Lane, and for five more years in apartments of his own in Hand Court, during which decennial period he exhibited no fewer than fifty-nine pictures, he was elected in 1799 an associate, and removed from Maiden Lane to 64, Harley Street. In the two following years he exhibited fourteen pictures, and in 1802 was elected an academician. His reputation up to this date was mainly as a water-colourpainter; but he now turned his attention more o oil, and during the next half-century he exhibited on the walls of the Academy more than two hundred pictures. His architectural experience led to his being selected in 1808 for the professorship of perspective at the Academy. The number of water-colour drawings made by Turner during his long career for engravings to illustrate books is truly wonderful, and all are now of the most precious value. In 1808 he published his 'Liber Studiorum,' in imitation of Claude's 'Liber Veritatis.' Most of the plates of this work were engraved by his own hand. Other engraved series of his productions are contained in Dr. Whitaker's 'History of Richmondshire,' 'The Rivers of England,' 'The Rivers of France,' 'England and Wales,' 'The Southern Coast,' 'Sir Walter Scott's Poems,' and some of Finden's beautiful works. The great secret of Turner's fame was his constant recourse to nature, and his wonderful activity and power of memory. He would walk from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, with his baggage at the end of a stick, sketching rapidly on his way all good pieces of composition, and marking effects with a power that fixed them in his mind with unerring truth at the happiest moment. He was also on the alert for any remarkable phenomena of nature; and among other admirable works painted 'The Pantheon the Morning after the Fire,' and 'The Burning of the Houses of Parliament.' He would often start off to the Continent, nobody knew when, and nobody knew where, until his labours came forth to illustrate some costly book—now to France, now to Venice, and, not unfrequently, he painted hisviews in oil on the spot. No artist ever applied himself more closely to his work than Turner. He never allowed any one to go into his studio, not even his oldest

friends and patrons; and when any of his pictures appeared on the walls of the Academy, no one knew, on account of his extreme reserve, when they had been painted. Among his brother artists he was perhaps the most intimate with Chantrey, from the circumstance of their having a kindred taste in sport as well as in art. They were both fond of fishing, and would angle together for hours. This was Turner's chief source of relaxation. Turner was a short, stout man, somewhat sailor-like, with a great deal of colour in his face. His conversation was sprightly, but desultory and disjointed. He enjoyed a joke, and was fond of dining out, but gave no dinners himself. No one ever visited him. This, coupled with the knowledge of his saving habits, and general love of money, led to his being considered a miser; but his will showed that he amassed riches for a noble purpose, nearly the whole of his fortune having been left for the foundation of almshouses for decayed oil-painters; though his intentions were partly thwarted by the unskilful manner in which the will was drawn. The oil-paintings in his possession, comprising from forty to fifty of his finest works, were left to the National Gallery. Two of them, 'The Building of Carthage,' and 'The Sun rising through a Mist,' he directed should be hung next to works by Claude. Among his other works in our national collection are the renowned 'Hannibal,' 'Hail, Rain, and Speed' (a night railway train), 'The Old Téméraire,' 'The Burial of Wilkie,' 'A Frosty Morning,' and his celebrated 'Death of Nelson,' the quarter-deck of the vessel filled with figures, which is the finest representation of a sea-fight that was ever painted. Turner had many very liberal patrons; and his pictures have found their way into some of our best private collections. He died at Chelsea 19 Dec., 1851, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the penultimate day of that month. For many years previous to his death he had lived in small lodgings in Chelsea, where he passed under an assumed name, and the only friend who was acquainted with his habitation was his legal adviser. Whatever exceptions may be taken to the eccentricities of some of Turner's later works, he is, beyond question, at the head of our landscape painters—greater than Wilson, greater than Gainsborough. Contrasted with the great masters of the continental school, he will be admitted as worthy to rank with Claude and Poussin; but he is more varied than either, giving us, as he does at times, pictures worthy of Cuyp and Vandervelde—which Claude and Poussin never attempted to supply.

TURNER, ROBERT, D.D., a native of Barnstaple, Devonshire, studied in the university of Oxford, but being strongly attached to the Catholic faith, he withdrew to the Continent. He taught the classics for several years in Rome; became rector of the university of Ingoldstadt; canon of Breslau, in Silesia; and secretary in the Latin tongue to Ferdinand of Gratz. He died at Gratz 24 Nov., 1599. Dr. Turner wrote in elegant Latin the lives of Edmund Campian, and Mary queen of Scots; 'Orationes 17,' Ingoldstadt, 1602; 'Tractatus 7,' Ingoldstadt, 1602; 'Epistolarum Centuriæ Duæ,' Ingoldstadt, 1602; 'Oratio et Epistola de Vita et Morte D. Martini à Schomberg Episcopi Eustad.,' Ingoldstadt, 1590; 'Oratio Funebris in Principem Estensem,' Antwerp, 1598.

TURNER, SHARON, an historian, born in London 24 Sept., 1768, was bred to the legal profession, an practised as an attorney in the metropolis, devoting his spare time to antiquarian studies, especially the history and language of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. In 1821 he retired from business, and thenceforward resided principally at Winchmore Hill. Among the eminent men whose friendship he enjoyed were Cumberland, Tobin, Charles Butler, Prince Hoare, Richard Duppa, Southey, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir Martin Shee. His great works are, the 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' 4 vols. 8vo., 1799-1805, 7th edition, 3 vols. 8vo., 1852; and a 'History of England in the Middle Ages, with a continuation to the death of Elizabeth,' 5 vols. 4to., 1814-29, 3rd edition, 9 vols. 8vo., 1839. Mr. Turner died in London 13 Feb., 1847.

TURNER, THOMAS HUDSON, an antiquary, born 1815, was brought up as a printer, but obtained a situation in the Public Record Office, and subsequently became secretary to the Archæological Institute. He edited a volume of 'Early Household Expenses,' printed for the Roxburghe Club; and brought out the first volume of a work on 'The Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages,' 1851. Died in London 17 Jan., 1852.

TURNER, WILLIAM, M.D., a native of Morpeth, Northumberland, became fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and entered into orders; but applied himself also to medicine and the study of plants. He espoused the reformed doctrines, for preaching which he was thrown into prison in the reign of Henry VIII. On regaining his liberty he went to Italy, where he took the degree of M.D. On the accession of Edward VI. he returned home, and was made dean of Wells; but when Mary came to the throne, he went to Germany, and remained there till her death. He then returned to his deanery; and died in London 7 July, 1568. He wrote a number of books against the Catholic religion, but is best known by his 'Herbal,' first printed in 1551. Dr. Turner has the distinction of being the earliest English writer who discovered learning and critical judgment in the knowledge of plants. One of his works bears this quaint title: 'A new boke of the natures and properties of all Wines that are commonlye vsed here in England, with a confutation of an errour of some men that holde that Rhennish and other small white wines ought not to be drunken of them that either haue or are in daunger of the stone, the reume, and diuers other diseases,' 1568.—*Athen. Cantab.*

TURNER, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Preston 25 Sept., 1800. Having held the charge of some important missions in the north of England, he was nominated the first bishop of Salford on the restoration of the hierarchy, and was consecrated at Salford by Cardinal Wiseman 25 July, 1851. Died 13 July, 1872.

TURSELLINUS, HORATIUS, a Jesuit, born at Rome 1545. He taught rhetoric, and became rector of the college of his order at his native place, where he died 1599. He wrote, in Latin, The Life of Xavier; History of Loretto; An Abridgement of Universal History; and a very valuable work on the Latin particles. Tursellinus was one of the best Latin scholars that have ever lived.

TURTON, THOMAS, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born in Yorkshire 1780, was educated at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Catharine Hall; Lucasian professor of mathematics (1822); and regius professor of divinity (1827). He was appointed dean of Peterborough 1830; dean of

Westminster 1842; bishop of Ely 1845; and died 7 Jan., 1864. Dr. Turton published, under the pseudonym of 'Crito Cantabrigiensis,' a learned 'Vindication of the Literary Character of Professor Porson from the Animadversions of Dr. Burgess, bishop of Salisbury, in various publications on 1st John, v. 7,' 8vo., Cambridge, 1827. Dr. Turton also wrote 'Natural Theology considered with reference to Lord Brougham's Discourse on that Subject,' 1836; 'The Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist considered, in reply to Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman's Argument from Scripture,' 1827; and 'Observations on Dr. Wiseman's Reply to the preceding work,' 1839.

TUSSER, THOMAS, an agricultural writer and poet, born about 1527 at Rivenhall, in Essex. He was at first a singing-boy at Wallingford, Berkshire, next at St. Paul's Cathedral; and afterwards a scholar at Eton, under Udall, whose severity he has recorded. From thence he removed to Cambridge; but soon left the university, and was employed at court, under the patronage of Lord Paget. He next became a farmer in Suffolk, besides which he was a chorister in Norwich Cathedral; but died in London in or shortly after April, 1580. He wrote, in verse, a work entitled 'Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry;' the best editions of which are those of 1580 and 1585.—*Athen. Cantab.*

TWEDDELL, JOHN, an accomplished scholar, born 1 June, 1769, at Threepwood, near Hexham, Northumberland. He was educated first at Hartforth School, in Yorkshire, next under Dr. Parr, and lastly at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in 1792. He gained prizes at the university for his compositions, which he published in 1794, with the title of 'Prolusiones Juveniles.' He became a student in the Temple; but in 1795 he set out on his travels, and died while at Athens 25 July, 1799. As it was known that he had amassed large materials for publication, the learned world anxiously expected the result of his labours; but, unfortunately, though his manuscripts were left in the care of the English ambassador at Constantinople, none of them came to the hands of his friends. A volume of his correspondence, with some of his remains, and a biographical memoir, appeared in 1815.

TWISS, HORACE, an English barrister, born 1787, sat for several years in the House of Commons, where he strenuously opposed the Reform Bill. After the close of his parliamentary career in 1837, finding his practice at the bar inadequate to his expectations, he accepted the post of 'summary writer' to the 'Times' newspaper. His literary fame will chiefly rest on his 'Life of Lord Eldon.' Mr. Twiss died 4 May, 1849.

TWYNE, JOHN, an antiquary, was born at Bolingdon, in Hampshire, and educated at New Hall, Oxford; on leaving which he became master of the school at Canterbury, where, in 1553, he served the office of mayor. Died 24 Nov., 1581. After his death was published his work, entitled 'De rebus Albionicis, Britannicis atque Anglicis commentariorum.' His grandson, *Brian Twyne*, born 1579, became a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and was appointed Greek reader. He was afterwards presented to the vicarage of Rye, in Sussex, and made keeper of the archives at Oxford, where he died 4 July, 1644. He wrote 'Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis Apologia;' and left large collections relative to the history of the university.

TWYSDEN, Sir ROGER, was born at East Peckham, Kent, 1597. His father, Sir William, accompanied James I. to England, and was created a baronet. Sir Roger, who was an excellent antiquary, suffered much for his loyalty during the Rebellion. Besides contributing to Philpot's Survey of Kent, and the publication of the 'Decem Scriptores,' he wrote a book entitled 'The Historical Defence of the Church of England.' His 'Certaine Considerations upon the Government of England,' edited by John Mitchell Kemble, M.A., was printed for the Camden Society 1849. Sir Roger died 7 July, 1672.

TYE, CHRISTOPHER, a musician and poet, is said by Fuller to have been a native of Westminster. He was musical preceptor to the children of Henry VIII.; and in 1545 was made doctor in that faculty at Cambridge. In the reign of Elizabeth he was appointed organist of the Chapel Royal; and he is also said to have been organist of Ely Cathedral. Dr. Cox, bishop of Ely, collated him to the rectory of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, and also to that of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, which latter benefice he resigned before March, 1570-1. Dr. Tye died in, or shortly before March, 1572-3. He composed church services and anthems of great merit, and published 'The Actes of the Apostles, translated into Englyshe Metre, wyth notes to eche Chapter, to synge and also to play,' 1553. A modern writer, referring to the music to this version, observes, 'There is such a graceful flow of melody pervading the composition, that the musician even of the nineteenth century listens to it with unabated delight. Much of it is worthy, as it is in the style of, its author's illustrious Italian contemporary, Palestrina.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

TYNDAL, WILLIAM, was probably born at North Nibley, Gloucestershire, 1484. He studied first at Magdalen Hall, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford; but being obliged to leave that university, on account of his opinions, he retired to Cambridge, where he took a degree. On entering into orders, he became a tutor in the family of Sir John Welch, near Bristol; but being obnoxious to the clergy, he withdrew to London, and next to Antwerp, where he translated the New Testament into English, with the assistance of John Fryth and William Roye. This version was printed in 1526; but Bishop Tunstal bought up all the copies that he could procure, and caused them to be burnt. By this means Tyndal was enabled to print a new edition in 1534; after which he began a translation of the Old Testament, but proceeded no further than the Pentateuch, in which he was assisted by Coverdale. Through the interference of the English Government, Tyndal was apprehended at Antwerp; and after eighteen months' confinement, was burnt at Vilvorde 6 Oct., 1536. His other writings are enumerated in Cooper's 'Athenæ Cantabrigienses.' A memorial was erected to the memory of Tyndal at Nibley Knoll, Gloucestershire, 6 Nov., 1866.

TYRIE, JAMES, a Scotch Jesuit, who died at Rome 20 March, 1597, æt. 54, wrote 'De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Scotiæ,' which was answered by Knox.

TYRTÆUS, a Greek poet, lived in the seventh century before the Christian era. He was a native of Miletus, but lived at Athens, where he wrote warlike songs. The Spartans having applied to

the Athenians for a general, the latter, out of ridicule, sent them Tyrtæus. The animating music, however, introduced by him, had such an effect upon the soldiers, that they gained a complete victory over the Messenians; on which account the martial airs of Tyrtæus were constantly played in the Lacedemonian army, as long as that republic existed. His poems were printed by Frobeinus in 1532.

TYRWHITT, THOMAS, was the son of Dr. Tyrwhitt, canon of Windsor, and born 29 March, 1730. He was educated at Eton, and next at Queen's College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship of Merton College. On leaving the university he became clerk of the House of Commons; but in 1768 he resigned that situation, and devoted the rest of his life to literature. Died 15 Aug., 1786. His principal works are, Observations on some Passages in Shakspere; Fragmenta duo Plutarchi; The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, in 4 vols. 8vo., and 2 vols. 4to.; Dissertatio de Babrio, Fabularum Æsopicarum scriptore; Notes on Euripides; Poems, supposed to have been written at Bristol in the fifteenth century, by Rowley and others, with a preface and glossary, to which volume he afterwards added an appendix, proving that the poems were written by Chatterton; De Lapidibus, poema Orpheo, Græce et Lat.; Conjecturæ in Strabonem; A newly discovered oration of Isæus against Menecles. Mr. Tyrwhitt left materials for a new edition of Aristotle's Poetics, which being committed to the care of Drs. Burgess and Randolph, were published by them.

TYSON, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., was born at Bristol in 1649, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of master of arts, but took that of doctor of medicine at Cambridge 1680. Soon after this he became a member of the College of Physicians, as he already was of the Royal Society. He was also chosen physician to Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals, and died 1 Aug., 1708. Dr. Tyson published, 'The Anatomy of a Porpoise;' 'The Anatomy of a Pigmy, compared with that of a Monkey, an Ape, and a Man, with a philosophical discourse, concerning the Pigmés of the Ancients.'

TYSON, MICHAEL, was born at Stamford 1740. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and in 1776 rector of Lambourne, in Essex. Died 3 May, 1780. Mr. Tyson wrote some poems, and two papers in the Archæologia; but he is principally noticed for his skill in drawing and etching.

TYSSENS, PETER, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp 1625, became director of the Academy there, and died 1692. His sons, *Nicholas* (b. 1660; d. 1719) and *Augustine* (b. 1662; d. 1722), were also celebrated artists.

TYTLER, ALEXANDER FRASER, commonly called Lord Woodhouselee, son of William Tytler, the historian, was born at Edinburgh 15 Oct., 1747. He was admitted an advocate; became professor of universal history and Roman antiquities in the university of Edinburgh; was appointed judge-admiral of Scotland 1790; and in 1802 was raised to the bench of the court of session, when he took the title of Lord Woodhouselee. He died at Edinburgh 5 Jan., 1813. His works consist of a supplementary volume to Lord Kames's 'Dictionary of Decisions;' 'Elements of General History' (1801; new edition with continuation 1861); 'Essay on the Principles of Translation;' a new edition of Derham's 'Physico-Theology;' and 'Memoirs of Henry Home Lord Kames,' 2 vols., 1807.

TYTLER, PATRICK FRASER, son of Lord Woodhouselee, was born at Edinburgh 30 Aug., 1791, became an advocate, and for some years held the office of king's counsel in exchequer, but eventually abandoned the law in order to pursue a literary career. He published biographies of the Admirable Crichton, Sir Thomas Craig of Riccarton, Wickliffe, Henry VIII., and Sir Walter Raleigh; 'Lives of Scottish Worthies;' and, above all, 'The History of Scotland,' 9 vols., 1828-43. The last-named work procured a government pension of £200 per annum for its author, who died at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, 24 Dec., 1849.

TYTLER, WILLIAM, an historical writer, born at Edinburgh 24 Oct., 1711. He was educated at the High School, and next at the university of Edinburgh; after which he studied the law, and became a writer to the signet, in which profession he continued to his death, 12 Sept., 1792. He published 'An Enquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots,' and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, of which he was vice-president, 'A Dissertation on the Marriage of Mary to the Earl of Bothwell.' His other works are, Poetical Remains of James I. of Scotland, with the life of the author; a Dissertation on Scottish Music; and some miscellaneous papers.

TZETZES, JOHN, a grammarian of Constantinople in the twelfth century. He was a general scholar and a severe critic. His Commentaries upon Lycophron's Alexandria were published by Archbishop Potter. He also wrote 'Chiliades,' or miscellaneous histories in verse; Scholia upon Hesiod; epigrams; grammatical pieces, &c., printed at Basle 1546.

U.

UBALDINI, PETRUCCIO, an illuminator on vellum, was a native of Florence. He came to England in the reign of Elizabeth; and there are some pieces of his in the British Museum. He wrote 'Scotiæ descriptio a Deidonensi quodam facto, A.D. 1550, et per Petruccium Ubaldinum' (Antwerp 1588); but his principal literary performance is entitled 'Le Vite delle Donne illustri del regno d'Inghilherra, e del Regno di Scotia,' 1591. His 'Vita di Carlo Magno' was the first Italian book printed in England (1581).

UDALL, NICHOLAS, a dramatist, born in Hampshire 1506. He became fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and master of Eton School, where he was a most severe disciplinarian. He held also the living of Braintree, Essex, and in 1552 was presented to that of Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight. It appears that he removed from Eton to the mastership of Westminster School. Died 1564. His school books were often printed; but he is now chiefly remembered as the author of 'Ralph Royster Doyster,' the first regular comedy in the English language. It was certainly in existence as early as 1551. The best edition is that prepared for the Shakspere Society by William Durrant Cooper, 1847.

UDINO, Giovanni da. *See* JOHN OF UDINO.

UHLAND, JOHANN LUDWIG, a German poet, and one of the founders of the romantic school,

born 26 April, 1787, at Tübingen. In 1810 he visited Paris, where he applied himself to the study of the old French poets. After his return home, Uhland was employed in the department of the minister of justice in Würtemburg, and was elected to the second chamber in 1816. He became professor at Tübingen in 1829, but resigned his post in consequence of not being admitted to the chamber. After the crisis of March, 1848, the discarded name of Uhland again assumed political weight, and the Würtemburg ministry having sent him as a delegate to Frankfort, he took part in the reorganisation of the congress. He died at Tübingen 13 Nov., 1862. When Uhland wrote his early poems he sought for the materials among the traditions of all the nations of the west of Europe, investing them, however, with the pure German character and expression. Uhland was quite as much of a politician as a poet, and entered strongly into the various phases of politics that in turn agitated the German people. His principal works are, 'Ernest, Duke of Suabia,' a tragedy; 'Louis the Bavarian,' a drama; 'Dramatic Poems;' and 'Walter of the Vogelweide.' Several of his ballads, 'The Black Knight,' 'The Castle by the Sea,' &c., are familiar to English readers by the translations in Longfellow's 'Hyperion.' A translation of some of his poems, with a memoir by A. Platt, was published in English. 'The Songs and Ballads of Uhland,' translated by the Rev. Walter William Skeat, appeared in 1864.

ULLMANN, KARL, a German divine, born at Epfenbach, in Baden, 15 March, 1796, was educated at Morbach and Heidelberg until 1812. He was appointed professor of theology in the university of Heidelberg in 1821; professor to the university of Halle in 1829; resigned his professorship at Halle in 1836, and returned to Heidelberg, where he taught theology, and wrote, among other works, one, in 1838, directed against the theory and teachings of Strauss. In 1853 he was nominated an Evangelical prelate and a member of the Upper Church Council in Heidelberg. His theological works, which are numerous, went through several editions, and many of them were translated into Dutch, English, Danish, and French. After 1853 Ullmann took an active part in the movement for the promotion of Christian union among the Evangelical sects in Baden, and in the attempts to improve the social position of the Christian ministry. Died 12 Jan., 1865.

ULLOA, Don ANTONIO DE, a mathematician, born at Seville 12 Jan., 1716. He was in the marine service, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general, with the order of St. Jago. In 1735 he was appointed, with Don George Juan, to go to South America to measure a degree of the meridian. On their return in 1745 the ship was taken by the English, and while Don Ulloa was in this country he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He afterwards published an account of his voyage, which has been badly translated into English. In 1755 he went again to South America, of which voyage some particulars were printed in 1772. Died 3 July, 1795.

ULPHILAS, a Gothic bishop in the fourth century, who obtained leave from the Emperor Valens that his countrymen should settle in Thrace, on condition that the bishop himself embraced the Arian creed. He translated the Gospels into the Gothic language; of which there is an edition published by Lye, at Oxford, 1750. Another portion of Ulphilas's Version of the New Testament has been printed by Knitel, at Wolfenbüttel.

ULPIANUS, DOMITIUS, a celebrated jurist, who was tutor, and afterwards secretary, to the Emperor Alexander Severus. He was raised to the rank of prefect of the prætorium; but he disgraced himself by his persecution of the Christians; and his oppresssions were so great, that the soldiers of the prætorian guard put him to death A.D. 228. His 'Commentaries on Demosthenes,' written in Greek, are extant. The titles of above thirty other works by him are recorded, among them a 'Digest,' in forty-eight books, which is said to have been the basis of the 'Digest' of Justinian: of all these productions nothing is now extant except twenty-nine chapters of a work entitled 'Regulæ Juris.'

ULUG-BEIGH, a Tartar prince, was the grandson of Tamerlane, and born in 1393. He entered upon the government at the age of fourteen years, and distinguished himself by his love of letters. He applied himself chiefly to astronomy, and founded at Samarcand a college and an observatory. He made numerous observations on the heavenly bodies, and invited to his dominions learned men from all parts of the world. This prince had, however, the failing of putting faith in judicial astrology, which cost him his life; for having cast the nativity of Abdollatif, his eldest son, and finding that he would prove a dangerous character, he chose his younger son, Abdallazzi, for his successor. A rebellion was the consequence, and Ulug-Beigh fell by the hands of Abdollatif in 1449. Greaves published, in Latin, his 'Tractatus de Epochis Gentium Orientalium,' etc., 1650; his 'Tabula Geographica de Situ quarundam regionum; Longitudines centum Stellarum;' and, in 1665, Dr. Hyde published at Oxford another work of his, entitled 'Tabulæ Longitudinum et Latitudinum Stellarum fixarum.'

UPTON, JAMES, born at Winslow, Cheshire, 1670, was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge; became master of the grammar-school at Taunton, Somersetshire; besides which he held the livings of Brimpton and Monk Silver, in that county. Died 13 Aug., 1749. He published, Aristotle de Arte Poetica; 'Dionysius Halicarnassensis de Structura Orationis;' an edition of Ascham's Schoolmaster; and 'Novus Historiarum Fabellarumque Delectus.' His son, *John Upton*, born at Taunton, 1707, became fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; afterwards prebendary of Rochester, and rector of Great Rissington, in Gloucestershire; and died 9 Dec., 1760. He published an edition of Arrian's Epictetus; another of Spenser's Faerie Queen; and 'Observations on Shakspere.'

URBAN I. succeeded Pope Calixtus I. 13 Oct., 222, and was beheaded for the Christian faith 23 May, 250.

URBAN II., *Odo*, a Frenchman, succeeded Pope Victor III. 12 March, 1088; died 29 July, 1099.

URBAN III., *Lambert Crivelli*, after being archbishop of Milan, was elected Pope 25 Nov., 1185, and died 29 Oct., 1187.

URBAN IV., *Jacques Pantaleon*, a native of Troyes, in Champagne, became patriarch of Jerusalem; was elected Pope 25 Aug., 1261; died 20 Oct., 1264.

URBAN V., a Frenchman, succeeded Pope Innocent VI. 27 Oct., 1362; died at Avignon 19 Dec., 1370.

URBAN VI., a Neapolitan, and archbishop of Bari, was elected Pope, though not a cardinal, during a kind of popular sedition, 8 April, 1378. The cardinals soon after elected Cardinal Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII.; and this proved the beginning of a long and lamentable schism. Urban VI. died 15 Oct., 1389.

URBAN VII., *John Baptist Castagna*, a Roman, succeeded Pope Sixtus V., but died, thirteen days after his election, 27 Sept., 1590.

URBAN VIII., *Maffeo Barberini*, was born at Florence 1568. He was educated under the Jesuits, and studied the law at Pisa; after which he entered into orders, and, in 1606, attained the rank of cardinal. In 1623 he was elected to the papal chair, in which station he displayed great zeal against the Jansenists; but he was a patron of learning, and founded the college 'De propaganda fide.' He created no fewer than seventy-four cardinals. He died 29 July, 1644. His Latin poems were printed at Paris in 1642, folio; and at Oxford in 1726, 8vo.

URE, ANDREW, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent chemist, born at Glasgow 17 May, 1778, studied at the university of his native town and at Edinburgh. In 1804 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Andersonian university, and subsequently he resided several years at Glasgow Observatory. In 1821 he published his famous 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' of which many editions have since appeared. This work procured him the friendship of Sir Humphry Davy, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. E. D. Clarke. Dr. Ure, who was a member of many learned societies, came in 1830 to reside in London, where he died 2 Jan., 1857. His 'Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines' is a valuable work, and has been translated into the principal languages of Europe. Dr. Ure's name is associated with some original and remarkable researches, but he is chiefly distinguished in the annals of science by his success in the application of chemistry to the arts and to manufactures.

URQUHART, Sir THOMAS, of Cromartie, a quaint old Scotch writer, who is chiefly known by his translation of Rabelais. He was a cavalry officer among the followers of Charles II., and was present at the battle of Worcester (1651), relative to which he published a curious piece entitled 'Εκσκυβαλαύρον; or the Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel, found in the kennel of Worcester Streets the day after the Fight, and six before the Autumnal Equinox, anno 1651, serving in this Place to frontal a Vindication of the Honour of Scotland from that infamy whereunto the rigid Presbyterian Party of that Nation, out of their Covetousness and Ambition, most dissembledly hath involved it.' He was also the author of a work on Trigonometry; 'Introduction to the Universal Language,' 1653; and a Genealogy of the Urquhart Family; which, with other tracts by him, were printed at Edinburgh 1782.

URRY, JOHN, an ingenious critic, born, it is supposed, in the north of England. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he engaged in an edition of Chaucer, part of which only he lived to accomplish; but the work was published in a splendid folio, in 1721, with his portrait prefixed, and an elaborate preface, from which it appears that he died in March, 1714, aged 51.

URSINUS, FULVIUS, a learned writer, the illegitimate son of a knight of Malta, was born at Rome 1529. He was abandoned by his father, but found a patron in Gentilio Delfini, a canon of Lateran, who gave him a good education, and procured him preferment. He was particularly skilful in ascertaining the antiquity of manuscripts, but would never discover his method to any person. He died in May, 1600. His works are, De Familiis Romanis; notes on the Roman Classics; 'Imagines Virorum illustrium et eruditorum,' etc.

URSULA (ST.), virgin and martyr, was, according to the most commonly received opinion, the daughter of a British prince. She quitted her native country, with a number of other virgins, to escape from the barbarities of the pagan Saxons; but on their arrival in the neighbourhood of Cologne they fell into the hands of the Huns, who massacred them about the year 453. On the spot where they were buried a church was erected, which was very celebrated a century later, when St. Cunibert occupied the see of Cologne. The blessed Angelo di Merici founded in 1537 the order of Ursuline nuns, who devote themselves to the education of girls, and who derive their appellation from their patroness St. Ursula. Festival, Oct. 21.

USHER, JAMES, was born at Dublin 4 Jan., 1580. His father was one of the six clerks in chancery, and his mother the daughter of James Stanyhurst, recorder of Dublin, and speaker of the Irish House of Commons. He was taught to read by two aunts, who were both blind, but had a great knowledge of the Scriptures. He was next put under the care of two Scotch gentlemen, who kept a school at Dublin, where they were the secret agents of James VI. In 1593 Usher became the first student of Trinity College, Dublin, where he laid so strong a foundation of knowledge that in his nineteenth year he held a dispute with Fitz-Simons, a celebrated Jesuit, then a prisoner in Dublin. Usher was, at this time, fellow of his college; and in 1601 he received ordination from his uncle, the archbishop of Armagh. Two years afterwards he came to England to purchase books for the college library, and, during his absence, his mother became a convert to the Catholic faith, which gave him great trouble. On his return he was made professor of divinity; besides which he held the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1612 he took his doctor's degree, and soon after published 'De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu.' In 1615 he was employed to draw up the articles for the Irish Church, which passed the convocation, though the doctrine of predestination was asserted in them in the strongest terms. In 1620 he was consecrated bishop of Meath, whence, in the last year of King James, he was translated to Armagh. The primate kept up an extensive correspondence with men of learning in all parts of Europe; and he employed persons to visit the East for the purchase of manuscripts. Two of the most valuable of these acquisitions were a copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and one of the Old Testament in Syriac. In 1639 he printed his 'Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates.' When the Rebellion broke out in Ireland he was plundered of everything except his library, which he conveyed to England, where the king gave him the bishopric of Carlisle; but the troubles that followed rendered it of no benefit. The archbishop then

resided at Oxford, where he frequently preached before the king, and published the epistles of Polycarp and Ignatius, the manuscripts of which had been recovered by his diligence. In 1646 he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's Inn, where he officiated eight years, and then retired on account of his infirmities. From that time he lived wholly with the countess of Peterborough, partly at her house in London, and partly at Reigate, in Surrey, where he died 21 March, 1655-6. His body was interred, with great pomp, in Westminster Abbey, by the orders of Cromwell, who, however, threw all the expense on the primate's family. His principal works, in addition to those already mentioned, are, Goteschalci et Predestinarianæ Controversiæ ab eo motæ historiæ; Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge; Tracts on Episcopacy; The Power of the Prince, and the Obedience of the Subject; Annals of the Old and New Testament; De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbolo; Dissertatio de Macedonum et Asianorum anno solari dissertatio; De Græca Septuaginta Interpretum verum Syntagma; Chronologia Sacra; and collection of letters, to and from the archbishop, with his life, by Dr. Parr, folio. The volume entitled 'A Body of Divinity,' printed in 1654, folio, was compiled, without his consent, from his sermons and notes. His library, after being much pillaged, was given to Trinity College, Dublin.

USHER, JAMES, a Catholic writer, born in the county of Dublin in 1720. He was first a farmer, next a linendraper, and afterwards a priest. He then settled at Kensington, where he kept a school, and died 1772. Mr. Usher wrote 'Clio, or a Discourse on Taste;' 'An Introduction to the Theory of the Human Mind,' and some pamphlets.

UTENHOVIUS, CHARLES, an eminent scholar, born at Ghent 1536. He studied at Paris; after which he visited England, where he received many marks of favour from Queen Elizabeth. He finally settled at Cologne, and died there 1 August, 1600. His principal works are, Epistolarum Centuria; Carmina Græco dedita; Epithalamia Græca et Latina; Mythologia Æsopica.

UVEDALE, ROBERT, a botanist, born in Westminster 1642. He received his education under Dr. Busby, at Westminster School, from whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of doctor of laws in 1682. He was at this time master of the grammar-school at Enfield; where he cultivated a curious garden, in which, among other exotics, was the cedar of Libanus, measuring twelve feet in girth. Dr. Uvedale was one of the translators of Plutarch's Lives, in the version by Dryden and others. Died 1722.

UWINS, THOMAS, R.A., an English painter, surveyor of pictures to the queen, &c., born in London 1782; died at Staines 25 August, 1857.

V.

VAGA, PERINO DEL, an eminent painter, whose real name was Pietro Buonaccorsi, was born at Florence 1500. He was admitted into the school of several artists, and at length was taken to Rome by Vaga, a Florentine painter, whose name he adopted. There he acquired so much skill, that Giulio Romano and Penni spoke of him to their master, Raphael, and that great man gave him employment in his loggie under Giovanni da Udine. He there worked in stucco and grotesque ornaments, and also painted some historical pieces. In 1523 the plague drove him from Rome to Florence, where he made cartoons for some great works which he did not stay to execute. Returning to Rome, he attached himself to Giulio Romano and Penni, and married the sister of the latter; and the three artists painted in concert at the Vatican. After the sack of Rome in 1527 he withdrew to Genoa, where he was hospitably received by Prince Doria, who gave him employment. Intending to settle at Pisa, he took a house there, and began to work upon the decoration of the dome of the cathedral; but he returned to Genoa, and eventually to Rome, where he was employed by the Pope in several works. At length he became the first painter in that capital, all the great undertakings being entrusted to him. Died 1547.

VAHL, MARTIN, born at Bergen, Norway, 10 Oct., 1749; became professor of botany at Copenhagen; published 'Flora Danica,' and other botanical works; died 24 Sept., 1804.

VAILLANT, JEAN FOY, a medallist, born at Beauvais 24 May, 1632, took the degree of doctor of physic, but quitted that profession for the study of antiquities, and was employed by Colbert to travel in quest of medals for the royal cabinet. In 1674 he sailed from Marseilles to Italy, but was taken by the Algerines, and kept in slavery about five months, when he obtained his liberty, and twenty medals which had been taken from him. On his voyage home, the ship was chased by another corsair, and Vaillant, dreading the loss of his medals, swallowed them. A sudden gale of wind, however, carried the vessel safe from the enemy, and he landed with his cargo, of which he was cleared in the course of nature. After this, he made another voyage as far as Persia. Died 23 Oct., 1706. His works on numismatics are numerous and valuable. His son, *Jean François Foy Vaillant* (b. 1665; d. 17 Nov., 1708), was also a clever numismatist, and wrote several treatises on medallic history.

VAILLANT, SÉBASTIEN, a botanist, born at Vigny, near Pontoise, 26 May, 1669. He was first a musician, next a surgeon, and afterwards secretary to Fagon, physician to Louis XIV. By the interest of his patron he became director of the Royal Garden, where he was made professor and demonstrator of plants. He was also keeper of the Cabinet of Drugs, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. His works are, Remarks on Tournefort's Institutions; Essay on the Structure of Flowers, 'Botanicon Parisiense.' Died 26 May, 1722.

VAISSETTE, JOSEPH, an historian, born 1685, at Gaillac, in Agenois. He was first a lawyer, and afterwards a Benedictine, in the abbey of St. Germain des Prés, where he died 10 April, 1756. He wrote the 'History of Languedoc;' a 'Universal Geography;' and a treatise on the 'Origin of the French Monarchy.'

VALCKENAER, LODEWIJK CASPER, a Dutch Hellenist, born at Leeuwarden, in Friesland, 1715; became professor of Greek at Franeker 1741; professor of Greek and archæology at Leyden 1755; died 15 March, 1785. He edited various Greek authors, and his 'Diatribe in Euripidis Perditorum Dramatum Reliquias' is one of the

most masterly treatises ever written on matters of classical antiquity. His son, *Jan Valckenaer*, born at Leyden 1759, became professor of jurisprudence, first at Franeker, and afterwards at Utrecht (1787). On 6 Feb., 1793, Valckenaer, together with other representatives of the Dutch patriots, presented himself at the bar of the French National Assembly, and requested them to send an army into Holland to support his party against the Orange party, which was upheld by the arms of Prussia. In 1795 a French army under Pichegru marched into the Netherlands, when Valckenaer returned to his native land, and was appointed professor of public law at Leyden. After being sent on several embassies by the Batavian Republic, he died at Haarlem 25 Jan., 1821.

VALDÈS, JUAN, a Spanish heretic, born at Cuença about 1495, was bred a lawyer, and received the honour of knighthood from the emperor Charles V. He is supposed to have imbibed the opinions of Luther during a tour in Germany, after which he resided in Italy, and chiefly at Naples, where he was secretary to the king. In that city he communicated his opinions to several persons of both sexes, and some of high rank, who held secret religious meetings—among these were Peter Martyr and Ochinus. The number of his followers became considerable, and at length attracted the notice of the Inquisition, which employed its usual methods in the suppression of heresy; and some of the reformers took refuge in foreign countries, while the majority retracted their opinions. Valdés himself died at Naples in 1540. He wrote commentaries on the Scriptures, but is best known by his 'Considerations on a Religious Life,' which was translated into English by Nicholas Ferrar, and printed at Oxford 1638. An eulogistic account of Valdés', 'Life and Writings,' by Benjamin B. Wiffen, together with a translation, by John T. Betts, of his 'Hundred and Ten Considerations,' was published at London in 1865. Mr. Wiffen had previously brought out a translation of Valdés' 'Alfabeto Christiano' (1847, and again 1861).

VALDEZ, JUAN ANTONIO MELENDEZ, called the Spanish Anacreon, was born of a noble family at Ribera del Fresno, in Estremadura, 11 March, 1754, and educated at Salamanca, where he took the degree of doctor of laws, and became professor of belles lettres. In 1780 his 'Panegyric on a Country Life' was crowned by the Spanish Academy. Some time after he gained another prize by his 'Bathyllus.' In 1789 he was appointed a judge at Saragossa, and in 1797 was called to the capital to take the office of advocate-general. Afterwards he was made councillor of state, and director-general of public instruction. He died at Montpellier, in France, 24 May, 1817. The most popular of his poems is 'Camacho's Wedding.'

VALENS, FLAVIUS, emperor, was son of Gratian, and born in Pannonia 328; his brother Valentinian associated him in the empire of the East 364; he was defeated by the Goths in a battle near Adrianople, and wounded in his retreat; his men put him into a house which the enemy set fire to, and he perished in the flames A.D. 378.

VALENTINE, a Roman, who succeeded Pope Eugenius II., and died 21 Sept., 827, forty days after his election.

VALENTINIAN I., emperor, was the eldest son of Gratian, and was born 321. He kept the government of the West to himself, having given the East to his brother Valens after Jovian's death in 364. He overthrew the Germans, and suppressed an insurrection of his subjects; he was a man of wonderful parts, but his anger was almost madness. The Quadi having sent to him for peace, he fell into such a rage at the awkward mien of the ambassadors, that his passion broke a blood-vessel in his body, of which he died A.D. 375.

VALENTINIAN II. succeeded his father, the preceding emperor, at the age of five years; but he was deprived of his throne by Maximus. Theodosius, emperor of the East, took his part, and having conquered Maximus, placed the young monarch on his throne: he was some time after strangled by one of his officers named Artogastes: this happened in 392. He was an amiable prince, and studied to copy the virtues of his benefactor, Theodosius, which made his death to be generally lamented.

VALENTINIAN III. was son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great. He obtained the imperial robe in 423, at the age of six years, under the management of his mother. When he came to take the reins of government he plunged himself into all manner of extravagance and oppression; and was murdered A.D. 455.

VALERIANUS, PUBLIUS LICINIUS, a Roman, who was proclaimed emperor by his soldiers in Rhœtia in 254. Before this he was distinguished by many virtues, but afterwards he sank into indolence and contempt. He associated to himself his son Gallienus in the government, and persecuted the Christians, whom he had at first tolerated; he made war on the Goths and Scythians with some success, but was unfortunate in an expedition against Sapor, king of Persia, who carried him to his capital in triumph, and treated him with great indignity, after which he ordered him to be flayed alive, and his body to be rubbed with salt, in which dreadful state he expired A.D. 260.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, a Latin historian, was a native of Rome, and lived in the reign of Tiberius, to whom he dedicated his work, 'Libri novem factorum dictorumque memorabilium;' the first printed edition of which is that of Mentz, in 1471; and the best that of Kapp, 8vo., Leipsic, 1782.

VALESIUS, HENRY, or *Henri de Valois*, a learned writer, born at Paris 10 Sept., 1603. He studied under Petavius and Sirmond; after which he applied himself to the law, and frequented the bar for seven years, when the death of his father enabled him to follow his inclination to literary pursuits. After publishing some learned works, particularly the 'Excerpta' from the Greek historians, made by the emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and an edition of 'Ammianus Marcellinus,' he was employed in printing the Ecclesiastical Historians, with notes, which he accomplished in a manner that gave universal satisfaction. In 1660 he was appointed historiographer of France; and, in 1662, he became blind, notwithstanding which he married a young woman, by whom he had seven children. He died 7 May, 1676. His brother, *Adrien de Valois*, born at Paris 14 Jan., 1607, was also honoured with the title of historiographer of France, and died 2 July, 1692. His principal works are, 'Gesta Francorum,' and 'Notitia Galliarum.'

VALETTE, JEAN PARISAT DE LA, born 1494, was chosen grand-master of the knights of Malta 1577, and bravely defended the island against the attacks of Solyman the Magnificent, and an army of

80,000 men. After a siege of four months, and the loss of 20,000 men, the Turks retreated in dismay, and the Maltese raised anew, from its ruins, their demolished city, to which they gave the name of their heroic defender. This great patriot died 21 Aug., 1568.

VALLA, Lorenzo, a learned writer, born at Rome in 1407, according to Drakenborch, though some writers place that event five years later. He read lectures on rhetoric at Pavia, and next at Milan, where he was patronised by Alphonsus, king of Arragon and Naples, who employed him to write the life of his father Ferdinand, and protected him from the Inquisition when that tribunal was about to punish him for heresy. Valla also found a powerful friend in Pope Nicholas V., who invited him to Rome, where he was made professor of rhetoric, and received a pension. He afterwards became a canon of St. John Lateran, and secretary and apostolical writer to the Pope. He died in 1457 or 1465. Valla was a man of great genius and erudition, but arrogant and quarrelsome. His principal works are, a Latin translation of Homer; notes on Livy; a translation of Thucydides; another of Herodotus; illustrations of the New Testament; and, above all the rest, his 'Elegantiæ Linguæ Latinæ,' printed at Rome in 1471, at Paris in 1542, and many times since.

VALLANCEY, Charles, LL.D., a Celtic scholar, born in England 1721, embraced the military profession, and after being quartered for several years at Gibraltar, he was transferred to Ireland, where he obtained a commission in the corps of engineers. He now became settled, and devoted himself to the study of the Irish language, topography, and antiquities. For a survey which he made of the island, George III. gave him £1000, and an extraordinary allowance of 15s. a day. At this time he was a lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently he attained the rank of general. His principal performance is 'A Grammar of the Irish Language' (1773, and again 1781). He was also the author of 'An Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Language,' which he traces to the Phœnician; and he likewise published a periodical work in 2 vols., entitled 'Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis.' After this he undertook the task of compiling an Irish Dictionary. He received his doctor's degree from Trinity College, Dublin. Died at Dublin 8 Aug., 1812.

VALLE, Pietro Della, a traveller, born in Rome, 2 April, 1586. He set out for the East in 1614, and did not return till 1626. He died 20 April, 1652. The Italian account of his travels in Egypt, Turkey, Persia, and India, was printed in 1662. It has been translated into French, Dutch, German, and English.

VALLISNIERI, Antonio, a physician, was born in Modena 3 May, 1661. He became professor of medicine at Padua, physician to the emperor, and a chevalier. Died 12 Jan., 1730. His works on natural history and physic were printed at Venice in 3 vols. fol., 1733.

VALOIS, Adrien, and Henri de. *See* Valesius.

VALPY, Edward, D.D., a classical scholar, born 1764, after being engaged in tuition for many years at Reading School, under his brother, Dr. Richard Valpy, was elected in 1810 high master of Norwich School, which he raised to an unprecedented height of prosperity. He also held the rectory of All Saints, Thwaite, and the vicarage of St. Mary's Walsham, Norfolk. Died at Yarmouth 15 April, 1832. Dr. Valpy, who graduated B.D. at Cambridge 1810, published 'Elegantiæ Latinæ; or rules and exercises illustrative of the Elegancies of Latin Prose,' 1803, 11th edit. 1837; and 'The Greek Testament,' with English notes, 3 vols. 8vo., 1815.

VALPY, Richard, D.D., a distinguished scholar, was born at Jersey 7 Dec., 1754. From one of the foundation schools in his native island he was removed at the age of ten to the college of Valognes, in Normandy, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language. At fifteen he was sent to the grammar-school of Southampton, and thence was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. Having taken orders, he removed first to Bury St. Edmunds, and afterwards, in 1781, to Reading, where he had been unanimously elected head master of the school founded by King Henry VII. In this new sphere Dr. Valpy spent most of his subsequent life; so much, indeed, that his name is identified with the school and town in which he lived. To elevate the school was the first wish of his youth, and the last object of his age. In the midst of business he found leisure to compose a series of elementary works on almost every branch of education. The great object of all his endeavours was to facilitate the attainment of learning. With this view he devoted himself to the Greek, the Latin, and the French languages in succession. With reference to the two former, he published in English his Greek and Latin grammars, which, being the first popular works of the kind, produced a great change in the education of youth. About six months previous to his death Dr. Valpy resigned his mastership, to which he had the satisfaction of seeing his son, the Rev. Frederick Valpy, unanimously elected. He died at Kensington 28 March, 1836.

VALSALVA, Antonio Maria, a physician, born at Imola 17 Jan., 1666; became professor of anatomy at Bologna, and practised there with great reputation till his death, on 2 Feb., 1723. His Anatomical Dissertations were published in Latin at Venice, 1740; but his principal work is his Anatomy of the Ear, 'De Aure humana,' the best edition of which is that by the celebrated Morgagni, Valsalva's favourite pupil.

VANBRUGH, Sir John, a poet and architect, born in London 1666. His father was comptroller of the treasury-chamber under Charles II., and his mother the daughter of Sir Dudley Carleton. At an early age he had an ensign's commission, though it does not appear that he remained long in the army. In 1697 he brought out his comedy of 'The Relapse,' which was followed the next year by the 'Provoked Wife,' and 'Æsop.' Vanbrugh now associated with Betterton and Congreve in building a theatre in the Haymarket, which was opened in 1707; but the speculation did not answer the expectations of the proprietors. Here Vanbrugh produced his 'Confederacy,' a comedy, the dramatic merit of which could not atone for its licentiousness. In the latter part of his life he was sorry for that immorality in his scenes which laid him open to the censure of Jeremy Collier. It is not known when or how he began to be an architect; but notwithstanding the ridicule thrown upon him by the wits, competent judges allow that he had both science and taste, of which the buildings of Blenheim and Castle-Howard are proofs.

In 1704 Vanbrugh was appointed Clarenceux king-at-arms, and in 1714 he was knighted; soon after which he was made comptroller of the royal works, and surveyor of the hospital at Greenwich. Died 26 March, 1725–6.

VAN BUREN. *See* BUREN.

VANCOUVER, GEORGE, a captain in the British navy, author of a 'Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World,' in the years 1790-95; was born about 1750, and died 10 May, 1798.

VAN DALE, ANTON, a physician, was born in Holland Nov. 1638. He was bred to merchandise, which he relinquished for literature; and he also became a preacher among the Mennonites, or Baptists; but afterwards he studied medicine, and became physician to the hospital at Haerlem, where he died 28 Nov., 1708. His works are, Dissertations on the Heathen Oracles, in Latin, of which Fontenelle published an abstract in French; Origin and Progress of Idolatry; 'Dissertatio super Aristeas, de 70 interpretibus.'

VANDAMME, DOMINIQUE JOSEPH, comte de Hunebourg, a French general, born at Cassel (France) 5 Nov., 1771. After having distinguished himself in the wars of the Republic and of the Empire he was entrusted with the command of an army corps in Saxony (1813), and was vanquished and taken prisoner at Kulm. During the Hundred Days he became a peer of France. After the Restoration he left France, but returned in 1824. Died 15 July, 1830.

VANDERANUS. *See* AA, VAN DER.

VANDERBANK, PETER, an engraver, was born at Paris 1649, and came to England about 1674. He was deservedly admired for the softness of his prints, some of which are of an uncommon size. These, though they helped to increase his reputation, helped also to ruin him, as the profit on their sale was by no means commensurate with the time and expense he bestowed upon them. The most valuable of his works is his excellent print of Christ praying in the Garden, after Sebastian Bourdon. Vanderbank died in London 1697.

VAN DER DOES. *See* DOES.

VANDER HELST. *See* HELST.

VANDER MEULEN. *See* MEULEN.

VANDER NEER. *See* NEER.

VANDERVELDE, WILLEM, *The Old*, a marine painter, born at Leyden 1610. He was brought up to a seafaring life; but having also a talent for painting, he employed his pencil on the objects to which he had been accustomed, and became a very neat and accurate designer of shipping. So attached was he to his art, that, in order to be a near spectator of sea-engagements, he hired a light vessel, in which he approached both friends and enemies to sketch all the incidents of the action upon the spot; and in this manner he is said to have been an observer of the battle between the duke of York and Opdam, and the memorable three days' engagement between Monk and De Ruyter. Expecting greater encouragement in England than in his own country, he came to London, where he was favourably received by Charles II., and taken into his service. He repaid this favour more gratefully than patriotically, by conducting, as it is said, the English fleet to burn Scheveling. He had the title of painter of sea-fights to Charles II. and James II., and died in London 1693.

VANDERVELDE, WILLEM, *The Young*, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam 1633, and became a marine painter of such excellence that Horace Walpole affirms the palm of Raphael for history not to be more indisputable than his for sea-pieces. He received instructions in the art from his father, and was afterwards a disciple of Simon de Vlieger. As soon as he thought himself master of his profession he joined his father in London, where the specimens of his talents which he exhibited were so much admired that he was entertained by the king, and obtained employment among the nobility. He was, equally with his father, a copyist of reality; and by order of the duke of York he attended the engagement of Solebay in a small vessel. He also accompanied Charles II. when he went to view the junction of the English and French fleets at the Nore, of which he painted a large picture. Every possible perfection is ascribed to the works of this master, whose principal performances are found in England. He died in London 6 April, 1707.

VAN DER WERF, ADRIAN, a Dutch painter, born at Kralinger Ambacht, near Rotterdam, 1659; died at Rotterdam 1722. Most of his pictures are preserved at Munich.

VANDER WEYDEN. *See* WEYDEN.

VAN DIEMEN, ANTHONY, governor of the Dutch East India settlements, was born at Kuilenberg 1593. He went to India early in life as a soldier, but rose by his merit to be accomptant-general, and a member of the supreme council. In 1631 he returned to Holland as commander of the India fleet, but the year following went out again, and not long after became governor-general. In 1642 he sent Tasman on a voyage to the south, the consequence of which was the discovery of that part of New Holland called Van Diemen's Land. Died 19 April, 1649.

VANDYCK, Sir ANTHONY, an illustrious painter, was born at Antwerp 28 March, 1598-9. His father was a merchant, and his mother, Cornelia Kersboom, was a painter of flowers. Van Balen was his first master; but afterwards he became the favourite pupil of Rubens, who advised him to apply himself wholly to portrait, and to visit Italy. Accordingly, he set out for that country, where he studied the colouring of Titian with such success as to excel Rubens in his tints. At Rome he acquired the name of the Pittore Cavalierisco, from his style of living. On his return to Antwerp he painted portraits and historical pieces on sacred subjects. In the early part of the reign of Charles I. he came to England, and became a favourite with that monarch, who gave him a pension and the honour of knighthood. He died in London 9 Dec., 1641, and was buried in St Paul's Cathedral. By his wife, Mary Ruthven, the daughter of Lord Gowry, he left one child, who married a Mr. Stepney.

VANE, Sir HENRY, a statesman, born in Kent 1589. He received the honour of knighthood from James I., who also made him cofferer to Prince Charles; and on the accession of his royal master to the throne Vane was made a member of the privy council. He was also sent on some embassies; and when the king went to Scotland Sir Henry entertained him at Raby Castle, his seat in Durham. In 1639 he was made treasurer of the household, and soon after principal secretary of state; but on joining in the prosecution of the earl of Strafford he was removed from all his places. Died 1654.

VANE, Sir HENRY, eldest son of the preceding, was born 1612. He was educated at Westminster School, and next at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; after which he went to Geneva, from whence he returned a republican and Puritan. He then made a voyage to New England, and became governor of Massachusetts; but his conduct was so fanatical that the settlement would have been ruined had he not been compelled to quit the country. In 1640 he was elected into Parliament, where he was the principal mover of the solemn league and covenant, and also of the self-denying ordinance, but he took no part in the king's trial, and he resisted Cromwell to such a degree that the usurper sent him to Carisbrooke Castle. On the death of Oliver he laboured to institute a perfect commonwealth; but the nation had already suffered too much by such speculations, and, the ancient order being restored, he was brought to trial for treason, and condemned to be beheaded, which was put in execution on Tower Hill 14 June, 1662. He wrote several mystical books, and became the head of a sect of Millennaries, who were called Vanists.

VAN HALEN, Don JUAN, a military character, born in Spain, who commanded the troops in the revolution in Belgium in 1830. He died in 1864, at Cadiz.

VANINI, LUCILIO, an atheist, born at Tourosano, in the kingdom of Naples, 1585. He had a liberal education, and appears to have taken a doctor's degree in the civil and canon law; after which he entered into orders, and became an enthusiastic admirer of Aristotle, Pomponatius, and Cardan. He travelled much, and spread his infamous notions even in England in 1614, for which he suffered imprisonment. On recovering his liberty he went back to Italy, where he became a schoolmaster; but, his principles being discovered, he was obliged to fly into France. After many removals, and printing some books under fictitious names, he settled at Paris, and obtained a pension from the Marshal de Bassompierre, to whom he dedicated his 'Dialogues,' which, after being licensed for the press, were condemned to be burnt. Vanini now went to Toulouse, where he was apprehended, and sentenced to death for blasphemy, which was put in execution with circumstances of peculiar barbarity 19 Feb., 1619.

VANLOO, JEAN BAPTIST, a painter, born at Aix, in Provence, 1684. He became painter to the king of Sardinia, and realised a good fortune, which he lost in the Mississippi juggle, and then came to England to repair it. He succeeded in his object, and was the fashionable portrait-painter of the day. He died in his native country 1746. His brother, *Charles André Vanloo*, was born at Nice 1705. He studied at Rome, and in 1734 settled at Paris, where he had the direction of the royal élèves, and was honoured with the order of St. Michael and the title of first painter to the king. He died at Paris 1765.

VAN MANDER, CHARLES, a painter, born at Meulebeke, near Courtray, 1548. He studied at Rome, and became an excellent artist in historical subjects and landscape, which he painted both in fresco and in oil. He founded an academy at Haarlem, where also he composed tragedies and comedies, which were acted with applause. His best pictures are one of Paradise and another of the Deluge. Van Mander likewise wrote 'Lives of the Painters.' Died 11 Sept., 1606.

VAN MILDERT, WILLIAM, D.D., an Anglican prelate, descended from a family of Dutch merchants, was born in London 1765. He received his education at Merchant Taylors' School and Queen's College, Oxford. After officiating as a clergyman in different country parishes, he became rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, 1796. In preaching the Boyle Lectures (1802 and 1805) he displayed eminent ability, which led to his election to the preachership of Lincoln's Inn, and to his appointment to the regius professorship of divinity at Oxford. He preached the Bampton lecture in 1814. In 1819 he became bishop of Llandaff; in 1820 dean of St. Paul's; and in 1826 bishop of Durham. He died at Bishop-Auckland 21 Feb., 1836. His 'Boyle's Lectures' contain an historical view of the rise and progress of infidelity, with a refutation of its principles and reasonings. He also published two volumes of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn, and edited the works of Dr. Waterland, in 10 vols., prefixing a masterly review of the author's life and writings. To the credit of Bishop Van Mildert it must be recorded that he supported the duke of Wellington in the removal of the disabilities of his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.

VANNI, FRANCESCO, a painter, born at Siena about 1563. After studying under Salimbeni and Passerotti he went to Rome, and became a pupil of Giovanni da Vecchia. On his return home he adopted the manner of Baroccio, to which he afterwards added that of Correggio. Clement VIII. invited him to Rome, and for his picture of Simon the Magician gave him the order of knighthood. He died about 1610.

VANNUCCI, ANDREA. *See* ANDREA DEL SARTO.

VAN OS, PIETER GERARD, a Dutch painter and engraver, born 1776 at the Hague, where he died 1839. He formed his style on the works of Paul Potter and Dujardin, and became eminent for his landscapes with cattle, &c.

VANSITTART, NICHOLAS, Lord Bexley. *See* BEXLEY.

VANSOMER, PAUL, a portrait-painter, born at Antwerp about 1576. At the commencement of the reign of James I. he removed to London, where he was much employed. His portraits are frequently to be found in the collections of our nobility. Among the portraits he executed were those of King James and his queen, Anne of Denmark. Died Jan. 1621.

VAN SWIETEN, GERARD, a physician, born at Leyden 7 May, 1700. He studied under Boerhaave, and in 1725 took his doctor's degree, yet still continued to attend the lectures of his preceptor, with whom he became an associate. But though Van Swieten added to the reputation of the university, he was deprived of his office for being a Catholic; whereupon he removed to Vienna, where he was appointed first physician to the court, and created a baron of the empire. Here he laid the foundation of a medical school, established chemical lectures in one of the hospitals, enlarged the botanical garden, and prevailed upon the government to rebuild the university. He died 18 June, 1772. His principal work is 'Commentaria in Hermanni Boerhaavi Aphorismos.'

VAN VEEN. *See* VENIUS.

VANVITELLI, LUIGI, an architect, born at Naples 1700. After being employed in other works he was appointed architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, where he displayed his genius in the arrangement

of mosaics and other interior decorations. His reputation at length induced the king of Naples (Charles III., afterwards king of Spain) to choose him as the architect of his projected palace at Caserta—a structure not inferior in grandeur and magnificence to any work of the kind in Europe. Vanvitelli left many other monuments of his talents in various parts of Italy. Died 1 March, 1773.

VARCHI, Benedetto, an historian, was born at Florence 1502. In the civil commotions of his country he took part against the Medici family, for which he was banished; but Cosmo recalled him, and Varchi, out of gratitude, became an advocate for monarchy. This so irritated the opposite party that they waylaid the author, and left him weltering in his blood. On his recovery he embraced the ecclesiastical state. He died 18 Dec., 1565. His history of Florence was not published till 1721; and another edition was printed at Milan in 1803. He also wrote an elegant work on the Italian language, entitled 'L'Ercolano.'

VARGAS, Luis de, a painter, born at Seville 1502, studied for some years at Rome and in the Italian schools, and acquired great celebrity among his countrymen. The best-known of his pieces are, a 'Jesus bearing his Cross,' and 'Adam and Eve,' still preserved at Seville. Some of his portraits also possessed superior excellence. Vargas was humble, charitable, generous to others, and austere towards himself, practising the penitential discipline of the Church with great rigour, and occasionally laying himself down to meditate in a coffin which he kept in his closet. Died at Seville 1568.

VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, Karl August Ludwig Philipp, a distinguished Prussian writer and diplomatist, was born at Düsseldorf 21 Feb., 1785. His parents intended him for the medical profession, but he abandoned it for a literary career, his opinions being greatly influenced by the lectures of A. W. von Schlegel and Fichte at Berlin, and of Wolf and Schleiermacher at Halle. On the latter university being closed in consequence of the French invasion, he returned to Berlin, and was there introduced to a circle of artists and authors, among whom Rahel Levin, an accomplished Jewess, whom he afterwards (1814) married, occupied a prominent place. He subsequently continued his studies at Tübingen, and next obtained an ensign's commission in the Austrian army 1809. He was wounded at the battle of Wagram, and taken prisoner by the French; and in 1810 he accompanied Count Von Bentheim to Paris. After an interval spent in study in Austria and Prussia he joined the Russian army in 1813, obtained the rank of captain, and followed General Fetterburn in his advance to Paris. Subsequently he assisted Chancellor Hardenburg at the congress of Vienna; again entered Paris with the allied forces 1815; was for three years resident minister at Carlsruhe, and thenceforward lived for the most part at Berlin in studious retirement, from which he occasionally emerged when appointed to undertake special diplomatic missions for the Prussian government. His death occurred at Berlin 10 Oct., 1858. Varnhagen von Ense is regarded by the Germans as one of their best prose writers. His works, which are too numerous to be mentioned here, consist principally of biographical studies, including two memorials of his wife (who died 1833), and tales, criticisms, and poems. Of his Diary (Tagebücher) several volumes have appeared. He was a Liberal in politics, and a staunch opponent of Absolutism.

VARRO, Marcus Terentius, a Roman grammarian, historian, poet, and philosopher, was born 117 B.C. He was the friend of Cicero, and they dedicated their works to each other. Varro attached himself to the party of Pompey, and was proscribed, but returned to Rome, and died there 27 B.C. He is called the most learned of the Romans, and his works are said to have amounted to nearly five hundred in number. Of these nothing remains but portions of a work on 'The Latin Tongue;' a treatise on Husbandry, which has been translated into English by the Rev. T. Owen (1800); and some slight fragments of other performances.

VASARI, Giorgio, Cavaliere, an Italian painter and writer, born at Arezzo 1512. He studied under Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, and other masters; after which he was patronised by the Medici family at Florence, where Cardinal Farnese employed him in writing the lives of artists, which he published in 1550, with the title of 'Vite de' più eccellenti Pittori, Scultori et Architetti,' in 2 vols., frequently reprinted. An English translation, by Mrs. Jonathan Foster, was published at London in 1850-53, forming five volumes of Bohn's Standard Library.

VATTEL, Emmerich de, a Swiss jurist, was the son of a clergyman of Neufchâtel, where he was born 25 April, 1714. After completing his studies he went to Berlin, and subsequently to Dresden, where the elector of Saxony received him with great kindness, and some years after appointed him a privy-councillor. He was residing at Dresden in 1765, when his health began to decline, and he sought relief from the air of his native country; but the removal proved ineffectual, and he died at Neufchâtel 20 Dec., 1767. His chief work was published at Neufchâtel, under the title of 'Le Droit des Gens, ou Principes de la Loi Naturelle appliqués à la conduite et aux affaires des Nations et des Souverains,' 2 vols., 1758. This work has been translated into English and the other leading languages of Europe.

VAUBAN, Sébastien le Prestre de, the greatest military engineer of his age, was born in Burgundy 1 May, 1633. He went into the army at an early age, and rose to the highest honours of his profession by his talents and merits. In 1668 he was appointed governor of Lisle, ten years afterwards commissioner-general of fortifications, and in 1703 made marshal of France. He died 30 March, 1707. As an engineer he carried the art of fortifying, attacking, and defending towns, to a degree of perfection unknown before his time. He fortified above three hundred citadels, erected thirty-three new ones, had the management of fifty-three sieges, and was present in one hundred and forty battles. He wrote a treatise, entitled 'La Dixme Roiale,' and some works by him on Fortification have been published. His cousin, *M. Puy Vauban*, was also an excellent engineer. He died 1731.

VAUCLUSE, Madame de. *See* Fauques.

VAUDOYER, Léon, a French architect, born at Paris 7 June, 1803; received the Grand Prix de Rome 1826; became a member of the Institute 1868; died 10 Feb., 1872. He designed, among many other works, the cathedral of Marseilles, and the national monument to General Foy.

VAUGHAN, Henry, a poet, born 1621, at New-

ton, Brecknockshire, which being formerly inhabited by the Silures, induced him to adopt the appellation of the Silurist. He studied at Jesus College, Oxford; but left the university without a degree, and retired to his native country, where he practised physic. He died in April, 1695. His works are, 'Olor Iscanus, or select Poems; Silex Scintillans; The Bleeding Heart, sacred poems and Ejaculations; The Mount of Olives, or solitary Devotions; and Thalia Rediviva. His brother, *Thomas Vaughan*, became fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of St. Bridget, in Brecknockshire. He died 1666. He was an alchymist and Rosicrucian, on which mysteries he wrote some extravagant books under the name of Eugenius Philalethes.

VAUGHAN, Sir JOHN, was born in Cardiganshire in 1608, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and next at the Inner Temple, where he contracted an intimacy with Selden, who made him one of his executors. During the Rebellion he led a retired life; but at the Restoration he was elected into Parliament for Cardiganshire; and in 1668 was made chief-justice of the Common Pleas. He died 10 Dec., 1674. His 'Reports and Arguments' were printed in 1677.

VAUGHAN, ROBERT, D.D., an Independent minister, born in England 1795, was stationed at Worcester from 1819 to 1825. He next removed to Kensington; and also became professor of modern history at the London University. From 1843 to 1847 he was principal of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester; and in 1867 he was elected minister of a new chapel at Torquay, where he died 15 June, 1868. His first work, 'The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe,' was published in 1828. It was followed by 'Sermon on Prophecy,' in 1829; 'Christian Warfare Illustrated,' in 1833; 'Lectures on Corruption of Christianity,' and 'Memorials of the Stuart Dynasty,' in 1834; 'Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell,' in 1838; 'Religious Parties in England,' in 1839; 'A History of England, 1603 to 1688,' in 1840; 'Congregationalism and Modern Society,' and 'Modern Pulpit Viewed in Relation to Society,' in 1842; 'Protestant Nonconformity,' and 'Age of Great Cities, or Modern Civilization,' in 1843; 'Popular Education in England,' in 1846; 'Letter and Spirit, or Spiritualism and Christianity,' 'Essays on History, Philosophy, and Theology,' and 'Lectures on the Age and Christianity,' in 1849; 'Revolutions in English History,' in 1859-63; 'English Nonconformity,' in 1862; 'Ritualism in the English Church,' and 'Way to Rest; Life search after Religious Truth,' in 1866; and a life of his son, *Alfred Vaughan*, author of 'Hours with the Mystics' (b. 1823; d. 1857). Dr. Vaughan originated, and for twenty years edited, the 'British Quarterly Review.'

VAUGHAN, WILLIAM, a poet, was the son of Walter Vaughan, esq., of Golden Grove, in Caermarthenshire, and was born there 1577. He took his degrees in arts at Jesus College, Oxford; after which he became a doctor of law. He formed a settlement in Newfoundland, and died about 1640. His works are, The Song of Solomon, and some of the Psalms, translated into verse; Varia Poemata de Sphærarum ordine; The Golden Grove moralized; and The Golden Fleece.

VAUX, THOMAS, Lord, an English poet, was the eldest son of Nicholas, the first Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, and born about 1510. He received a

part of his education at Cambridge; succeeded to the title 1530; and two years afterwards attended Henry VIII. to Calais and Boulogne. In 1533 he was made a knight of the Bath, and governor of the island of Jersey. He died Oct., 1556. His poems are in the collection called 'The Paradise of Dainty Devices;' and his best pieces are, 'The Assault of Cupid,' and 'The Aged Lover's Renunciation of Love.'—*Athen. Cantab.*

VEGA CARPIO, FRAY LOPE FELIX DE, a Spanish poet, born at Madrid 25 Nov., 1562. He wrote verses and dramas while a schoolboy; and, after studying at Alcala, entered into the service of the duke of Alva, at whose instance he wrote the heroic pastoral of 'Arcadia.' Soon after this he married; but, on the loss of his wife, he embarked in the Armada prepared for the invasion of England. In this voyage he wrote a poem, called 'Hermosura de Angelica,' to which, when published, he added the 'Dragontea,' an invective against Drake and Queen Elizabeth. In 1590 Lope married a second time, and again became a widower, on which he entered into the order of St. Francis. He still, however, cultivated poetry, and scarcely a week passed without seeing a drama from his prolific muse. Honours and wealth flowed in upon him; the Pope gave him a doctor's degree; his nuncio followed him with reverence in the streets; the people idolized him; Italians left their own country to visit him; and the king enriched him with pensions and preferments. He died at Madrid 26 Aug., 1635. The late Lord Holland published 'Some Account of the Lives and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, and Guillen de Castro,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1817.

VEGETIUS, FLAVIUS RENATUS, a Latin writer in the reign of Valentinian, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled 'Epitome Institutorum rei Militaris,' first printed at Utrecht about 1473. The best edition is that of Strasburg, 1806. To him has also been ascribed a work, 'De Mulomedicina, Seu de Arte Veterinaria,' but it is now referred to a later writer, named Publius Vegetius.

VEGIO, MAFFEI. *See* MAPHÆUS.

VELASQUEZ, DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA Y, a Spanish painter, born of noble but indigent parents at Seville 1599. He received a liberal education, and having from childhood manifested a particular genius for the art of design, he was placed as a disciple with Francisco de Herrera, a skilful painter. The manners of this man were so disagreeable that Velasquez left his school for that of Pacheco, whose daughter he married; and in 1623, in consequence of an invitation from the prime-minister Olivares, he removed to Madrid, and was lodged in the minister's house. His patron, whose portrait he had painted with great success, procured for him sittings from the royal family; and he made a portrait of the king, Philip IV., in armour and on horseback, which was universally admired. It produced his appointment the same year to the post of king's painter, with a salary and a pension. The fortune of Velasquez was now secured, and as a portrait-painter he stood at the head of his profession in Spain. He had as yet, however, executed nothing considerable in the branch of history, when, in 1627, he undertook a work on an interesting national subject, the expulsion of the Moors. This was painted in competition with three other artists, and obtained the preference; and it procured for the artist the place of usher of

the royal chamber, with an additional stipend. About this time Rubens, making a second visit to Madrid, formed an intimacy with Velasquez, whom he inspired with a strong desire to improve himself by a study of the antiques and masterpieces of art in Italy. He was so much in favour at court that, on expressing his wishes, the king made him a liberal donation for bearing his expenses, to which gift Olivares contributed a handsome addition. Velasquez sailed to Venice, where he copied one picture of Tintoretto, and then proceeded to Rome. He was there lodged in the Vatican, and had free access to the works of Michael Angelo and Raphael. He studied with great assiduity, and during his residence at Rome painted his celebrated piece of the Bloody Garment of Joseph brought to Jacob; and another, representing Apollo disclosing to Vulcan, at his forge, the infidelity of Venus. Both these were sent to the king of Spain, and placed in the Escorial. After an absence of a year and a half, Velasquez returned by Naples to Madrid, where he was received with unabated favour, and was made one of the gentlemen of the wardrobe to the king. A painting-room was allotted to him in the palace, of which Philip kept a key, that he might at pleasure see the artist at work. In 1648 he was sent into Italy with a commission to purchase statues and pictures for the royal collection. He visited all the principal cities of that country in fulfilling the purpose of this mission; and at Rome painted portraits of many persons of distinction, among whom was the Pope Innocent X. He returned in 1651 with a very valuable cargo, and was rewarded with the post of grand-marshal of the royal palace. In 1658 he was invested with the military order of St. Iago, an elevation which produced some discontent among the courtiers. When the marriage of Louis XIV. and the Infanta Maria Teresa was resolved upon, and the kings of France and Spain were to meet in the Isle of Pheasants, Velasquez was sent before, in his capacity of grand-marshal, to make preparations for the solemnity; and he officiated in the succeeding ceremonials in the splendid costume of his office. Soon after his return to Madrid he was seized with a fever, which proved fatal 9 Aug., 1660.

VELEZ. *See* GUEVARA.

VELPEAU, ALFRED ARMAND LOUIS MARIE, a French surgeon, born at Briche, near Tours, 18 May, 1795, was the son of a farrier, whom in his youth he assisted in his business. He taught himself to read and write; and happening to find among his father's books a treatise on the veterinary art, was induced to give his attention to medicine and surgery. After holding an appointment in the hospital at Tours for some time, on a salary of some eight pounds a year, he managed, by exercising the greatest frugality, to settle in Paris, where he studied with such success that, in 1822, he received the diploma of M.D. In 1830 he was named surgeon to the Hôpital de la Pitié, and in 1835 obtained the chair of clinical surgery at the Hôpital de la Charité. In 1842 he succeeded the celebrated Larrey in the Academy of Sciences. He was made a commander of the Legion of Honour 1859; and died at Paris 24 Aug., 1867. He was prompt in forming his judgment, able as an operator, notwithstanding that he was deprived of the use of the forefinger of his right hand. His many works on surgical anatomy, and the curative art generally, were not only received with great favour in France, but spread his fame throughout the whole scientific world.

VENDOME, LOUIS JOSEPH, DUKE DE, a celebrated general, was the son of Louis, duke de Vendome, and of Laura Mancini, niece of Cardinal Mazarin. He was born in 1654; and at the age of eighteen served under Louis XIV. in Holland. After distinguishing himself in many battles and sieges, he obtained a command in Catalonia, where he took Barcelona 1697. He next went to Italy and gained many advantages over the Imperialists. In 1705 he defeated Eugene at Cassano, and he was on the point of taking Turin, when he was sent into Flanders to repair the errors of Villeroi. After trying in vain to restore affairs in that quarter, he went again to Spain, where he restored the fortune of Philip V.; and in 1710 gained the victory of Villaviciosa, for which he received the honour of a prince of the blood. He died at Tignaros 11 June, 1712.

VENERONI, GIOVANNI, a grammarian, whose real name was Vigneron, which he Italianized, in order to pass for a native of Florence, though he was born at Verdun. He taught Italian with reputation at Paris, where he published a grammar (1710) and dictionary of that language, which still hold their rank among useful books. Veneroni also published several translations of Italian works. A good English translation of Veneroni's grammar, greatly improved by A. Ronna, was published at London 1840, under the title of 'The Complete Italian Master.'

VENEZIANO, AGOSTINO, or AGOSTINO DE MUSIS, an engraver, was a native of Venice, and the pupil of Raimondi. He died at Rome 1540. His prints are very scarce.

VENEZIANO, ANTONIO, a painter, born at Venice or Florence about 1309; died in the latter city 1384. His principal performances are at Pisa and Florence. Some of his pictures are still preserved in the Campo Santo at Pisa, and at Florence is his most celebrated work—the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes.

VENEZIANO, DOMENICO, a painter, born at Venice about 1406. From Antonello of Messina he learnt the art of painting in oil, and afterwards he was much employed at Florence, where he sometimes worked in collaboration with Andrea del Castagno. The story runs that Domenico, whose death occurred 1482, was killed in a most treacherous manner by Castagno, who envied his rival's superior reputation; but the only foundation for this statement is a rumoured death-bed confession of Castagno himself.

VENIUS, or VAN VEEN, OTHO, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden 1556. He studied under Zucchero, and was the first who explained to the Flemish artists the principles of light and shadow, which his pupil, Rubens, afterwards carried to perfection. Venius lived several years at Rome, and, on his return to the Low Countries, was employed by the emperor and other sovereigns. He died at Brussels 1634. He published some works illustrated with plates after his own designs.

VENN, HENRY, a Calvinistic divine, was the son of the Rev. Richard Venn, rector of St. Antholin's, London, and the author of a volume of tracts and sermons, who died 1740. The subject of this article was born at Barnes, Surrey, 1725, and educated at Bristol, from whence he removed to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1749, and soon after obtained

a fellowship in Queen's College. He became curate of Clapham, next vicar of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and in 1770 rector of Yelling, Huntingdonshire. He died at Clapham, June 1797. His principal works are, 'Sermons on various subjects;' 'The Complete Duty of Man;' and 'Mistakes in Religion exposed.' His son, the Rev. *John Venn*, born at Clapham 1759, became a member of Sidney College, Cambridge, and in 1792 was presented to the rectory of Clapham, where he died 1 July, 1813. Two volumes of his sermons have been printed.

VERATTI, LAURA MARIA CATHERINA, an ingenious Italian lady, whose maiden name was *Bassi*, was born at Bologna 31 Oct., 1711. She received a liberal education, not only in the accomplishments usual for those of her sex, but also in the languages and sciences. Her singular attainments procured for her, in 1732, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1738 she married John Joseph Veratti, M.D., by whom she had several children. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued to do so till her death on 20 Feb., 1778.

VERE, Sir AUBREY DE. *See* DE VERE.

VERE, EDWARD, earl of Oxford. *See* OXFORD.

VERE, Sir FRANCIS, an English general, the grandson of John Vere, earl of Oxford, was born 1554. He served first in the Netherlands, under the earl of Leicester, and next under Lord Willoughby, who, for his conduct in the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom, conferred on him the honour of knighthood. After this he threw supplies into the town of Berg, on the Rhine, in which hazardous service he received many wounds. In 1591 he took a fort near Zutphen by stratagem, and was chiefly instrumental in the capture of Deventer. In 1596 he was recalled from the Netherlands, and employed in the expedition against Cadiz, with the title of lord-marshal. He returned to Holland the year following, and was appointed governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns in the Low Countries; but in 1599, on the alarm of an invasion, he was sent for home, and remained in England till all apprehensions of a visit from the Spaniards had ceased. In 1600 he served under Prince Maurice, who was principally indebted to Vere for his victory at Nieuport, where the English general was severely wounded. The last great action of this gallant commander was the defence of Ostend, where he succeeded in repelling, with a small garrison of twelve hundred men, an army of ten thousand. Sir Francis died 28 Aug., 1608, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His 'Commentaries' were printed by Dr. Dillingham 1657.

VERE, HORATIO, Lord Vere of Tilbury, younger brother of Sir Francis Vere, was born at Kirby Hall, Essex, 1565. He served with his brother in the Netherlands, and had a considerable share in the victory near Nieuport; as he afterwards had in the defence of Ostend. In the reign of James I. he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of the elector palatine; on which occasion he effected a memorable retreat from Spinola, the Spanish general. He was the first person raised to the peerage by Charles I. Died 2 May, 1635.

VERELST, SIMON, a Flemish painter, who excelled in the representation of fruits and flowers. Born 1604; died 1651.

VERGENNES, CHARLES GRAVIER, COMTE DE, an eminent statesman, born at Dijon 28 Dec., 1717. He first resided as ambassador at Constantinople, and afterwards at Stockholm, where he had a considerable share in the revolution of Sweden. On the accession of Louis XVI. to the throne he was recalled, and made secretary of state for foreign affairs. In this situation he distinguished himself by what he, no doubt, considered a master-stroke of policy, that of separating England and her colonies; but in this he only accelerated a more fatal blow to his own country. Died at Versailles 13 Feb., 1787.

VERGIER DE HAURANNE, JEAN DU. *See* SAINT-CYRAN.

VERGIL, POLYDORE, historian of England, was a native of Urbino, in the State of the Church. He entered into holy orders, and in 1498 published a collection of Latin proverbs—'Proverbiorum Libellus.' It was the first attempt of its kind, and its author was subsequently not a little mortified when Erasmus claimed that same priority for his 'Adagia.' Vergil gently reproached him in the preface to his next work: Erasmus protested his unacquaintance with Vergil's previous book; and Polydore expunged the censure. This literary collision created a friendship between these eminent scholars, which lasted till the close of Erasmus's life. In 1499 Polydore Vergil published his second work, 'De Inventoribus Rerum.' He was appointed chamberlain to Pope Alexander VI., who, in 1501, sent him to this country to receive the tribute called Peter-pence, of which he was the last collector in England. While here he obtained the rectory of Church Langton, Leicestershire (1503), the archdeaconry of Wells (1508), a prebend in the church of Hereford, and another in St. Paul's (1513). During his fifty years' residence in England he applied himself assiduously to the study of our national history, and the fruits of his labours were the first genuine edition of Gildas (1525), and a history of England in elegant Latin, first printed at Basle in 1534 (7th edition, 1651). Sir Henry Ellis remarks that Polydore Vergil's 'was the first of our histories in which the writer ventured to compare the facts and weigh the statements of his predecessors; and it was the first in which summaries of personal character are introduced in the terse and energetic form adopted in the Roman classics. In choice of expression, and in the purity of Latin style, Polydore Vergil exceeded all his contemporaries: and the numerous editions of his work in the sixteenth century sufficiently show the estimation in which his contemporaries held him. Locked away in a language unknown to the common reader, his History has suffered disparagement in later times. Even Lingard, the best of our modern English historians, scarcely quotes him,' although 'his delineations in local description, his care in weighing facts and testimonies, the good sense of his remarks, all show him to have been an historian beyond his age, both in his power of discrimination and in his acquirements.' The writer of the above words edited for the Camden Society, in 1844, 'Three Books of Polydore Vergil's English History, comprising the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III.,' from an early translation preserved among the MSS. of the old Royal Library in the British Museum. This was followed in 1846 by the first eight books of the same translation, comprising the period prior to the Norman Conquest. Polydore Vergil was also the author of a treatise, 'De Prodigiis,' 1526.

Leaving England in 1551, he returned to his native country, and died at Urbino in 1555.

VERMIGLI. *See* MARTYR, PETER.

VERNET, ANTOINE CHARLES HORACE, commonly called CARLE VERNET, a celebrated painter, born at Bordeaux 14 Aug., 1758, studied under his father, Claude Joseph Vernet, of whom a memoir is given below. He gained the second grand prize in 1775, and the first in 1782, being thus enabled to pursue his studies in Rome. Returning to Paris 1788, he was admitted into the royal school of painting on the presentation of his picture representing 'The Triumph of Paulus Emilius.' He soon became famous as a historical, *genre*, and battle painter, and was surpassed by no artist in his delineations of that noble animal the horse. Among his performances may be mentioned 'Review in the Courtyard of the Tuileries by the First Consul,' a large design, which has been engraved; the battles of Rivoli, Marengo, Tolosa, and Wagram, in the museum at Versailles; 'The Entry of the French into Milan;' and 'The Morning of the Battle of Austerlitz.' His best portraits are that of Napoleon I., often engraved, and that of the duke de Berri, who is represented on horseback, in the uniform of a colonel-general of dragoons. Carle Vernet also published a collection of 'Studies,' mostly lithographed by himself. Died 27 Sept., 1830.

VERNET, CLAUDE JOSEPH, a marine painter, born at Avignon 1714. He studied at Rome, and on his return to France devoted himself to the delineation of sea-ports and shipping; his excellence in which procured him a pension and the title of marine painter to the king. He died 1789. Many of his views have been engraved. He was the father of Carle Vernet, and the grandfather of Horace Vernet.

VERNET, ÉMILE JEAN HORACE, commonly known as HORACE VERNET, a French painter, was the son of Carle Vernet, mentioned above, and was born at Paris 30 June, 1789. At an early age he manifested an unusual taste and facility for painting. While yet a boy he was compelled to use his pencil for his own support; and when about seventeen years of age competed unsuccessfully for the grand prize of the Academy of Fine Arts. Subsequently he was drafted into the army, and after two years' service he married, and commenced his artistic career. He had previously followed the classical manner of David, but finding it entirely inadequate to pourtray modern subjects with truthfulness or effect, he broke away from the conventionalisms of the predominant school, and determined to make nature alone his guide. His experience of a soldier's life now proved of considerable service to him, and with happy tact he prepared to minister to the national love of military glory by painting the battles in which France had been victorious, and the striking incidents or episodes of the wars of the republic and the empire. The first piece which brought him into notice was his 'Capture of a Redoubt,' followed within a few years by 'The Dog of the Regiment,' 'The Trumpeters,' 'Halt of French Soldiers,' 'Battle of Tolosa,' 'Massacre of the Mamelukes,' 'Barrier of Clichy,' 'Battle of Jemappes,' 'Battle of Valmy,' 'Soldier of Waterloo,' 'The last Cartridge,' 'Death of Poniatowski,' &c., which for dramatic vigour and life-like detail soon gained a high position among contemporary works of their class, although the sticklers for the old style found much to condemn in them. In 1822 his works were denied admission into the annual exhibition of the Louvre, on account of their 'seditious' tendency; whereupon he transformed his studio into an exhibition-room, and presented to the public a numerous collection of his own works. In spite of this petty persecution, he fared well under the Bourbons, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour 1825, and a member of the Institute 1826. In 1828 he was appointed director of the French Academy in Rome, where he remained ten years, executing in that interval a number of works, somewhat different in subject and treatment from his previous efforts, and of which his 'Judith and Holofernes,' 'School of Raphael,' 'Confession of the Dying Brigand,' and 'Pope Pius VIII. carried into St. Peter's' may be taken as examples. Louis Philippe, who proved a warm friend of Vernet, commissioned him to paint for the Constantine Hall of the palace at Versailles a series of large pictures, illustrating the triumphs of the French arms in Algeria; conspicuous among which are several episodes in the siege of Constantine, 'The Capture of the Smala,' 'The Battle of Isly,' and 'The Capture of Bougiah,' which are, perhaps, the largest and finest pictures of their class ever painted. While engaged upon these works he made several visits to Algeria and the Holy Land, for the purpose of studying costumes, physiognomy, and scenery, and was thus led to attempt numerous subsequent works illustrating oriental life and history. Prominent among these were a series of biblical subjects, in which the characters are habited in the Arabian costume of the present day, as 'Rebecca at the Well,' 'Hagar driven out by Abraham,' and 'The Good Samaritan.' Other well-known eastern subjects were his 'Lion Hunt,' 'Council of Arabs,' and 'Arab Mother Rescuing her Child from a Lion.' To the series of French battle-pieces already mentioned must be added his battles of Jena, Friedland, Wagram, Arcola, and Fontenoy, 'The Bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa,' 'The Attack on the Citadel of Antwerp,' 'The Fleet forcing the Entrance of the Tagus,' and 'The Capture of Rome by General Oudinot.' During the latter part of his life he was engaged upon works illustrating the campaigns in Italy and the Crimea. He also painted many excellent portraits, including those of Napoleon I. and III., and Louis Philippe. Horace Vernet declined a peerage from Louis Philippe, and it is honourable to his artistic self-respect, that he refused, at the request of that monarch, to falsify history by representing Louis XIV. leading the assault at Valenciennes. In consequence their friendly relations were for a time suspended, and Vernet repaired to St. Petersburg, where he received flattering attentions from the czar. Subsequently he became reconciled with the king. He was decorated with the chief orders of continental Europe, and at the time of his death, which occurred 17 Jan., 1863, stood at the head of his profession in France.

VERNON, EDWARD, an English admiral, was born in Westminster, but of a Staffordshire family, 12 Nov., 1684. His father was secretary of state to King William, and reluctantly suffered him to enter into the sea service under Admiral Hopson. In 1704 he was with Sir George Rooke at the battle of Malaga. After a variety of service under different commanders he was made vice-admiral of the blue in 1739, and sent with a squadron to Spanish America, where he took Porto Bello, and

destroyed the fortifications; but in 1741 he proved unsuccessful in an attack upon Carthagena. On his return home he was employed in guarding the coasts of Kent and Sussex during the Rebellion; but soon after he was superseded, and even struck off the list of admirals, for acting in opposition to the ministry. Died 29 Oct., 1757.

VERNON, EDWARD, D.D., F.R.S., a divine and antiquary, received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He graduated B.A. 1716; M.A. 1720; D.D. 1728. Having taken orders, he became rector of Orwell, Cambridgeshire; and of St. George's, Bloomsbury, London. Died 22 Feb., 1761. His only published work is 'A Sermon preached before the College of Physicians,' on Ps. cxix. 73, 4to., London, 1756; but there is in the British Museum a copy of William Burton's 'Description of Leicestershire,' interleaved and illustrated with many MS. notes by him.—(*Addit.* 10,126).

VERNON, ROBERT, F.S.A., a collector of pictures, was born 1774, and after having amassed a fortune by carrying on the business of a dealer in horses, he purchased Ardington House, Berkshire, and expended at least £150,000 on the works of modern artists. The most valuable part of his collection he munificently presented to the nation in 1847. For a time it was exhibited at Marlborough House, but subsequently it was removed to the South Kensington Museum. A series of engravings of pictures in the 'Vernon Gallery' was published in the 'Art Journal.' Mr. Vernon died at his house in Pall Mall, London, 22 May, 1849.

VERONESE, PAUL. *See* CAGLIARI.

VERROCCHIO, ANDREA DEL, a painter and sculptor, born at Florence 1432; died at Venice 1488. He was one of the first who took casts in plaster from the faces of dead or living persons. Verrocchio executed some fine statues in bronze, but his paintings were indifferent.

VERSTEGAN, RICHARD, an English antiquary, was born in London, and studied at Oxford, which he left to settle at Antwerp, being a zealous Catholic. In 1592 he published a book, entitled 'Theatrum crudelitatum Hæreticorum nostri temporis,' in which he gave an account of the Jesuits who were put to death in England. Afterwards he went to Paris, where he was imprisoned at the instigation of the English ambassador. On his release he returned to Antwerp, and there published in 1605 his 'Restitution of decayed Intelligence in Antiquities,' which went through several editions. He also wrote some poetical pieces, and other works. Died about 1635.

VERTOT D'AUBŒUF, RENÉ AUBERT DE, a French historian, born at Benetot, in Normandy, 25 Nov., 1655. He entered the order of Capuchins, but the severe discipline of that society compelled him to exchange it for the Premonstratenses, in which he became prior of the monastery. Afterwards he left this connection also, and settled at Paris as a secular ecclesiastic. His talents soon procured him distinction, and he was appointed secretary to the duke and duchess of Orleans, historiographer of the order of Malta, and commander of Santery. He died 15 June, 1735. His works are pleasing, but not accurate. The principal are, 'Histoire de Revolutions du Portugal;' 'Hist. des Revolutions de Suède;' 'Hist. des Revolutions Romaines;' 'Hist. de Malte,' 'Hist. critique de l'établissement des Britons, dans les Gaules.'

VERTUE, GEORGE, an engraver and antiquary, born in Westminster, of Roman Catholic parents, 1684. He served his apprenticeship to an engraver of plate, and afterwards lived with Vandergucht. At the end of seven years he set up for himself, and was employed to engrave a plate of Archbishop Tillotson, which brought him into notice. But the portrait of George I. rendered him most popular, and he now obtained patrons, the chief of whom was Lord Oxford. In 1730 appeared his heads of twelve English poets, which were to have been followed by other portraits of illustrious characters; but though the plan originated with Vertue, the publishers employed Houbraken to execute the greater part of the plates. The other works of Vertue are too many to be enumerated. They are valuable on account of their accuracy, though deficient in spirit. Vertue made many journeys through England, in the course of which he took drawings of churches, monuments, and ruins. He likewise laboured above forty years in collecting 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' which, coming into the possession of Horace Walpole, were published by him in 5 vols. 4to., 1762. Vertue died 24 July, 1756.

VESALIUS, ANDREW, a celebrated anatomist, born at Brussels 1514. He was educated at Louvain, and afterwards at Paris under Sylvius. At the age of eighteen he wrote his book, 'De Humani Corporis Fabrica;' though it was not published till 1543. On his return to Louvain he read lectures; but being desirous of improvement he went to Italy, and in 1537 became professor of anatomy in the university of Padua. From thence he was called by Charles V. to be his physician, but while he was at the height of his profession he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which journey was imposed upon him by way of penance for having opened the body of a young nobleman in Spain. This voyage, however, was unfortunate to science, for Vesalius was shipwrecked in his passage to Europe, and his body, being thrown upon the Isle of Zante, was there buried in 1564. All his works were published at Leyden in 2 vols. folio, 1725.

VESLING, JOHN, a writer on anatomy and botany, born in 1598 at Minden, in Westphalia. He studied at Vienna, where he acquired a knowledge of natural history, to perfect himself in which he went to the Holy Land, and on his return became professor of anatomy at Padua. He afterwards relinquished that chair for the care of the botanic garden. He also made a second voyage to the Levant to collect plants, but died soon after his return in 1649.

VESPASIAN, TITUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, was descended from an obscure family at Riti: he rose entirely by his merit, and was rewarded with the consular dignity for his public services. Nero sent him against Judæa, where he took several strong places, and laid close siege to Jerusalem, which was afterwards taken by his son Titus. On the death of Vitellius, A.D. 69, he was proclaimed emperor by his army, and the choice was approved by the senate and people. He reformed the abuses which prevailed in all departments of the state, introduced excellent regulations for the correction of public morals, embellished Rome with many useful works, fortified all the cities of the empire, and approved himself the father of the people, while he refused the title. He was also a patron of men of learning, and dis-

countenanced vice and immorality. This virtuous monarch died A.D. 79, aged 71.

VESPUCCI, AMERIGO. *See* AMERICUS.

VETTORI, or VICTORIUS, PETER, an Italian scholar, born at Florence 1499. When the revolution broke out in his native city he went to Rome, and resided there till Cosmo de Medici invited him home, and appointed him to the Greek and Latin professorship. He wrote commentaries on ancient authors in 4 vols. folio; 'Variæ Lectiones,' which went through numerous editions; and Latin poems and orations. A large collection of original letters addressed to him by the distinguished scholars of Italy during the sixteenth century is preserved in the British Museum (*MS. Addit.* 10,263-10,273). Died 18 Sept., 1585.

VICARY, THOMAS, a native of London, one of the earliest writers on anatomy in the English language. He was serjeant-surgeon to four sovereigns, namely, Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. He was also chief surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the principal scene of his labours. In 1548 he published 'The Englishman's Treasure, with the true Anatomy of Man's Body.' This was several times reprinted; and an edition, with the title somewhat altered, was put forth in 1577 by the surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

VICO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, one of the most profound of modern thinkers, was born 1668 at Naples, where he died 20 Jan., 1744, after having been for forty years professor of rhetoric in the university of that city. He passed his life in obscurity and dependence, and he was pursued even beyond the grave by the same fatality which allowed his name to be almost entirely unknown in Europe while he deserved to take rank among contemporaneous notabilities as a jurist, a philosopher, an historian, and a critic. His great work, on which he expended the labour of many years, first appeared in 1725, under the title of 'Cinque libri de' principj d'una Scienza Nuova d'intorno alla Comune delle Nazione.' In subsequent editions it was greatly enlarged by the author. A French translation by Michelet was published in 1827, under the title of 'Principes de la Philosophie de l'Histoire.'

VICTOR, SEXTUS AURELIUS, a native of Africa, lived in the fourth century, and was a favourite of Julian, who raised him to honourable offices. Under Theodosius he was made consul at Rome. His history of the 'Origin of the Roman People' extended, according to its title, from Janus to the tenth consulate of Constantius, but the portion now remaining extends only to the first year after the founding of the city. The work entitled 'De viribus illustribus Romæ,' which usually passes under his name, is by some ascribed to Suetonius, or to the younger Pliny. Two other works bear his name; one entitled 'De Cæsaribus,' from Augustus to Constantius; the other, 'Epitome de Cæsaribus,' from Augustus to Theodosius.

VICTORIUS, PETER. *See* VETTORI.

VIDA, MARCUS HIERONYMUS, a modern Latin poet, born at Cremona about 1480. After studying in his own country he went to Rome, where his poem, entitled 'Scacchiæ Ludus,' or the game of chess, procured him the patronage of Leo X., who suggested to him his celebrated 'Christiad,' but did not live to see it published. Clement VIII. made Vida apostolical secretary, and afterwards bishop of Alba, in which capacity he attended the council of Trent. He died at Alba 27 Sept., 1566. His principal poems, besides those already mentioned, are, 'De Arte Poetica;' 'De Bombyce;' 'Eclogæ;' and 'Bucolicæ.' He was also the author of some works in prose.

VIEN, JOSEPH MARIE, a French painter, born at Montpellier 18 June, 1716. At the age of five he began to copy pictures, and though his parents endeavoured to turn his thoughts to other pursuits, neither threats nor promises could divert him from following the bent of his genius. At length his facility in imitating a print so surprised an artist of Montpellier that he predicted his future eminence, and by that means obtained him for a pupil. Vien, however, did not continue with this master above a year, leaving him to become a scholar of Giral, who had been the disciple of La Fosse. With him he remained four years, during which time he painted three large pictures for the Hôtel de Ville of Montpellier. From that city he repaired to Paris, where he obtained several prizes and the friendship of the Count de Caylus. He went next to Rome, where he greatly improved himself; and one of the first fruits of his advancement was the picture of the 'Sleeping Hermit,' afterwards placed in the Luxembourg gallery. At Rome he executed several other fine pieces, particularly four of the life of St. Martha, for the Capuchins of Tarascon. Notwithstanding his merits, he did not obtain admission into the Academy till he was forty years old. In 1775 he became director of the French School of Painting at Rome. On his return to France he was employed in several works of importance, but when the Revolution broke out he was reduced to poverty. His principal performances besides those already noticed are, 'Venus rising from the Waves,' and the 'Miraculous Draught of Fishes.' Died at Paris 27 March, 1809.

VIENNET, JEAN PONS GUILLAUME, a member of the French Academy, born at Béziere (Herault) 18 Nov., 1777; died at Val St. Germain 12 July, 1868. He began life as a lieutenant of marine artillery 1796. He was taken prisoner by the English, and remained in their power eight months. He voted against the consulate for life and against the empire—facts that were noted against him and impeded his promotion. Nevertheless, he fought in the emperor's ranks at Leipsic, and was made prisoner there. During the Hundred Days he narrowly escaped transportation for voting against the *acte additionel*. When the second restoration came Marshal Gouvion de Saint Cyr made him an officer of the staff. He addicted himself to literature at a very early age, and in 1824 published his 'Philosophical Promenade in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise.' He was a peer in the time of Louis Philippe. The latter part of his life was devoted altogether to literary labours, his 'Fables' being perhaps the best of his works. He was himself, however, most partial to certain tragedies which he had written on the classical model, as he was always a most determined adversary of the romantic movement.

VIETA, FRANÇOIS, a French mathematician, born 1540 at Fontenai-le-Comte, in Lower Poitou. He became master of requests at Paris, where he died 1603. Vieta introduced the use of letters in algebra instead of numbers; he also corrected the Gregorian calendar, and, by his skill in deciphering, so completely disconcerted the Spanish councils,

that they said the French king made use of magic. His works were published by Schooten in 1646; but this edition does not contain the author's trigonometrical tracts and tables printed in 1579.

VIGNE, GACÉ DE LA. *See* BIGNE.

VIGNOLA, JAMES BAROZZIO DE, a celebrated Italian architect, who succeeded Michael Angelo as superintendent of St. Peter's at Rome. Born 1507; died 7 July, 1573.

VIGNY, ALFRED VICTOR, COMTE DE, a French poet, born at Loches 27 March, 1799. At an early age he was sent to Paris for his education, and soon evinced a desire to enter the military service. At the age of sixteen he was enrolled in the Red Musketeers of the royal household, and during the Hundred Days accompanied Louis XVIII. to Ghent. After serving in the Royal Guard, and afterwards in a regiment of the line, he got tired of a military life, resigned his commission (1828), and resolved to devote himself entirely to literature. He had already written a number of poetical pieces, chiefly of a religious character, when in 1826 he published his historical romance, 'Cinq Mars,' which went through several editions. He also wrote several dramatic pieces. His 'Othello,' a translation from Shakspere, was acted in 1829, but its success was doubtful; his 'Chatterton,' however, was a complete triumph. In 1843 he published several poems in the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' which were not so well liked as his earlier lyrics. His 'Consultations du Docteur Noir' appeared in 1856. M. de Vigny was elected a member of the Academy in 1845; and died at Paris 18 Sept., 1863.

VILLANI, GIOVANNI, an historian, was born at Florence. After travelling into France and the Netherlands he obtained some offices in his native city, where he died in 1348. He wrote the history of Florence, which was continued by his brother, *Matteo Villani*, who died in 1363; and *Filippo Villani*, his son, completed the work. The first edition was published at Florence in 1537, and the last at Milan in 1729. *Filippo Villani* also wrote 'The Lives of the Illustrious Men of Florence.' He died about 1405.

VILLARS, LOUIS HECTOR, duke of, a French general, born at Moulins in 1653. After a variety of services he gained the battle of Freidlingen in 1702; for which he was made marshal of France. The following year he took the fortress of Kell, and put an end to the insurrection in the Cevennes, for which he was created duke of Villars. In 1707 he forced the lines at Stolhoffen; but in 1709 he lost the battle of Malplaquet, and was wounded. In 1712 he acquired glory by forcing the entrenchments of Denain on the Scheldt, which exploit was succeeded by the capture of Marchiennes, Douay, Bouchain, Landau, and Friburg. The peace of Radstadt followed; after which Marshal Villars was made president of the council of war, and minister of state. In 1735 he commanded in Italy, with the title of marshal-general of the French camps and armies. He died at Turin 17 June, 1734. He wrote his own Memoirs, which were published with a continuation in 3 vols.

VILLEHARDOUIN, GEOFFROI DE, an ancient historian, was maréchal of Champagne, and bore a considerable part under Thibaut IV. in the fourth crusade of Constantinople by the French and Venetians in 1204. Of this expedition he wrote a narrative, which is extant. It is a curious and interesting relation, drawn up with much simplicity and apparent fidelity. The best edition is that of Du Cange, 1657, with many explanatory notes.

VILLEMAIN, ABEL FRANÇOIS, a French professor and writer, born in Paris 11 June, 1790. He was engaged in literary pursuits from a very early period of his life, having been appointed a professor at the Charlemagne College when he was but nineteen years old. Other appointments speedily followed, but a few years later he lost imperial favour in consequence of his scruples to undertake a task in violation of his ideas of literary purity. This task was no other than to prepare a revised edition of the classics from which should be omitted all maxims which were opposed to imperialism, but M. Villemain indignantly refused to be the author of an expurgated Cicero. Under the Restoration he resumed his appointments, but after 1830 his progress was more rapid, and he filled the post of minister of public instruction in the cabinet of Marshal Soult. In 1834 he became secretary of the famous Academy, and in that capacity exercised for thirty-six years a very considerable influence in the conduct of the affairs of that august body. M. Villemain was a great admirer of Shakspere, and had a perfect knowledge of English literature, with which he combined an extreme and almost ludicrous hatred of the Jesuits, which at one time caused an illness that threatened loss of reason, if not of life. Since 1848 he was not known to the public save in his official capacity in connection with the Academy. He died 8 May, 1870.

VILLIERS. *See* BUCKINGHAM, DUKE OF.

VILLOISON, JEAN BAPTISTE GASPARD D'ANSSE DE, a learned critic, born at Corbeille-sur-Seine 1750. He studied under Capperonier, professor of Greek in the Royal College; and in 1773 published the Greek Lexicon to Homer by Apollonius, from a manuscript in the library of St. Germain-des-Prés; for which he was admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres. His next publication was an edition of the pastoral of 'Longus,' with a commentary. In 1781 he went to Venice to search for Greek manuscripts in the library of St. Mark, where he found several unedited works, from which he made extracts, and published them in two quarto volumes, under the title of 'Anecdota Græca.' But his most important discovery was a copy of Homer of the tenth century, which he published in folio in 1788. From Venice, Villoison went to the court of Saxe-Weimar, at the invitation of the duke, and, while there, formed the collection of critical letters, which he printed at Zurich, under the title of 'Epistolæ Vinarienses.' He next published a translation of part of the Old Testament, made by a Jew in the ninth century. Soon after this he travelled into Greece, and left numerous observations for a history of that country, and for a new edition of Montfaucon's 'Palæographia Græca.' In the French Revolution he lost all his property; but was appointed professor of ancient and modern Greek, which office he had just entered upon, when he died 26 April, 1805.

VINCE, SAMUEL, F.R.S., was born of humble parents at Tressingfield, Suffolk. His mathematical genius being discovered by Mr. Tilney, of Harleston, he gave him instruction and procured his admission into Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1775, he obtained one of Smith's prizes,

and became senior wrangler. After this he obtained a fellowship in Sidney College, and, in 1796, was elected Plumian professor of astronomy and natural philosophy. His church preferments were the rectory of Kirkby Baedon, with the vicarage of South Creak, Norfolk, and the archdeaconry of Bedford. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are some valuable papers of his communication. His separate works are, 'Elements of Conic Sections;' 'Treatise on Practical Astronomy;' 'Complete System of Astronomy,' 3 vols.; 'Principles of Fluxions,' 2 vols.; 'Principles of Hydrostatics;' 'The Credibility of Christianity Vindicated, two discourses preached before the University;' 'Principles of Astronomy;' 'Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry;' 'Observations on the Hypotheses which have been assumed to account for Gravitation from Mechanical Principles;' and 'Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws of the Heavenly Bodies.' Died Dec., 1821.

VINCENT, AUGUSTINE, a famous genealogist, born in Northamptonshire about 1584, became Rouge Rose pursuivant extraordinary Feb. 1615–6; Rouge Croix pursuivant 1621; Windsor herald 1624; died 11 Jan., 1625–6. In the bitter literary controversy between Camden and Brooke, Vincent took up his pen on behalf of the former, publishing in 1622 a very valuable work, entitled 'A Discoverie of Errours in the first edition of the Catalogue of Nobility, published by Rafe Brooke, York Herald.' Vincent also compiled above 230 volumes of pedigrees or extracts of records illustrative of subjects connected with his profession: these are preserved in the College of Arms. An interesting 'Memoir of Augustine Vincent,' by Sir N. H. Nicolas, was published in 1827.

VINCENT, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in London, 2 Nov., 1739. He received his education in Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1762 he was appointed usher of the school where he had been bred, and, in 1771, second master. He was also made chaplain in ordinary to the king, and in 1778 was presented to the rectory of Allhallows, Thames Street. In 1788 he became head master of Westminster School; which office he held till 1801; when he obtained a stall in the collegiate church of St. Peter. On the translation of Bishop Horsley to St. Asaph, in 1803, he was made dean of Westminster, with which preferment he held the rectory of Islip, in Oxfordshire. Died 21 Dec., 1815. His principal works are, 'De Legione Manliana;' The Conjugation of the Greek Verb; and the Greek Verb analyzed; Commentary on Arrian's Voyage of Nearchus; The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea; subsequently reprinted, together with the preceding work, under the title of 'The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean.'

VINCENT DE PAUL (ST.), founder of the Congregation of the Priests of the Missions, was born at Ranquines, in the parish of Pouy, in the diocese of Acqs, 24 April, 1576. He was first employed in tending sheep, but as he soon discovered talents which deserved encouragement, his parents were enabled to send him for education to Acqs and Toulouse. Having finished his academical course of studies, he was ordained priest 1600. Some time afterwards, being called to Marseilles to receive a small property of which he was the heir, on his return by sea to Narbonne, the vessel on board of which he embarked fell into the hands of some Barbary corsairs, who sold him for a slave at Tunis. Here he successively served three different masters, and was successful in reclaiming the last, who was a Savoyard renegade, to the faith which he had renounced. Determined on attempting their escape to a Christian country, they ventured to sea in a small boat, and reached Aigues Mortes 1607. After his return to his native country, he was employed on a commission of importance by Henry IV., and obtained from Louis XIII., for his services on this occasion, the abbey of St. Leonard de Chaulme. For some time he officiated as almoner to Queen Margaret de Valois, and then retired to the institution of his friend Cardinal de Berulle, at the Oratory. On the recommendation of his eminence he accepted the post of tutor in the family of M. de Gondy, general of the galleys; and, in 1619, obtained the appointment of almoner-general of the galleys. He commenced the establishment of the Congregation of the Priests of the Missions; and, in 1632, Pope Urban VIII. formed it into a regular congregation, of which the founder was declared the first superior general. To St. Vincent de Paul, also, the hospital for foundlings owed its origin, and he was the means of obtaining liberal benefactions towards the support of the hospital of Bicêtre, of the Saltpétrière, of that for galley-slaves at Marseilles, and various other charitable institutions. So high was the estimation in which he was held as a spiritual adviser, that he was engaged in regular attendance on Louis XIII. during his last sickness; and, under the regency of Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., his counsel was chiefly followed in the management of the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom. He died at Saint-Lazare 27 Sept., 1660; was beatified by Pope Benedict XIII. in 1729, and canonized by Clement XII. in 1737.

VINCI, LEONARDO DA, a distinguished painter, born at the castle of Vinci, in the duchy of Tuscany, 1452, being the natural son of a notary of Florence. At an early age he gave indications of uncommon genius, which appearing peculiarly to point to the arts of design, he was placed in the school of Andrea Verrochio, an eminent artist at that period. He could not, however, be confined to a single object of pursuit; and sculpture, painting, architecture, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, poetry, and music were almost simultaneously studied by him, and in all he is said to have attained excellence. To this felicity of talent, nature joined beauty of countenance, graceful speech, and pleasing demeanour, so that he inspired universal love and admiration. His proficiency in painting was so rapid, that while yet the disciple of Verrochio, being employed by him to paint an angel in a picture of the 'Baptism of Christ,' his performance so far eclipsed that of his master, that the latter threw aside his pencil, and did not resume it. He executed various works in Florence, which gave him so high a reputation, that Ludovico il Moro, then regent of Milan, and a splendid patron of the arts, invited him to that capital about 1489, and settled upon him an annual stipend. As that prince greatly delighted in music, Leonardo treated him with the strains of an instrument of his own invention, of extraordinary power; and he also exhibited himself as the best extemporaneous poet of his time. Ludovico, who justly appreciated his rare talents, employed his services in the institution of

his academy of the fine arts. During his residence at Milan he painted many excellent pictures, among which was the famous 'Last Supper,' in the Dominican convent of Sta. Maria. Leonardo returned, in 1500, to Florence, where he executed many of his best pieces, among which was his celebrated portrait of Monno Lisa, the wife of Francesco de Giocondo, a work said to have been the labour of four years, and finished with all the minuteness of the Dutch or Flemish school. He was employed by the senate of Florence to paint the grand hall of the council, in conjunction with Michael Angelo, a much younger man; and his admired cartoon of Piccinino's Battle of Cavalry was a product of the emulation between these great artists. On the elevation of Leo X. to the pontificate in 1513, Leonardo, according to Vasari, accompanied Giuliano de' Medici to Rome, where he painted several pictures, but was not much employed by the Pope, who was disgusted by the slowness of his execution. The rivalship of Michael Angelo is also said to have disquieted him, so that he willingly accepted an invitation to France from King Francis I. Leonardo appears to have exercised his art but little in that country, where he died 2 May, 1519. In his last illness he was visited by the king of France, and died in the arms of that great monarch, who was raising his head when he expired. Leonardo da Vinci is allowed to have been one of the greatest geniuses of his country, and few men in any country or profession have united more excellences. It is with apparent justice that both Michael Angelo and Raphael have been said to owe part of their glory to this master; the latter having derived from him his grace, and the divine expression of his countenances, and the former the terrific boldness of his designs. Leonardo was the author of a Treatise on Painting, which was published by Du Fresne. Of his poetry, a moral sonnet, of considerable merit, has been preserved.

VINER, CHARLES, a law writer, was born at Aldershot, Hampshire, 1680. He employed above fifty years in compiling 'A General Abridgment of Law and Equity;' which was printed in his own house, in 24 vols. folio. It has been since republished in the same number of octavo volumes. Mr. Viner, who died 5 June, 1756, bequeathed twelve thousand pounds to the university of Oxford, for the establishment of a law professorship, and the endowment of fellowships, and scholarships, in common law. Sir William Blackstone was the first professor; and his Commentaries arose from this foundation.

VINET, ALEXANDRE RODOLPHE, a Swiss writer and theologian, born at Ouchy, in the canton of Lausanne, 17 June, 1797. At the age of twenty he was appointed professor of French literature at Basle, and in 1819 became a Protestant pastor. In 1837 he went to Lausanne, where he held the chair of divinity in the academy, and from 1844 to 1846 delivered lectures upon French literature. As early as 1840 he had resigned his ecclesiastical functions. He died at Clarens 10 May, 1847, leaving a great number of works, among which are, 'La Liberté des Cultes,' 1826; 'Crestomathie Française,' 3 vols., 1829–30, consisting of specimens of French authors, with annotations, and a discourse on French literature; 'Études sur Pascal,' 1848; and 'Études sur la Littérature Française au 18 siècle et au 19 siècle' (3 vols. 1849-57). Several of his sermons have been turned into English; also the following works:—'Vital Christianity,' 1845 and 1846; 'Christian Philosophy: being select dissertations,' 1846; 'Gospel Studies,' 1849; 'Montaigne: the Endless Study, and other Miscellanies,' 1850; 'Pastoral Theology, or the Theory of a Gospel ministry,' 1852 and 1855; 'Homiletics, or the Theory of Preaching,' 1853 and 1858; 'History of French Literature in the 18th Century,' 1854; 'Evangelical Meditations,' 1858; 'Studies on Pascal,' 1859; 'Outlines of Philosophy and Literature,' 1865; and 'Outlines of Theology,' 1865.

VIO, THOMAS DE. *See* CAJETAN.

VIOTTI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, a celebrated violinist, born at Fontaneto, near Turin, 1755; died in England 3 March, 1824.

VIRGIL, or PUBLIUS VIRGILIUS MARO, the prince of Roman poets, was born at Andes, near Mantua, B.C. 70. His father, who raised himself by his industry from a servile condition, married Maia, the daughter of his master, by whom he had one son, upon whose education he bestowed the greatest care. Virgil first studied at Cremona, next at Milan, and lastly at Naples, where he learnt Greek under Parthenius, and philosophy from Syro the Epicurean. Physics and mathematics constituted his favourite objects; and on attaining a maturity of judgment he embraced the doctrine of Plato. The first time and occasion of his going to Rome cannot be ascertained; but this much is certain, that after the battle of Philippi, the patrimony of Virgil fell, with the rest of the confiscated lands, into the hands of the military; on which occasion Varus and Pollio interested themselves so warmly in his behalf, that Augustus caused the estate to be restored. When, however, Virgil went to recover possession of his property, the intruder attacked him with such violence, that if he had not swum across the Mincio, he would have lost his life. In this dejected state he again repaired to Rome, where he obtained redress through his friend Pollio; in compliment to whom he wrote his fourth Eclogue. In his thirty-fourth year he retired to Naples, where he formed the plan of his 'Georgics.' He was in his forty-fifth year when he began the 'Æneid,' the design of which was to reconcile the Roman people to a monarchical government. That Augustus viewed the poem in that light, is evident from the interest which he took in it, and his correspondence with the author, urging him to the completion of the work. Though Virgil complied, he did not consider the Æneid as a finished piece; and in his will ordered the manuscript to be burnt; which injunction was disobeyed by the authority of Augustus. The poet and the emperor met at Athens, when the latter returned triumphant from the East; but soon afterwards Virgil was seized with a disorder, which proved fatal at Brundusium 22 Sept., B.C. 18. His remains were interred near Naples; and this epitaph, dictated by himself, was inscribed on his tomb:

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet
nunc
Parthenope: cecini Pascua, Rura, Duces.

We have several translations of this great poet; the most popular of which are Dryden's, Pitt's, and Warton's.

VISCONTI, ENNIUS QUIRINUS, an Italian antiquary, born at Rome 1753. His father, John Baptist Visconti, was keeper of the Pontifical

Museum, and under him the son imbibed a taste for antiquarian research, which was encouraged by several cardinals and princes. His greatest work is 'A Description of the Museum Pio-Clementinum;' in which he has explained a vast number of obscure inscriptions, medals, and basso-relievos. When the French carried off the ancient monuments and works of art to Paris, M. Visconti was called thither, and appointed keeper of the museum. There also he published his 'Iconographie Grecque et Romaine,' which, however, he did not live to complete. Died 7 Feb., 1818.

VITALIS, ORDERICUS. *See* ORDERICUS.

VITRUVIUS, MARCUS VITRUVIUS POLLIO, a celebrated architect, was born at Rome or Verona. He addressed his books on architecture to Augustus; and it is evident that he had a general knowledge of the circle of sciences, but no particulars of his life are known. His architecture has been often published; and Perrault gave an excellent translation of it, with notes and plates. Mr. Newton, surveyor of the works at Greenwich, printed, in 1791, Commentaries on this author, in 2 vols. folio.

VIVARES, FRANCIS, an engraver, born at St. John de Breul, a village of Rouergue, 1709. He came to London in 1727, and became an apprentice to his uncle, who was a tailor; but soon afterwards he exchanged the needle for the burin, and, by the instructions of Amiconi, acquired an extensive reputation. He excelled in landscape, and died 1780. By his three wives he had thirty-one children.

VIVES, JOHN LEWIS, a learned Spaniard, was born at Valencia 1492. He studied at Paris and Louvain, after which he visited England, and in 1517 was chosen one of the first fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was also employed in the education of the Princess Mary, for whose use he composed his work 'De Ratione studii puerilis,' and another piece entitled 'De institutione fœminæ Christiana.' During his residence at Oxford he was admitted doctor of laws; but when the divorce was agitated, Vives was sent to prison for writing against that measure. When released he went to Bruges, where he taught polite literature till his death 6 May, 1540. His works were printed at Basle in 1555, in 2 vols. folio; but this collection does not include his commentary on St. Augustine, 'de Civitate Dei.'

VIVIANI, VINCENTIO, a mathematician, was born at Florence in 1621. He was the disciple of Galileo, after whose death he was much employed in public works by the grand duke, who appointed him his first mathematician. Louis XIV. also gave him a pension, and he was chosen an associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He died at Florence 22 Sept., 1703. His works are, De Maximis et Minimis Geometrica divinatio in quintum Conicorum Apollonii Pergæi; Enodatio Problematum; De Locis Solidis secunda Divinatio Geometrica.

VOETIUS, GISBERT, a Dutch divine, was born at Heusden 1589. In 1617 he became pastor of his native place, and soon afterwards distinguished himself as an opponent of the Arminians at the synod of Dort. He next had a controversy with Jansenius on the points disputed between the Catholics and Protestants. But his principal contest was with Des Cartes, whom he attacked as an enemy to religion, and the dispute extended to such a length that those who took part with Voetius were called by his name. He was at this time professor of divinity at Utrecht, where he also taught Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic. Died 1 Nov., 1677.

VOLNEY, CONSTANTIN FRANÇOIS CHASSEBEUF, Comte DE, a French writer, born at Craon, in Anjou, 3 Feb., 1757. After finishing his education he went to Egypt and Syria, of which countries he published a description. At the beginning of the revolution he became a member of the States-general; but afterwards he purchased an estate in Corsica, where he gave such offence by his opinions that he was obliged to leave the island. In the reign of terror he suffered imprisonment; but in 1794 he was appointed one of the professors in the new school of education. On the failure of this project Volney went to America, where he had a controversy with Priestley on the origin of Christianity. At the peace he returned to Europe, and died at Paris 20 April, 1820. His other works are, On the Simplification of the oriental languages; Chronology of the twelve centuries preceding the entrance of Xerxes into Greece; The Ruins, or meditations on the Revolutions of Empires; The Law of Nature, or physical principles of morality; Account of Corsica; Lectures on History; On the climate and soil of the United States of America; The chronology of Herodotus; New Researches on Ancient History.

VOLPATO, GIOVANNI, an Italian engraver, born at Bassano 1733; died at Rome 21 August, 1802.

VOLTA, ALESSANDRO, distinguished for his discoveries relating to galvanic electricity, was born at Como, of a noble family, 1745. In 1774 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, and he occupied that chair when the discoveries of Galvani were published in 1789. Volta immediately turned his attention to the subject of galvanism, or animal electricity; and to his researches is due the discovery of what has been termed the principle of electro-motion, or the excitement of electricity by the contact of heterogeneous substances, as exhibited in the phenomena of the Voltaic pile, or electric column. Volta addressed to the Royal Society of London (1792) an account of his observations, and in 1794 he was presented with the Copleian medal. In 1801 Bonaparte invited Volta to Paris, where he exhibited his discoveries to the members of the Institute. He was subsequently deputy from the university of Pavia to the consulta of Lyons, and then a member of the college of the Dotti, a senator and at length a count. Died at Como 6 March, 1826. A complete edition of his works appeared at Florence in 5 vols. 8vo., 1816.

VOLTAIRE, MARIE FRANÇOIS AROUET DE, was born 20 Feb., 1694, at Paris, where his father was notary of the Châtelet, and treasurer of the Chamber of Accounts. He received his education in the college of Louis le Grand, and while a boy wrote some essays, for which Ninon de l'Enclos left him a legacy. He was intended for the law, which profession he declined; and on producing the tragedy of 'Oedipus' his father suffered him to follow his inclination for letters. That play also procured his discharge from the Bastille, into which he had been thrown for writing satires on the government. This tragedy was followed by two others, which met with such a cool reception that Voltaire retired to England, and while here printed his 'Henriade' by subscription, which proved so liberal that it laid the foundation of his

fortune. In 1730 he published his 'Brutus,' which was followed by 'Zara,' the most affecting of his tragedies. His next work, the 'Lettres Philosophiques,' gave such offence by its profaneness that warrants were issued for apprehending the author, who took shelter with the Marchioness du Châtelet. In this retreat he wrote his 'Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy,' which was then but little known in France. He also produced the plays of 'Alzira' and 'Mahomet,' which last was censured as immoral and irreligious; but his 'Merope,' brought out in 1743, was received with such applause that the poet became a favourite at court, and was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber and historiographer of France. In 1746 he obtained admission into the Academy of Sciences, on which occasion he broke through the old custom of panegyrizing Cardinal Richelieu; but this innovation created him so many enemies that he retired to Luneville, and did not return to Paris till 1749. The year following he went to Berlin, at the invitation of the king of Prussia, who made him one of his chamberlains and gave him a pension. He had not, however, been long there before he had a violent quarrel with Maupertuis, for which he was ordered out of the kingdom. He then purchased an estate near Geneva, but soon quitted that neighbourhood on account of the disputes which raged in that republic. He next fixed his residence at Ferney, in Le Pays de Gex, which village became very populous after his settlement there; and numbers of artists resorted thither, particularly watchmakers, who carried on a large trade under his auspices. At the beginning of 1778 Voltaire visited Paris, where he was overwhelmed with honours, the fatigue of which hastened his death on the 30th of May, in that year. His remains were interred at Sellices, a Benedictine abbey near Nogent. Different accounts have been related of his behaviour in his last sickness; but Tronchin, the physician, asserted that the furies of Orestes gave a faint idea of those of Voltaire. His works are too multifarious to be enumerated here, and too well known to need any particular observations. The historical ones are the best.

VOLTERRA, DANIELE DI, an Italian painter, whose family name was Ricciarelli, was born at Volterra 1509. He studied under Michael Angelo, who made him his assistant at Rome, where he painted a noble fresco, representing the dying Saviour, with the Madonna and St. John, the execution of which occupied him seven years. Died 1566.

VOLUSENUS, FLORENTIUS. *See* WILSON.

VORSTIUS, CONRAD, an Arminian divine, was born at Cologne 1569. He took his degree of doctor in divinity at Heidelberg; but in 1594 he published a collection of theses, in which he discovered a tendency to Socinianism. This, however, operated so little against him, that he was invited to the chair of theology at Steinfurt. At length his opinions were suspected, and he was compelled to make a confession of his faith at Heidelberg, which was accepted, and he was dismissed in peace. In 1610 he succeeded Arminius at Leyden; but he had not been long there before James I., king of England, caused his book, 'De Deo,' to be burnt, and at the same time contained to the States against the author. He also published a treatise against Vorstius, and prohibited his subjects from going to the university of Leyden. This had its effect, and Vorstius was sentenced to perpetual banishment. He died at Toningen 29 Sept., 1622.

VOS, MARTIN DE, a painter, born at Antwerp 1520. He studied under his father, and next in Italy, where he made drawings of the various sorts of vases used by the Greeks and Romans at their festivals. On his return to Flanders he represented some of these entertainments in a very lively manner; but he also painted portraits. He died 1604. *Simon de Vos*, another artist of Antwerp, born 1603, died about 1670. He painted historical subjects and portraits, but excelled in huntingpieces.

VOSS, JOHANN HEINRICH, a German poet and philologist, born at Sommersdorf, near Wahren, in Mecklenburg, 20 Feb., 1751. Some essays which he communicated (1772) to the 'Muse's Almanac' of Göttingen procured him the friendship of the poet Boie, who furnished him with the means of attending the lectures on philosophy, history, and philology in that university. Here also he became acquainted with Heyne, who received him as a member of the philological seminary, and with Klopstock and Claudius. In 1774, when Boie left Göttingen, the editorship of the 'Muse's Almanac' was entrusted to Voss. In 1775 he spent some time at Hamburg, and then went to his friend Claudius at Wandsbeck. In 1778 he was appointed rector of the public school at Otterndorf. In 1781 he published his German translation of the 'Odyssey.' In the following year he was invited to the rectorship of the gymnasium of Eutin. In 1789 he published an edition of Virgil's 'Georgics,' with a German translation, and a most admirable commentary; and in 1793 his translation of the Iliad and Odyssey. Voss wrote an essay on Apollo, which was soon after followed by his 'Letters on Mythology' (1794), which were mainly directed against Heyne, between whom and Voss there had been a long and bitter animosity. In 1797 he published his edition of Virgil's 'Eclogues,' accompanied by a German translation, and an excellent commentary. Two years later he published his translation of all the works of Virgil. In 1802 he produced a new edition of his translation of Homer. In the autumn of that year he went to Jena, where he wrote the review of Heyne's edition of Homer, which created a general sensation in Germany. In the summer of 1805 he removed to Heidelberg, where he revised several of his previous works, and translated Horace, Hesiod, Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, Tibullus, Lygdamus, Aristophanes, and Aratus. The version of Shakspere commenced by him in 1819, in collaboration with his sons Henry and Abraham, was not completed till several years after Voss's death, which occurred at Heidelberg 29 March, 1826. As a translator of the Latin and Greek poets Voss is unsurpassed; and his own poetical effusions are much esteemed by his countrymen.

VOSSIUS, GERARD JOHN, the son of a Protestant minister, was born near Heidelberg 1577. He took his doctor's degree in philosophy at Leyden; after which he was invited to be director of the college at Dort. In 1614 he removed to Leyden, where he presided over the college of divinity; with which office he held the professorships of eloquence and chronology. But in 1619 he fell under censure for writing the History of Pelagianism, in which he manifested so strong an in-

clination to the Remonstrants, that he was obliged to make a retractation. In England, however, the same work procured him a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, and the degree of doctor of laws at Oxford. In 1633 Vossius accepted the professorship of history at Amsterdam, where he died 5 April, 1649. His works were published in 6 vols. folio. He is not to be confounded with *Gerard Vossius*, a Catholic divine of Liege, who died 25 March, 1609. He wrote a Commentary upon Cicero's 'Somnium Scipionis,' and other works.

VOSSIUS, ISAAC, son of the learned Gerard John Vossius, was born at Leyden 1618. When very young he was honoured with the correspondence of Christina, queen of Sweden, who invited him to her court, where he instructed her in Greek; but afterwards she discarded him, on hearing that he was writing against Salmasius. In 1670 he came to England, was created doctor of laws at Oxford, and in 1673 made canon of Windsor. He died 10 Feb., 1688. He was a man of extensive erudition, but so inconsistent that, while he was a sceptic in regard to revelation, he readily swallowed all the extravagances related by travellers, which made Charles II. call him the strangest man in the world; 'for there is nothing,' observed the king, 'which he refuses to believe except the Bible.' His works are numerous.

VOUET, SIMON, a painter, born at Paris 1582. He accompanied the French ambassador to Constantinople, where, by memory alone, he painted the portrait of the grand signior, after seeing him at the audience. From thence he went to Rome, and was chosen prince of the Academy of St. Luke. In 1627 he returned to France, where he instructed the king in painting, and brought up several great artists. Died 5 June, 1641.

VOWELL, JOHN. *See* HOOKER.

VOYER. *See* ARGENSON.

VUEZ, ARNOULD DE, a French painter, born at St. Omer about 1642; died at Lille 18 June, 1720.

W.

WAAGEN, GUSTAV FRIEDRICH, a German art critic, born at Hamburg 11 Feb., 1794, studied painting, and served as a soldier in the campaigns of 1814-15. His most elaborate work, which made him first known to English readers, 'The Works of Art and Artists in England,' was published at Berlin 1837. Having been much enlarged, it was republished in English 1854, under the title of 'The Treasures of Art in Great Britain.' He also composed a supplementary work, entitled 'Additional Art Treasures of Great Britain,' and 'A Walk through the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester,' both published in 1857, and numerous books bearing on the subject of art and artists. Dr. Waagen drew up a plan, which was adopted both in Berlin and in this country, for the chronological arrangement of pictures in public galleries He was engaged as foreign correspondent and purchaser for our National Gallery. He was also director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin, and was made corresponding member of the Académie des Beaux Arts 1862. Died 15 July, 1868.

WACE, ROBERT, an Anglo-Norman poet, born in Jersey, at the beginning of the twelfth century. He wrote in French verse the History of Brute, king of England; the romances of Rollo, William Longsword, and Richard, duke of Normandy; a History of the Norman Dukes; a Chronicle of Normandy; and other works; for which Henry II. gave him a canonry in the cathedral of Bayeux. When he died is unknown.

WADDING, LUKE, an Irish Franciscan, born at Waterford 1588. He read lectures on divinity at Salamanca; and in 1618 went to Rome as chaplain to the bishop of Carthagena, who was appointed legate to Paul V., on the disputes respecting the immaculate conception of the Blessed Virgin. Of this mission Wadding wrote a history in Latin; but he rendered a more acceptable service to learning by editing Calasio's Concordance, in 4 vols. folio, 1621. After this he published Duns Scotus's works, in 12 vols. folio. He founded the college of St. Isidore, for Irish students of the Franciscan order; and died at Rome 18 Nov., 1657. He wrote a history of his order, printed in 1654, in 8 vols. folio; enlarged in 1745 to 19 vols.

WADDINGTON, GEORGE, D.D., was born 1793, and educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He became vicar of Masham, Yorkshire; dean of Durham 1840; warden of Durham University 1841; and died 20 July, 1869. He was the author of 'A Visit to Ethiopia,' 1822; 'A Visit to Greece,' 1825; A Commemoration Sermon, 1828; 'The present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church, with some Letters written from the Convent of the Strophades,' 1829; 'History of the Church from the Earliest Ages to the Reformation,' 3 vols., 1835, two editions; 'A History of the Reformation on the Continent,' 3 vols., 1841; Lectures on National Education, 1845.

WAFER, LIONEL, an English voyager, was bred a surgeon in London, and when out of his time, in 1677, he embarked as such on board a ship bound for Bantam, in the East Indies. On his return in 1679 he became surgeon of a trading vessel to Jamaica, where he continued to reside some time, and followed his profession. At length, however, he engaged with Cook and Linch, two buccaneers, which brought him into the company of Dampier; but a quarrel arising, the crew divided, and Wafer was left on shore on the Isthmus of Darien. Here he remained some months among the Indians, who treated him kindly on account of his medical skill, and gave him his liberty when an English vessel arrived on the coast. His next voyage was with Dampier and Cook, after which he settled at Philadelphia, and in 1690 returned to this country, when he published an interesting narrative of his adventures.

WAGENAAR, JOHN, a Dutch historian, was born at Amsterdam 1709, and died there 1 March 1773. He wrote the 'History of Holland,' 21 vols. for which he was appointed historiographer to his native city.

WAGENSEIL, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, was born at Nuremberg 1633. He was educated at Altorf where, in 1667, he was made professor of law and history, which last chair he exchanged for that of oriental languages. He was also honoured with the title of councillor, and employed on diplo-

matic concerns at Vienna. His principal work is entitled 'Tela Ignea Satanæ,' a collection of pieces written by Jews against Christianity, together with a refutation thereof by the editor. Died 9 Oct., 1705.

WAGHORN, THOMAS, lieutenant R.N., the inventor of the Overland Route to India, was born 1800, and died in London 7 Jan., 1850.

WAGNER, RUDOLPH, a German physiologist and anatomist, born 1805, at Bayreuth, in Bavaria, first studied in the Protestant College at Augsburg, afterwards medicine in the universities of Erlangen and Wurtzburg, received his doctorate in 1826, then went to Paris, and, acting on the advice of Cuvier, devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy. After a scientific journey in France and in Sardinia, where he discovered a curious bed of fossil bones, he returned to Germany, and sought in vain to obtain an academic chair at Munich. He was attached, however, as demonstrator of anatomy to the university of Erlangen; in 1832 was appointed professor-extraordinary, and the year following ordinary professor of geology. His works and reputation caused him to be selected as the successor of Blumenbach as professor of physiology in the university of Göttingen. The weak state of his health caused him to pass the winters of 1845 and 1846 in Italy, where he applied himself to the study of the electric ray, the starting-point of his more special researches on the physiology of the nerves, and their relations to psychology. Wagner wrote voluminously on physiology and comparative anatomy. He was one of the most eminent representatives of scientific spiritualism. He maintained that the living dualism in man of soul and body, the unity of the human race, and all the dogmas of faith, philosophy, and theology, are not belied by the natural sciences. As a writer on medical and anatomical science he earned a deserved popularity. Died 12 May, 1864.

WAGSTAFFE, THOMAS, was born in Warwickshire 1645. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and next at New Inn, Oxford, where he took his master's degree 1667. Two years afterwards he was instituted to the rectory of Martin's Thorpe, in Rutland; after which he became chancellor of Lichfield, and rector of St. Margaret Pattens, London. At the Revolution he lost his preferments for refusing the oaths, after which he practised physic. In 1693 he was consecrated a bishop among the nonjurors. Died 17 Oct., 1712. His principal work is 'A Vindication of King Charles the First, and his right to the Icon Basilikè.'

WAILLY, CHARLES DE, an architect, born at Paris 1729; died 2 Nov., 1798. He was a member of the academy of painting, as well as that of architecture; and many of his designs are engraved in the Encyclopédie and in Laborde's description of France. He built the magnificent hall of the Odéon, and lived to see it destroyed by fire.

WAKE, Sir ISAAC, a statesman, born at Billing, Northamptonshire, about 1575. He became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; and in 1604 was chosen public orator of that university. He afterwards employed as ambassador to several foreign courts, and in 1619 received the honour of knighthood. He died at Paris 1632. His principal work is entitled 'Rex Platonicus, sive de Potentiss. Princip. Jac. regis ad Acad. Oxon. adventu, anno 1605.'

WAKE, WILLIAM, a learned prelate, born 1657, at Blandford, Dorsetshire. He became a student of Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1679). In 1682 he was appointed chaplain to the English embassy in France; and, on his return, was chosen preacher to the society of Gray's Inn. In 1686 he had a dispute with Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, on the alterations made by him in his Exposition of the Catholic Faith. He also wrote several pieces in the Catholic controversy, for which, at the Revolution, he was created doctor in divinity, at Oxford, and made canon of Christ Church. In 1693 he published his translation of the 'Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers;' and, in the same year, was presented to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster. After this he had a dispute with Dr. Atterbury respecting the rights of the clergy in convocation. In 1701 Dr. Wake was made dean of Exeter; and, in 1705, advanced to the bishopric of Lincoln; from whence, in 1716, he was raised to the see of Canterbury. Died 24 Jan., 1737. His other works are, 'An Exposition of the Church Catechism;' 'The State of the Church and Clergy of England, in their Councils, Synods, Convocations, Conventions, and other public assemblies, historically deduced from the Conversion of the Saxons to the present times,' 1703; and three vols. of 'Sermons and Charges.'

WAKEFIELD, EDWARD GIBBON, an English writer on political and social science, was born 1796, and educated as a land-surveyor. Being left, while still quite young, a widower with a young family, he was induced to enter into a plot for elopement with a heiress of fifteen years old, whom he forcibly took to Gretna Green and married; but, her relatives interfering, he was tried for abduction, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. A special Act of Parliament was subsequently passed to make void any pretence of marriage. A book which he wrote upon his experiences in prison was the first step towards those reforms of the penal law which were due to him. From the criminal at home he extended his inquiries to the convict in the Australian settlements; and he became so familiar with every detail of the subject that reference was often made to his 'Letters from Sydney,' as having been written on the spot. His book on 'England and America,' 1833, was written to illustrate the different sources of wealth which the two countries commanded—the one in its wide-spread lands, and the other in its abundant population and its accumulated capital. The views promulgated in this work, together with previous efforts, led to the formation of an association to found the colony of South Australia. In 1837 he strongly urged the occupation of the islands of New Zealand by the English, and when the New Zealand Association was established became a director; and a valuable colony was thus added to the British dominions. His attention was next turned to the causes of the many political troubles in Canada; and in the results which followed the investigations made by Lord Durham in the establishment of a more responsible government may be traced the influence of his private secretary, Mr. Wakefield. Some years previous to his decease he removed to the south of France for the benefit of his health, and subsequently to Wellington, New Zealand, where he died 16 May, 1862.

WAKEFIELD, GILBERT, was born 22 Feb., 1756, at Nottingham, where his father was rector of the parish of St. Nicholas. He took his bachelor's

degree at Jesus College, Cambridge, 1776, and at the same time was elected to a fellowship. On entering into orders, he served a curacy at Stockport, Cheshire, and next at Liverpool, but soon afterwards turned Socinian, and left the church to become classical teacher in the academy at Warrington. In 1790 he was appointed one of the preceptors in the college at Hackney, but quitted that situation the year following. He now ventured into the path of politics; and in 1798 was prosecuted for a pamphlet written in reply to Watson, bishop of Llandaff. After a confinement of two years in Dorchester Gaol, he was released in May, 1801, and died at Hackney on 9 Sept. following. His principal works are, A translation of the first Epistle to the Thessalonians; A translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew; an edition of the Georgics; 'Silva Critica;' 'A translation of the New Testament,' 3 vols. 8vo., 1791; an edition of Pope's Homer; and an edition of Lucretius. After his death appeared a volume of his correspondence on classical subjects with Mr. Fox. His 'Memoirs' were published in 2 vols., 1804.

WAKEFIELD, Mrs. Priscilla, the author of many works intended for the instruction of youth, was born of Quaker parents, named Trewman, 1750. For many years she resided at Tottenham, Middlesex; but her death occurred at Ipswich 12 Sept., 1832. This lady is said to have been the original promoter of Savings' Banks, or Frugality Banks, as they were once termed. Among her works may be mentioned, 'Perambulations in London;' 'Introduction to the Natural History and Classification of Insects;' 'Family Tour through the British Empire;' and an 'Introduction to Botany.'

WAKLEY, Thomas, coroner for Middlesex, was born 1795, in South Devon, and died at Madeira, whither he went for the benefit of his health, 16 May, 1862. His earliest tastes were for the sea; and at ten years of age he took a voyage to Calcutta as a midshipman. Upon his return he relinquished his profession at his father's request, and resolved to study medicine. With this object in view he went to a school at Wiveliscombe, and was subsequently apprenticed to an apothecary at Taunton. In 1815 he came to London, to complete his medical training, and to attend Sir Astley Cooper's lectures on surgery at Guy's Hospital. In less than eighteen months after entering the hospital he passed his examination at the College of Surgeons, though he continued to attend the Borough hospitals for two or three years after, and then settled in Argyle Street, London, in which locality he practised for about three years. In 1823 he retired from practice, and devoted himself to the establishment of the 'Lancet,' a medical journal, with which his name was associated for nearly forty years. At the time of the establishment of the 'Lancet' no clinical lectures were delivered in any of the London hospitals, nor were the cases of interest reported. The lectures at the medical schools were confined to the theories of disease and treatment, and the medical students had little opportunity of forming a practical acquaintance with the diagnosis and treatment of the medical and surgical cases they would meet in practice. Mr. Wakley determined to effect a reform in these particulars; and he commenced reporting the lectures of the most eminent professors of medicine and surgery, and the clinical instruction and hospital cases, with the consent of the lecturers when he could obtain it, and without it when he could not. This led to much opposition; he was several times prosecuted for reporting lectures, and in one instance removed by a policeman from the amphitheatre; but in every case he eventually obtained decisions in his favour. He also effected other reforms in the management and efficiency of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in the exercise of the duties of coroners. In short, he made the 'Lancet' felt as a power which would be exercised on the side of right, the removal of abuses, and the reform of practices which injured and dishonoured the medical profession. In 1839 he was chosen coroner for Middlesex, which office he held till his death. His ability and eloquence, displayed on several occasions, led his friends to request that he would become a candidate for the representation of Finsbury, in Parliament. He was defeated, however, in 1832, and again in 1834, but in Jan., 1835, was elected, and continued to hold his seat until 1852, when he retired from parliamentary life. While in Parliament he always spoke and voted for the abolition of all taxes upon knowledge, and was influential in obtaining a select committee to inquire into the state of medical education and practice, the report of which had great influence on the progress of medical reform.

WALDBY, Robert, a native of York, became an Augustinian friar, and obtained the following preferments: bishop of Sodor and Man, bishop of Aire, in Gascony, archbishop of Dublin 1390, bishop of Chichester 1395, and archbishop of York 1397. Died 6 Jan., 1397–8. He wrote some pieces against the Wycliffites, besides sermons, &c.

WALDEGRAVE, Samuel, D.D., an Anglican prelate, born 1817, was son of the eighth Earl Waldegrave, and received his education at Oxford. He was nominated to a canonry of Salisbury Cathedral 1857, and in 1860 was promoted to the bishopric of Carlisle, which he held till his death on 1 Oct., 1869. He was author of 'New Testament Millenarianism,' being the Bampton Lectures for 1854, and several smaller works.

WALDENSIS, Thomas, an English Carmelite, whose real name was Netter, was born at Walden, Essex, about 1367. He studied at Oxford, and in 1409 was sent by Henry IV. to the council of Pisa. Henry V. reposed entire confidence in him, and died in his arms. Waldensis became no less a favourite with the young monarch, whom he attended to France, and died there 2 Nov., 1430. He wrote 'Doctrinale Antiquum Fidei ecclesiæ Catholicæ,' printed at Paris in 1521, in 3 vols. folio.

WALDIE. *See* Eaton.

WALDO, Peter, a merchant of Lyons, who distinguished himself by opposing the doctrines of the Church in 1160. He translated the Gospels into French for the benefit of the common people, among whom he made numerous converts. He now left off merchandise, distributed his wealth to the poor, and preached with such boldness against Catholicism that the archbishop of Lyons excommunicated him, and would have put him to death had he not retired into Dauphiny, and afterwards to Bohemia, where he died 1179.

WALES, William, F.R.S., a mathematician, born about 1734. In 1769 he went to Hudson's Bay, to observe the transit of Venus, of which voyage he published an account. He next accompanied Captain Cook in his two voyages round

the world, of which also he printed a narrative, with remarks on that of Forster's. Soon after this he was elected master of the mathematical school in Christ's Hospital, and secretary to the Board of Longitude. He died 1798. His other works are, 'An Enquiry into the population of England and Wales;' 'A Treatise on discovering the Longitude by Time-Keepers;' 'Restoration of a Piece of Apollonius,' &c.

WALEWSKI, ALEXANDRE FLORIAN JOSEPH COLONNA, Comte DE, a French statesman, born 4 May, 1810. His origin was as romantic as his career was adventurous. It appears that Napoleon I., at the height of his glory, was attracted, at a fête at Warsaw, by a Polish lady of great beauty, the wife of a noble Sarmatian advanced in years, and, being regarded by her as the destined liberator of Poland, was successful in winning her affections. The lady, the Countess Walewski, after being carried off from her husband, gave birth, in the castle of Walewski, to a son, who received his education in Geneva, and returned to Poland 1824. He desired to visit France, but was refused permission by the Grand Duke Constantine. The young count succeeded, however, in escaping to Paris, and was present during the Revolution of July, 1830, when he was sent on a delicate mission by General Sebastiani to the Polish government, and afterwards served as aide-de-camp to the Polish generalissimo, gaining the Military Cross of Poland at the battle of Grochow. In Dec., 1831, he married Katharine Caroline, daughter of the sixth earl of Sandwich, who died in 1834; and afterwards he espoused a Florentine lady, the granddaughter of Stanislaus Poniatowski, nephew of the last king of Poland. Count Walewski, having been naturalised in France, was appointed captain in the Foreign Legion, entered the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the 4th Hussars. He became proprietor of the 'Messager des Chambres,' under the auspices of MM. Thiers and Rémusat, and published several pamphlets, in one of which he advocated the English alliance. In 1840 the count was sent on a mission to Mehemet Ali, the pasha of Egypt, by M. Thiers, minister for foreign affairs; in 1848 M. Guizot sent him on a mission to La Plata; in 1849 he was French minister plenipotentiary at the court of Tuscany; and in 1850 represented the French government in the same capacity at the court of Naples, where he remained till 1852, when he was named ambassador to England. In May, 1855, Count Walewski was recalled to the Tuileries to undertake the duties of minister for foreign affairs. In that capacity he presided over the conference which met at Paris in the spring of 1859, to conclude the treaty of peace with Russia. He was succeeded in his position as minister for foreign affairs by M. Thouvenel in 1859; held the portfolio of minister of state until 1863, when he resigned in consequence, it was reported, of his warm sympathies in favour of the insurrection of Poland. He was nominated a member of the Senate 1855, and in 1865 accepted the post of president of the Corps Législatif, rendered vacant by the death of the Duke de Morny, and resigned 29 March, 1867. He distinguished himself in literature; is said to have aided Alexandre Dumas in the play 'Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle,' produced in 1839; and was the author of other dramatic pieces. The comte was promoted Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour 1856; and died at Strasburg 27 Sept., 1868.

WALKER, CLEMENT, a Presbyterian writer, was born at Cliffe, in Dorsetshire. He became a member of Christ Church, Oxford, but left the university without a degree, and was appointed usher of the exchequer. He was also elected into Parliament for Wells, and adhered strenuously to the Covenant. When the Independents gained the ascendancy, he wrote a history of that sect, for which he was sent to the Tower, and died there in Oct. 1651. His 'Compleat History of Independency' is written in a rambling way, and with a vindictive Presbyterian spirit, full of bitterness; but it gives an admirable idea of the times, parties, and persons.

WALKER, Sir EDWARD, was born at Netherstowey, Somersetshire, about 1610. He was made clerk of the privy-council in 1644, and the same year received the degree of master of arts at Oxford, together with the honour of knighthood from the king. He conducted himself with equal loyalty to Charles II., whom he attended in his exile, and was appointed by him Garter king-at-arms. Sir Edward wrote, 'Iter Carolinum, or an Account of the Marches, &c., of King Charles I.;' 'Military Discoveries,' 1705. Died 19 Feb., 1677.

WALKER, GEORGE, an Irish divine, was born in the county of Tyrone, and educated at Glasgow. On taking orders he became rector of Donoughmore, where he raised a regiment, when James II. landed in that kingdom, and with this force he defended Londonderry, after it had been abandoned by the governor, and held out till the siege was raised 21 July, 1689. For this bravery he received the thanks of the House of Commons, and was created doctor in divinity at Oxford. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne, after having been nominated to the see of Derry, in July, 1690. He published 'A true Account of the Siege of Londonderry,' 1689.

WALKER, JOHN, D.D., was born in Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. 1699). He became rector of the parish of St. Mary at Exeter; and when Calamy published his account of ejected ministers for Nonconformity, Mr. Walker undertook a similar work for the Church of England, which he published in 1714, with the title of 'An Attempt towards recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Clergy, who were sequestered in the Grand Rebellion.' For this performance he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford. Died about 1730.

WALKER, JOHN, a philological writer, born at Friern Barnet, Hertfordshire, 1732. He went on the stage, which he quitted in 1767 to join Mr. Usher in a school at Kensington; but this partnership was dissolved at the end of two years, and Mr. Walker became a lecturer in elocution. He published several works of reputation, the principal of which were, 'A Rhyming Dictionary;' 'Elements of Elocution;' a 'Rhetorical Grammar;' a 'Critical Pronouncing Dictionary;' a 'Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture proper Names.' He died 1 Aug., 1807, having been some years previously reconciled to the Church of Rome.

WALKER, JOSEPH COOPER, was the son of a gentleman of fortune at St. Valeri, near Bray, in Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and afterwards visited Italy, where he acquired a fine taste for the arts and polite literature. On his return to his native country he

became a member of several philosophical societies, particularly the Royal Irish Academy, whose memoirs he enriched with several valuable papers. A frame of peculiar delicacy incapacitated him for the exercise of an active profession; but he was ardent in promoting the interests of knowledge. He died at St. Valeri, after a long and painful illness, 12 April, 1810. Mr. Walker was author of 'Historical Memoirs of the Irish Bards,' 4to., London, 1786; 'An Historical Essay on the Dress of the ancient and modern Irish; to which is subjoined, a Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Irish,' 4to., Dublin, 1788; 'An Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy,' 4to., London, 1799; 'An Historical and Critical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy,' 8vo., Edinburgh, 1805; and 'Memoirs of Alessandro Tassoni,' 1815.

WALKER, Obadiah, an English divine, was born at Worsborough, Yorkshire, 1616. He was educated at University College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1648 he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, on which he went abroad, and is supposed to have been reconciled to the Church of Rome; notwithstanding which he accepted the headship of his college in 1676. At the accession of James II. he avowed himself a Catholic, and had Mass said in the college. He also set up a printing-press, from which he sent forth a number of books against the Protestant religion. At the Revolution he was committed to the Tower, but was soon after released. He died in the house of his pupil, Dr. Radcliffe, 21 Jan., 1699. He published, A brief Account of Church Government; On Education; The Life of King Alfred, translated into Latin; Instructions in Oratory; The Life and Death of Christ; Character of Martin Luther.

WALKER, Robert, an eminent portrait-painter, who was contemporary with Vandyck, and improved his style by studying the works of that great artist; but he did not attract much notice until the time of the Commonwealth, when he was employed to paint the portraits of Cromwell and the principal persons of the republican party. He drew the Protector more than once, and he also painted Cromwell and Lambert together. Walker had for some time an apartment in Arundel House, and died a little before the Restoration. His own portrait is in the picture gallery at Oxford.

WALKER, Thomas, was born at Manchester 1784, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1808; M.A. 1811), was called to the bar 1812, became one of the magistrates at the Lambeth police-court 1829, and died at Brussels 20 Jan., 1836. Mr. Walker commenced in May, 1835, 'The Original,' a weekly periodical, in which he wittily and quaintly discoursed on divers topics, particularly 'Aristology,' or the art of dining and giving dinners (*ab αριστον, prandium*).

WALKER, William, an eminent engraver, died in London 7 Sept., 1867, æt. 76. He is best known by his renderings of such popular works as 'The Literary Party at Sir Joshua Reynolds's,' 'The Passing the Reform Bill of 1832,' 'The Aberdeen Cabinet,' and the portrait group of his own designing, 'The Distinguished Men of Science,' which occupied him six years.

WALKER, William Sidney, a poet and critic, born at Pembroke, South Wales, 4 Dec., 1795, was sent to Eton School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1819; M.A. 1822),

where he obtained a fellowship, which, however, he resigned at the expiration of seven years, in consequence of his disinclination to take orders, and thenceforward lived in London, earning a scanty livelihood by his pen. At the age of seventeen he wrote an epic poem entitled 'Gustavus Vasa' (1813); subsequently he edited a 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum;' and his 'Poetical Remains' were published in 1852 by the Rev. J. Moultrie, accompanied by a rambling and unsatisfactory memoir, in which, strange to say, the date of Mr. Walker's death is not stated. That event took place 15 Oct., 1846, as appears from *MS. Addit.* 19,210, f. 306.

WALL, John, a physician, born at Powick, Worcestershire, 1708, became fellow of Merton College, Oxford; and, after taking his degrees, practised with great reputation at Worcester, which city is indebted to him for its porcelain manufacture. He also brought the Malvern waters into notice, by a treatise on their medical virtues. Died at Bath 27 June, 1776. His tracts were printed at Oxford 1780, by his son, *Martin Wall*, D.D., clinical professor in that university, who died 21 June, 1824, aged 77.

WALL, Joseph, commonly called *Governor Wall*, was born in Dublin 1737, and having entered the army, passed into the East India Company's service, until in 1782 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the island of Goree, with the rank of a field-marshal. Whilst holding this post he caused a soldier to be flogged so severely that his death ensued; and on his coming to England he was apprehended on a charge of murder, but for want of evidence was set at liberty. He was, however, again taken in 1784, but contrived to escape to Scotland, and subsequently to France, whence he ventured to return in 1797. In 1802 he surrendered himself for trial, in the hope of obtaining an acquittal, and thus acquiring some property to which he was entitled in right of his wife. He was, however, found guilty, and condemned to be hanged. The sentence was carried out 28 Jan., 1802, amidst the yells and execrations of the populace.

WALL, William, D.D., was born 1646, and for fifty-two years held the vicarage of Shoreham, Kent, where he died 1728. He wrote 'The History of Infant Baptism,' which procured him the degree of D.D. from the university of Oxford; and 'Critical Notes on the Old Testament.'

WALLACE, Sir William, a celebrated warrior, born about 1270, being the younger son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, of Ellerslie, Renfrewshire. In 1295 he slew the son of the English governor of Dundee in a duel, whereupon he fled and became the chief of a band of adventurers. As his force increased, he determined to rescue his country from a foreign yoke; and in 1297 gained a victory at Stirling over the earl of Surrey, who was, in consequence, obliged to evacuate Scotland. Wallace then entered England, recovered Berwick, and ravaged the northern counties. Edward I. being informed of this, hastened home from Flanders, and marched towards Scotland, where he gained the battle of Falkirk in 1298. Wallace still continued to harass the English; but in 1305 he was betrayed into their hands by Sir John Monteith, in whom he had confided. The king sent him in chains to London, where he was executed on Tower Hill 23 Aug., 1305. His memory is still revered in his native country, and

his exploits have been the frequent subjects of popular traditions and the songs of minstrels, with many fabulous exaggerations, indeed, but founded upon real achievements.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, born at Dysart, Fifeshire, 23 Sept., 1768; was mathematical instructor (1803-19) at the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, afterwards removed to Sandhurst; became professor of mathematics at Edinburgh 1819; resigned that chair 1838; and died 28 April, 1843. Many papers by Mr. Wallace are to be found in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,' and in scientific periodicals, but his only separate publication is 'A New Book of Interest,' 1794.

WALLACE, WILLIAM VINCENT, a musical composer, born at Waterford 1815. Under the tuition of his father, who was master of a military band, he attained extraordinary proficiency as an instrumentalist. For three years he occupied a high musical position in Dublin, and he had the honour of directing the first performance of Beethoven's 'Mount of Olives' in Ireland. At the age of eighteen his strength seemed to sink under the pressure of his many studies and various engagements. A long sea voyage was recommended for the establishment of his health, and he sailed for Sydney. For a long time after his arrival in Australia he led an active life; his fiddle remained unpacked, and he plunged into the bush. After a time, however, he went to Melbourne, where he gave several concerts; but a restless desire to travel seized him. Accordingly he visited Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand, went on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, went to the East and West Indies, and then realized a large sum of money by a series of musical performances in South America and the United States. Coming to London, he took high rank as a pianist, and determined to write an opera. 'Maritana,' produced at Drury Lane in 1846, met with a success far beyond the most sanguine hopes of the composer. His second opera, 'Matilda of Hungary,' also called forth admiring comments. It was followed by 'Lurline,' 'The Amber Witch,' 'Love's Triumph,' and 'The Desert Flower.' After visiting Germany and the United States Wallace settled in Paris, where he had a protracted illness. He died at the Château de Bayeu, Haute Garonne, 12 Oct., 1865.

WALLACK, JAMES WILLIAM, an actor who achieved popularity in England and America, was born in London 1794, and died at New York 25 Dec., 1864.

WALLENSTEIN. *See* WALSTEIN.

WALLER, EDMUND, a poet, was born at Colesshill, Hertfordshire, 3 March, 1605. His father was Robert Waller, of Agmondesham, esq., and his mother was sister to John Hampden. He was educated first at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-three he married a rich heiress, who died soon after, and left him an infant daughter. Waller then paid his addresses to Lady Dorothea Sidney, daughter of the earl of Leicester; but though she admired his verses she slighted his offers, and married the earl of Sunderland. Waller then espoused a lady of the name of Bresse, by whom he had thirteen children. In the Long Parliament he represented Agmondesham, and was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the king; but in 1643 he was taken up for a plot, when, to save

his life, he made a confession, and, after a year's imprisonment, and paying a fine of ten thousand pounds, obtained his liberty. He then went to France, and resided there till Cromwell gave him leave to return. Waller repaid the favour by a panegyric on the Protector; but he was equally lavish of his praise on Charles II., with whom he was a favourite; as he also was with James II. He died at Beaconsfield 21 Oct., 1687. The poems of Waller are light and harmonious.

WALLER, Sir WILLIAM, a parliamentary general, born in Kent 1597. On leaving Oxford he went into the military service abroad, and, at his return, received the honour of knighthood. In the Long Parliament he distinguished himself as an opponent of the court; and he also obtained a command under the earl of Essex; but, after gaining some advantages, he was defeated, upon which he was laid aside. At the Restoration he was chosen one of the representatives for Middlesex. Sir William wrote 'Divine Meditations,' and a 'Vindication of his Conduct.' Died 19 Sept., 1668.

WALLIS, JOHN, D.D., F.R.S., a mathematician and divine, was born 23 Nov., 1616, at Ashford, Kent, of which place his father was minister. He was educated at Felsted School, in Essex, and next at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and then removed to a fellowship in Queen's College. On leaving the university he applied himself to the art of deciphering, which occasioned him to be much employed in that way during the usurpation, and even after the Revolution. In 1644 he was appointed secretary to the Westminster Assembly, and presented to the living of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street, which he exchanged for St. Martin's, Ironmonger Lane. He was one of the original members of the Royal Society; and in 1648 was made Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, where he took the degree of D.D. 1654. Soon after this he had a dispute with Hobbes, who pretended to have discovered the quadrature of the circle. In 1658 Dr. Wallis was chosen keeper of the archives at Oxford, which office he retained with his other preferments, after the Restoration. At this period he attracted notice by teaching a youth to speak who had been deaf and dumb from a child; but this involved him in a contest with Dr. Holder, who asserted his prior claim to the method. In 1690 Dr. Wallis published a treatise on the Trinity, which brought him into a controversy with the Arians. He had also another dispute on infant baptism, and one with the Sabbatarians. He died at Oxford 28 Oct., 1703. His mathematical works were printed in 3 vols. folio, 1699; and his sermons in 1791, with his life prefixed.

WALMESLEY, CHARLES, D.D., F.R.S., a Catholic prelate, born at Westwood Hall, near Wigan, 13 Jan., 1722. He became a monk of the order of St. Benedict; was nominated coadjutor to Bishop York, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, and consecrated bishop of Rama, at Rome, by Cardinal Lunti, 21 Dec., 1756; succeeded to the government of the Vicariat on Dr. York's retirement 1764; and died at Bath 25 Nov., 1797. He was a profound mathematician, and was consulted by the English government as to the alteration of the style. His separate works are, 'Analyse des Mesures, des Rapports, et des Angles;' 'Théorie du Monument des Apsides;' 'De Inequalitatibus Motuum Lunarium;' and a 'Commentaary on the

Apocalypse,' first published under the name of *Pastorini*, 1771, and often reprinted.

WALPOLE, HENRY, a Jesuit, born at Docking, Norfolk, 1559; studied first at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and next at Gray's Inn. He was present at the disputations of Father Campian in the Tower, and witnessed the trial and execution of that famous Jesuit, whose heroism made him resolve to devote himself to the service of the Church. Accordingly he proceeded to Paris, afterwards to the English College at Rheims (1582), and next to the English College at Rome, where he was admitted into the society of Jesus. At his own request he was sent on the English mission (Dec., 1593), but was arrested a few days after landing, and imprisoned at York, where he held several conferences with Protestant divines on the controverted doctrines. Being removed to the Tower of London, he remained there a whole year, during which time he was put to the torture no fewer than fourteen times, whereby he lost the use of his fingers. Sent back to York for trial, he was, of course, condemned and executed, together with Alexander Rawlins, another priest, 7 April, 1595. His brother, *Christopher Walpole*, born 1568, was also educated at Cambridge, but left the country on becoming a Catholic, and became a Jesuit and prefect of spiritual matters in the college of Valladolid, where he died 1606.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WALPOLE, HORACE, youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole, was born 5 Oct., 1717. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. In 1738 he was appointed inspector-general of the exports and imports, which place he exchanged for that of usher of the exchequer. He also held the offices of comptroller of the pipe, and clerk of the extracts. In 1739 he went on his travels, accompanied by Mr. Gray, but at Reggio they quarrelled and separated. A reconciliation afterwards took place, and Mr. Walpole published his friend's poems at Strawberry Hill. In 1741 he was elected member for Callington, in Cornwall, and in 1747 for Castle Rising; but in the two succeeding parliaments he sat for King's Lynn. In 1768 he retired from public business, and spent the remainder of his life in the improvement of his villa, called Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham. In 1791 he succeeded to the earldom on the death of his nephew, but never took his seat in the House of Lords. He died 2 March, 1797. Horace Walpole was a man of taste and genius, but superficial and sceptical. His principal works are, papers in the 'World;' a 'Letter from Xo Ho, a Chinese Philosopher;' a romance called 'The Castle of Otranto;' 'Historic doubts of the life and reign of Richard III.;' a tragedy, entitled 'The Mysterious Mother;' 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors;' and the 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' compiled from the papers of Vertue. He also printed a number of light pieces at his own press. His 'Letters,' edited by Peter Cunningham, were published in 9 vols. 8vo., 1857.

WALPOLE, MICHAEL, brother of the martyred Henry Walpole, joined the Society of Jesus 1593; succeeded his brother Richard as Prefect of Spirit in the college at Valladolid; was subsequently superior of the mission in England; and died at Seville 1620, æt. 51. He wrote 'A Treatise of the Subjection of Princes to God and the Church,' 4to., St. Omer, 1608; 'Five Books of Philosophical Comfort,' from the Latin of Bœtius, 1609; 'Admonitions to the English Catholics concerning the Edict of King James,' 1610; 'Anti-Christ extant, against George Downham,' 2 vols., St. Omer, 1613-14, reprinted 1632; and a translation of Ribadeneira's 'Life of St. Ignatius of Loyola.'—*Oliver.*

WALPOLE, RICHARD, a Jesuit, brother of Henry Walpole mentioned above, was born at Docking, Norfolk, in or about 1566, and admitted a scholar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1579, but soon afterwards renounced Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church. On 16 April, 1585, he was admitted into the English College at Rome, and on the foundation of the English seminary at Seville in 1592 he was sent to that establishment. In 1596 he entered the order of Jesus. Two years later he was charged with being concerned in an imaginary plot against Queen Elizabeth. One Edward Squyer was accused of a design to poison the queen. At first Squyer loudly maintained his innocence, but, being put for five hours on the rack, confessed himself a party to a conspiracy against the life of her majesty. The story was to the effect that Walpole had given Squyer some poison at Seville, to the intent that the latter should smear the pommel of the queen's saddle therewith, in order that she, putting her hand on the pommel, might be poisoned. Squyer was actually tried, condemned, and executed (1598), on this ridiculous charge of smearing the queen's saddle. Luckily for Walpole, he was beyond the reach of the queen's displeasure. After filling the office of rector in the English colleges at Seville and Valladolid he died in the latter city in 1607. His works are, 'The discoverie and confutation of a tragical fiction devysed and played by Ed. Squyer, yeoman, soldiar, hanged at Tyburne the 23rd of Nov. 1598. Written for the only love and zeal of truth against forgerie, by M. A., priest, that knew and dealt with Squyer in Spaine,' 1599; and 'A Brief, and Cleere Confvtation of a new, vaine, and vaunting Chalenge, made by O. E. [*i.e.* Matthew Sutcliffe] Minister vnto N. D. Author of the Wardword. Whereins yssue is iovned vpon the fiue seueral pointes, proposed by the Chalenger: and his egregious ignorance, falsehood, and folly, discouered in them all. By W. R.' 12mo., Antw., 1603.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 12.

WALPOLE, ROBERT, earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, Norfolk, 26 Aug., 1676. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. In 1700 he married the daughter of Sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London, and soon after became member for Castle Rising; but in 1702 he was chosen for King's Lynn, which he represented in several parliaments. In 1708 he was made secretary at war, and the year following treasurer of the navy. He was one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverel; but, on the change of ministry, was committed to the Tower and expelled the house for breach of trust and corruption. The borough of Lynn, however, re-elected him, and he took an active part against ministers during the remainder of Queen Anne's reign. Early in that of George I. he became prime minister, but some difference arising between him and his colleagues, he resigned, and joined the opposition. In 1720 he accepted the paymastership of the forces, and not long after was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chan-

cellor of the exchequer. In 1723 he was sworn sole secretary of state. In 1725 he received the order of the Bath, and the year following that of the Garter. He continued in power, though assailed by powerful enemies, till 1742, when he resigned, and was created earl of Orford. He died 18 March, 1745. His brother, *Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole*, was born 1678. He filled several offices under government, and in 1756 was created a peer, but died the year following. He wrote some political pieces, and an answer to Bolingbroke's Letters on History.

WALSH, JOHN EDWARD, was born Nov. 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Going to the bar, he was made a Q.C. 1857; attorney-general for Ireland 1866; and master of the rolls in Ireland in Oct. of the last-mentioned year. Died 17 Oct., 1869. He published 'Justice of the Peace for Ireland,' 1844; 'Reports in Chancery, Irish,' 1845-9; and 'Ireland Sixty Years Ago,' 1847.

WALSH, ROBERT, D.D., Catholic bishop of Lismore and Waterford, in Ireland; died at Rome 1 Oct., 1821, aged 39.

WALSH, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Abberley, in Worcestershire, 1663, and studed at Wadham College, Oxford. At an early age he became a member of Parliament, and was appointed gentleman of the horse to Queen Anne. Mr. Walsh was the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope. His works are, 'A Dialogue concerning Women;' and 'Letters and Poems amorous and gallant.' Died 1708.

WALSH, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic prelate, was born in the city of Waterford 1804. In 1841 he was nominated coadjutor bishop to Dr. Frazer, bishop of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and was consecrated in the following year. A few years only elapsed when the Holy See separated the vicariate of Halifax from that of Arochat, or the Island of Cape Bicton, raising both to the rank of bishoprics; Dr. Walsh being exalted to the first-named see. On the demise of Dr. Frazer, bishop of Arochat, Halifax was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric, and Dr. Walsh was appointed the first archbishop. Died 10 August, 1858.

WALSINGHAM, Sir FRANCIS, a statesman, born about 1536, at Chiselhurst, Kent. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge; and on leaving the university went abroad, where he acquired such a knowledge of languages as recommended him to Sir William Cecil, who sent him on three missions to the court of France. In 1573 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and knighted. In 1583 he went on an embassy to James, king of Scotland; and three years afterwards sat as one of the commissioners on the trial of that monarch's unfortunate mother. Sir Francis was next made chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and he was also honoured with the order of the Garter. But with all these distinctions and services he died poor 6 April, 1590, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The negotiations of Walsingham, in his French embassies, were published in 1655, folio; and many of his letters are in various collections of state papers. He was a man of deep policy, and strongly tinctured with Puritanical principles.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WALSINGHAM, FRANCIS, an English Jesuit, formerly a deacon in the Anglican Church, died 1 July, 1647, æt. 71. He wrote, 'A Search made into the matters of Religion,' 1609, 2nd edition, 1615; 3rd edition, 1843; and 'Some Reasons for embracing the Catholic Faith,' Lond., 1618.

WALSINGHAM, THOMAS, an historian of the fifteenth century, was a native of Norfolk, and a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's. He was appointed historiographer royal about 1440, and wrote two works, one entitled 'A History of England, from 1273 to the death of Henry V.;' the other, 'Ypodigma Neustriæ,' or a History of Normandy, anciently named Neustria. Both were published in 1574.

WALSTEIN, ALBERT, duke of Friedland, was born in Bohemia 15 Sept., 1583. When the troubles broke out in his native country he obtained the command of an army, with which he ravaged several provinces; defeated Mansfeldt; and made himself master of all the country between the ocean, the Baltic, and the Elbe. He drove out the king of Denmark from Pomerania, and took possession of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, which title was granted to him by the emperor. Upon this Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, and fought the battle of Lutzen 16 Nov., 1632, when Walstein was defeated, though the victor was slain. After this, Walstein, being suspected of aiming at the sovereignty, was degraded; on which he retired to Egra, where he was murdered by three officers 25 Feb., 1634.

WALTER, JOHN, a printer, born 1739, who acquired fame and laid the foundation of an ample fortune by establishing the 'Times' newspaper. The first number of that celebrated journal appeared 1 Jan., 1788, being a continuation of the 'Daily Universal Register,' No. 939, 'which, with the 'Times,' was 'printed logographically,' *i.e.*, with words entire, their radices and terminations, instead of single letters. The logographic system of printing ultimately proved a failure, though the journal in the composition of which it was originally used was a splendid success. Mr. Walter died at Teddington, Middlesex, 16 Nov., 1812, leaving his interest in the paper to his son, Mr. *John Walter*, under whose able management it rose to be 'the leading journal of Europe.' He obtained a seat in Parliament, and died in Printing House Square 28 July, 1847, æt. 74, bequeathing a large personal estate, and having erected and endowed a handsome church at Bearwood, Berkshire. He devised his interest in the 'Times' to his son, Mr. John Walter, now M.P. for Berkshire.

WALTON, BRIAN, a learned prelate, born at Seymour, Cleveland, Yorkshire, 1600. He completed his degrees in arts, as a sizar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1623; after which he was successively presented to the rectory of St. Martin Orgar, London; that of Sandon, Essex; and the vicarage of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. In 1639 he took his doctor's degree, became prebendary of St. Paul's, and chaplain to the king. About this time he distinguished himself by his exertions for the rights of the clergy of London respecting tithes. This rendered him so obnoxious to the republican party that, at the beginning of the Rebellion, he was deprived of his livings. He then went to Oxford, where he formed the plan of the Polyglot Bible, published in 1657, in 6 vols. folio. The prolegomena and appendix were attached in 1659, by Dr. Owen, to whom Dr. Walton published a reply. At the Restoration he was made bishop of Chester, but died, soon after consecration, 29 Nov., 1661. He printed, in 1655, 'Introductio ad lectionem Linguarum Orientalium.'

Apocalypse,' first published under the name of *Pastorini*, 1771, and often reprinted.

WALPOLE, HENRY, a Jesuit, born at Docking, Norfolk, 1559; studied first at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and next at Gray's Inn. He was present at the disputations of Father Campian in the Tower, and witnessed the trial and execution of that famous Jesuit, whose heroism made him resolve to devote himself to the service of the Church. Accordingly he proceeded to Paris, afterwards to the English College at Rheims (1582), and next to the English College at Rome, where he was admitted into the society of Jesus. At his own request he was sent on the English mission (Dec., 1593), but was arrested a few days after landing, and imprisoned at York, where he held several conferences with Protestant divines on the controverted doctrines. Being removed to the Tower of London, he remained there a whole year, during which time he was put to the torture no fewer than fourteen times, whereby he lost the use of his fingers. Sent back to York for trial, he was, of course, condemned and executed, together with Alexander Rawlins, another priest, 7 April, 1595. His brother, *Christopher Walpole*, born 1568, was also educated at Cambridge, but left the country on becoming a Catholic, and became a Jesuit and prefect of spiritual matters in the college of Valladolid, where he died 1606.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WALPOLE, HORACE, youngest son of Sir Robert Walpole, was born 5 Oct., 1717. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. In 1738 he was appointed inspector-general of the exports and imports, which place he exchanged for that of usher of the exchequer. He also held the offices of comptroller of the pipe, and clerk of the extracts. In 1739 he went on his travels, accompanied by Mr. Gray, but at Reggio they quarrelled and separated. A reconciliation afterwards took place, and Mr. Walpole published his friend's poems at Strawberry Hill. In 1741 he was elected member for Callington, in Cornwall, and in 1747 for Castle Rising; but in the two succeeding parliaments he sat for King's Lynn. In 1768 he retired from public business, and spent the remainder of his life in the improvement of his villa, called Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham. In 1791 he succeeded to the earldom on the death of his nephew, but never took his seat in the House of Lords. He died 2 March, 1797. Horace Walpole was a man of taste and genius, but superficial and sceptical. His principal works are, papers in the 'World;' a 'Letter from Xo Ho, a Chinese Philosopher;' a romance called 'The Castle of Otranto;' 'Historic doubts of the life and reign of Richard III.;' a tragedy, entitled 'The Mysterious Mother;' 'Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors;' and the 'Anecdotes of Painting in England,' compiled from the papers of Vertue. He also printed a number of light pieces at his own press. His 'Letters,' edited by Peter Cunningham, were published in 9 vols. 8vo., 1857.

WALPOLE, MICHAEL, brother of the martyred Henry Walpole, joined the Society of Jesus 1593; succeeded his brother Richard as Prefect of Spirit in the college at Valladolid; was subsequently superior of the mission in England; and died at Seville 1620, æt. 51. He wrote 'A Treatise of the Subjection of Princes to God and the Church,' 4to., St. Omer, 1608; 'Five Books of Philosophical Comfort,' from the Latin of Bœtius, 1609; 'Admonitions to the English Catholics concerning the Edict of King James,' 1610; 'Anti-Christ extant, against George Downham,' 2 vols., St. Omer, 1613-14, reprinted 1632; and a translation of Ribadeneira's 'Life of St. Ignatius of Loyola.'—*Oliver.*

WALPOLE, RICHARD, a Jesuit, brother of Henry Walpole mentioned above, was born at Docking, Norfolk, in or about 1566, and admitted a scholar of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1579, but soon afterwards renounced Protestantism, and was received into the Catholic Church. On 16 April, 1585, he was admitted into the English College at Rome, and on the foundation of the English seminary at Seville in 1592 he was sent to that establishment. In 1596 he entered the order of Jesus. Two years later he was charged with being concerned in an imaginary plot against Queen Elizabeth. One Edward Squyer was accused of a design to poison the queen. At first Squyer loudly maintained his innocence, but, being put for five hours on the rack, confessed himself a party to a conspiracy against the life of her majesty. The story was to the effect that Walpole had given Squyer some poison at Seville, to the intent that the latter should smear the pommel of the queen's saddle therewith, in order that she, putting her hand on the pommel, might be poisoned. Squyer was actually tried, condemned, and executed (1598), on this ridiculous charge of smearing the queen's saddle. Luckily for Walpole, he was beyond the reach of the queen's displeasure. After filling the office of rector in the English colleges at Seville and Valladolid he died in the latter city in 1607. His works are, 'The discoverie and confutation of a tragical fiction devysed and played by Ed. Squyer, yeoman, soldiar, hanged at Tyburne the 23rd of Nov. 1598. Written for the only love and zeal of truth against forgerie, by M. A., priest, that knew and dealt with Squyer in Spaine,' 1599; and 'A Brief, and Cleere Confvtation of a new, vaine, and vaunting Chalenge, made by O. E. [*i.e.* Matthew Sutcliffe] Minister vnto N. D. Author of the Wardword. Wherein yssue is iovned vpon the fiue seueral pointes, proposed by the Chalenger: and his egregious ignorance, falsehood, and folly, discouered in them all. By W. R.' 12mo., Antw., 1603.—*Athen. Cantab.* iii. 12.

WALPOLE, ROBERT, earl of Orford, was born at Houghton, Norfolk, 26 Aug., 1676. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge. In 1700 he married the daughter of Sir John Shorter, lord mayor of London, and soon after became member for Castle Rising; but in 1702 he was chosen for King's Lynn, which he represented in several parliaments. In 1708 he was made secretary at war, and the year following treasurer of the navy. He was one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverel; but, on the change of ministry, was committed to the Tower and expelled the house for breach of trust and corruption. The borough of Lynn, however, re-elected him, and he took an active part against ministers during the remainder of Queen Anne's reign. Early in that of George I. he became prime minister, but some difference arising between him and his colleagues, he resigned, and joined the opposition. In 1720 he accepted the paymastership of the forces, and not long after was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chan-

cellor of the exchequer. In 1723 he was sworn sole secretary of state. In 1725 he received the order of the Bath, and the year following that of the Garter. He continued in power, though assailed by powerful enemies, till 1742, when he resigned, and was created earl of Orford. He died 18 March, 1745. His brother, *Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole*, was born 1678. He filled several offices under government, and in 1756 was created a peer, but died the year following. He wrote some political pieces, and an answer to Bolingbroke's Letters on History.

WALSH, JOHN EDWARD, was born Nov. 1816, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Going to the bar, he was made a Q.C. 1857; attorney-general for Ireland 1866; and master of the rolls in Ireland in Oct. of the last-mentioned year. Died 17 Oct., 1869. He published 'Justice of the Peace for Ireland,' 1844; 'Reports in Chancery, Irish,' 1845-9; and 'Ireland Sixty Years Ago,' 1847.

WALSH, ROBERT, D.D., Catholic bishop of Lismore and Waterford, in Ireland; died at Rome 1 Oct., 1821, aged 39.

WALSH, WILLIAM, a poet, born at Abberley, in Worcestershire, 1663, and studed at Wadham College, Oxford. At an early age he became a member of Parliament, and was appointed gentleman of the horse to Queen Anne. Mr. Walsh was the friend of Dryden and the patron of Pope. His works are, 'A Dialogue concerning Women;' and 'Letters and Poems amorous and gallant.' Died 1708.

WALSH, WILLIAM, D.D., a Catholic prelate, was born in the city of Waterford 1804. In 1841 he was nominated coadjutor bishop to Dr. Frazer, bishop of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and was consecrated in the following year. A few years only elapsed when the Holy See separated the vicariate of Halifax from that of Arochat, or the Island of Cape Bicton, raising both to the rank of bishoprics; Dr. Walsh being exalted to the first-named see. On the demise of Dr. Frazer, bishop of Arochat, Halifax was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric, and Dr. Walsh was appointed the first archbishop. Died 10 August, 1858.

WALSINGHAM, Sir FRANCIS, a statesman, born about 1536, at Chiselhurst, Kent. He was educated at King's College, Cambridge; and on leaving the university went abroad, where he acquired such a knowledge of languages as recommended him to Sir William Cecil, who sent him on three missions to the court of France. In 1573 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and knighted. In 1583 he went on an embassy to James, king of Scotland; and three years afterwards sat as one of the commissioners on the trial of that monarch's unfortunate mother. Sir Francis was next made chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and he was also honoured with the order of the Garter. But with all these distinctions and services he died poor 6 April, 1590, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. The negotiations of Walsingham, in his French embassies, were published in 1655, folio; and many of his letters are in various collections of state papers. He was a man of deep policy, and strongly tinctured with Puritanical principles.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WALSINGHAM, FRANCIS, an English Jesuit, formerly a deacon in the Anglican Church, died 1 July, 1647, æt. 71. He wrote, 'A Search made into the matters of Religion,' 1609, and edition, 1615; 3rd edition, 1843; and 'Some Reasons for embracing the Catholic Faith,' Lond., 1618.

WALSINGHAM, THOMAS, an historian of the fifteenth century, was a native of Norfolk, and a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's. He was appointed historiographer royal about 1440, and wrote two works, one entitled 'A History of England, from 1273 to the death of Henry V.;' the other, 'Ypodigma Neustriæ,' or a History of Normandy, anciently named Neustria. Both were published in 1574.

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WALTON, Izaak, was born at Stafford 9 Aug., 1593. He kept a shop for the sale of linen, first in the Royal Exchange, and next at the corner of Chancery Lane, Fleet Street; but, about 1643, he left London, and died at Winchester 15 Dec., 1683. He was the patriarch of anglers; and his treatise on that recreation has gone through numerous editions. As a biographer he also stands pre-eminent; and no memoirs are more instructive and entertaining than his Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Bishop Sanderson; the best edition of which is that of Dr. Zouch. Walton, at the age of ninety, published 'Thealma and Clearchus, a pastoral history; written by John Chalkill, an acquaintance of Edmund Spenser:' to which poem he wrote a preface, containing the character of the author. The poetry of Walton himself is above mediocrity.

WANLEY, Humphrey, a literary antiquary, was the son of the Rev. Nathaniel Wanley, vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, and author of 'The Wonders of the Little World.' He was born at Coventry 1672, and educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he assisted Dr. Mill in his collections for the New Testament. He then removed to University College, under the patronage of Dr. Charlett, who obtained for him the place of underkeeper of the Bodleian Library. On leaving Oxford he became secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and afterwards librarian to the earl of Oxford, in whose service he died 6 July, 1726. He drew up a catalogue of Anglo-Saxon manuscripts; and another of Lord Oxford's library. He also translated Ostervald's Grounds of the Christian Religion.

WARBURTON, John, was born at Bury, Lancashire, 1682. He was originally an exciseman; but in 1720 he was appointed Somerset herald; about which time he became a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In 1749 he published a map of Middlesex, with the arms of the nobility and gentry on the borders, which involved him in a dispute with the earl-marshal, who interdicted him from taking subscriptions for arms. In 1753 he published 'Vallum Romanum, or the History and Antiquities of the Roman Wall.' Died 11 May, 1759.

WARBURTON, William, a learned prelate, born 24 Dec., 1698, at Newark-upon-Trent; of which place his father was town-clerk. He was educated first at Oakham School, Rutland; and next at that of Newark; after which he served his clerkship to an attorney, and was admitted to practice. But in 1723 he relinquished the law for the church, and the same year published a volume of 'Miscellaneous Translations in Prose and Verse.' In 1726 he was presented to the vicarage of Grieseley, Nottinghamshire. About this time he formed a connection with Theobald and Concanen; to the former of whom he communicated notes for his edition of Shakspere; and to the latter he wrote a remarkable letter on the character of Pope. In 1727 he printed 'An Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles;' and a treatise on 'The Legal Judicature in Chancery.' In 1728 he received the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, to qualify him to hold the rectory of Brant Broughton, Lincolnshire. In 1736 came out his 'Alliance of Church and State;' which was followed by the first volume of the 'Divine Legation of Moses;' completed some years afterwards in five volumes. At this time he was appointed chaplain to the prince of Wales; and, what was of more importance, he now commenced that acquaintance with Pope which led to the attainment of fortune and a mitre. The 'Essay on Man' having been attacked by Crousaz, as containing atheistical principles, was defended by Warburton, for which the poet introduced him to Allen, of Prior Park, and, at his death, left him the copyright of his works. In 1745 he married the niece of Mr. Allen, and the same year printed three sermons on the Rebellion. In 1747 appeared his edition of Shakspere, which was far from increasing his reputation. In 1749 he defended the character of Pope from an attack made upon it by Bolingbroke and Mallet. Soon after this he published his argumentative work entitled 'Julian;' or 'a discourse concerning the earthquake and fiery eruption which defeated that emperor's attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem.' In 1754 he was appointed chaplain to the king; the next year promoted to a prebend of Durham; in 1757 made dean of Bristol; and, two years afterwards, bishop of Gloucester. In 1762 he published 'The Doctrine of Grace;' which was attacked by several writers. The bishop was afterwards engaged in an unpleasant dispute with Dr. Lowth, in which he was the aggressor, and came off with disgrace. In 1769 he founded a lecture on prophecy, in the chapel of Lincoln's Inn; the first course of which was preached by Dr. Hurd. Bishop Warburton outlived his rational powers, and died in the palace of Gloucester 7 June, 1779. Bishop Hurd published an edition of his friend's works in 7 vols.; to which he afterwards added a memoir; and, at his own death, left their correspondence for publication.

WARD, Edward, a miscellaneous writer, was born in Oxfordshire about 1667. He kept a public-house in London, and died in 1731. His works are characterized by low humour, though not destitute of wit. The principal is 'The London Spy.'

WARD, James, R.A., an animal painter, who has been styled 'The English Paul Potter,' was born 1769. He began life as an engraver, and did not exchange the burin for the brush till he was verging on middle age; but he quickly attained an honourable position in his new profession, and when at the height of his popularity earned from £50 to £70 a day by his portraits of horses and bulls. Mr. Ward's pictures were not mere representations of animals, and nothing else; they frequently embodied scenes of dramatic interest or fun, or scenery, in which, however, the animal life was always the leading idea. Occasionally he attempted historical pieces, such as 'The Triumph of the Duke of Wellington,' preserved in the hall of Chelsea Hospital. Died at Kensington 23 Nov., 1859.

WARD, John, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in London about 1679. He was originally in the navy office, but left that situation to keep a school. In 1720 he was elected professor of rhetoric at Gresham College. He received the degree of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh 1751; and on the establishment of the British Museum he was appointed one of the trustees. Died 31 Oct., 1740. He published 'The Lives of the Gresham Professors,' a valuable work, of which there is a copy in the British Museum, with copious MS. additions by the author. After his death appeared his 'Lectures on Oratory;' and 'Dissertations on Passages of Scripture.'

WARD, JOHN WILLIAM, EARL OF DUDLEY. *See* DUDLEY.

WARD, ROBERT PLUMER, the younger son of a merchant of Spain, was born in that country 19 March, 1765, and educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford; after which he was called to the bar, but soon abandoned law for politics, being returned to the House of Commons first for Cockermouth (1802), and afterwards for Haslemere. He became under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Pitt's administration (1805); one of the lords of the Admiralty (1807-11); clerk of the Ordnance (1823); and he was for some time auditor of the Civil List till the abolition of that office in 1831. During his political career Mr. Ward published some works on international law; and after being released from the responsibilities of office he published his celebrated novel entitled 'Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement,' 1825. Success and popularity immediately attended this work, which was followed in 1827 by 'De Vere, or the Man of Independence.' His subsequent works were, 'Illustrations of Human Life,' 1838; 'Historical Essay on the Real Character of the Revolution of 1688,' 2 vols., 1838; 'Pictures of the World at Home and Abroad,' 1839; 'De Clifford, or the Constant Man,' 1841; and 'Chatsworth, or the Romance of a Week,' 1844. He died at Okeover Hall, Stafford, 13 Aug., 1846. From 1809 until late in life Mr. Ward kept a diary relating to political affairs, which has been published down to 1820, in the 'Memoirs of the Political and Literary Life of Robert Plumer Ward,' by the Hon. E. Phipps, 2 vols., 1850. The latter portion has been withheld from publication, on account of its severe strictures on living men.

WARD, SETH, an English prelate, born at Buntingford, Hertfordshire, 1617. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, of which, in the Rebellion, he was deprived for refusing the covenant. He then went to Oxford, where he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy, and president of Trinity College, which last situation he was obliged to relinquish in 1660. He was then presented to the vicarage of St. Laurence Jewry, and the precentorship of Exeter, of which church he was successively made dean and bishop in 1661. In 1667 he was translated to Salisbury, and in 1671 made chancellor of the Garter, which office he procured to be annexed to that see. He survived the Revolution, but had lost his understanding some years before that event. He died at Knightsbridge 6 Jan., 1689. He published several mathematical and theological works.

WARD, THOMAS, a Catholic writer, born at Danby Castle, Yorkshire, 13 April, 1652, received an excellent education, partly at Pickering School. Study of church history and the Holy Scriptures led him to embrace the Catholic faith, a circumstance which so incensed his father that at his death, which happened soon afterwards, he bequeathed all he possessed to his Protestant wife and children, who, however, were all ultimately converted to Catholicism by the disinherited son. After visiting France Thomas proceeded to Rome, and accepted a commission in the Pope's Guards, in which he remained five or six years, and during that time served in the maritime war against the Turks. Returning to England in his thirty-fourth year, he commenced writing his 'Errata of the Protestant Bible, or the Truth of the English Translations examined.' This work appeared in 1688, and has since been often reprinted, one of the best editions being that of Dublin, 1841. His 'Monomachia, or Duel with Dr. Tillotson,' appeared next, but anonymously. It was followed by the 'Controversy of Ordinations truly stated;' 'Notes on the XXXIX. Articles and Book of Homilies;' and a poem in Hudibrastic verse, entitled 'England's Reformation: From the time of King Henry VIII. to Oates's Plot' (1710, and often republished). His 'History of England,' which he considered his best performance, has never seen the light. Mr. Ward died in France 1708, and was buried at St. Germain's. An 'Interesting Controversy,' which he had with John Ritschel, vicar of Hexham, was printed at Manchester in 1819 from a MS. written by Ward.

WARDLAW, HENRY, a Scotch prelate of great piety and learning, founder of the university of St. Andrew's, died 6 April, 1440.

WARDLAW, RALPH, D.D., a Congregationalist minister, born at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, 22 Sept., 1779. Soon after his birth his family removed to Glasgow, and he received his education in the high school and university there. He was intended to be a minister of the United Secession Church; but finding he could not conscientiously subscribe to some of the articles in the symbol of that sect, he joined the Independents, and in 1803 he was ordained pastor over a congregation at Glasgow, where he remained till his death. Through the fame of the Rev. Greville Ewing and Dr. Wardlaw, many congregations of the same faith and order were formed in different parts of Scotland; and Dr. Wardlaw lived to see nearly two hundred churches in that country of the same order, though some of them differed on doctrinal points. In 1811 he was associated with Mr. Greville Ewing in the tutorship of the Glasgow Theological Academy, and he continued to give his services to that institution up to the time of his death, which occurred 17 Dec., 1853. His theological, homiletical, and biographical works are very numerous. Dr. William Lindsay Alexander published a Memoir of his Life and Writings in 1855.

WARE, Sir JAMES, was born in Dublin 26 Nov., 1594, and educated in the college of that city. In 1629 he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1632 succeeded his father as auditor-general of Ireland. In 1639 he published a work entitled 'De Scriptoribus Hiberniæ,' and about the same time distinguished himself by his zeal in the defence of the earl of Strafford. In 1644 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws; but soon after he was committed to the Tower by the Parliamentary party. In 1654 he published his valuable work, 'De Hibernia et antiquitatibus ejus Disquisitiones,' which he greatly enlarged in the edition of 1658. He also printed the works of St. Patrick. On the Restoration, he recovered his office of auditor-general, and was elected M.P. for the university of Dublin. He was also offered a baronetcy and a peerage, both of which he declined. In 1664 he published some of the works of Bede, the Annals of Ireland, and a history of the bishops of the Irish church. He died in Dublin 1 Dec., 1666. All his works, except the Annals, were published by Walter Harris, esq., in 1739-46, in 3 vols. folio, and reprinted in 1764 in 2 vols. His son, *Robert Ware*, who died in 1696,

published several historical books, chiefly against the Catholics.

WAREING, WILLIAM, an English Catholic prelate, born 1791; died 26 Dec., 1865. In 1840, when Gregory XVI. doubled the number of the English Vicariates Apostolic, Dr. Wareing was consecrated to the see of Ariopolis *in partibus*, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the newly-made Eastern District. On the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in this country in 1850 he became the first bishop of Northampton; but in 1858 he resigned his diocese, and from that time till his death resided at East Bergholt, near Colchester, with the title of Bishop of Retimo.

WARHAM, WILLIAM, an English prelate, was born at Okely, in Hampshire, and educated at Winchester School, from whence he was elected to a fellowship in New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of laws, in which he was incorporated at Cambridge 1500. He then entered upon public employment, and was sent on an embassy to the duke of Burgundy; after which he was made master of the Rolls, and next lord chancellor. In 1503 he was promoted to the see of London, and, within a few months, was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury. In 1515 he resigned the great seal on account of the differences between him and Wolsey. His piety, humility, and learning are much commended by his contemporaries, and he is especially known as the friend and patron of Erasmus. Died 23 Aug., 1532.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WARING, EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., a mathematician, born at Fittes, in Shropshire, 1734. He was educated at the free-school of Shrewsbury, and at Magdalen College, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-five he was made Lucasian professor, which appointment gave such offence to Dr. Powell that he published strictures upon Waring's 'Miscellanea Analytica.' In 1760 the degree of M.A. was conferred on the professor by royal mandate; and about this time he was elected fellow of his college. In 1767 he took the degree of doctor in physic, after which he became member of the Board of Longitude. Died 15 Aug., 1798. Besides his 'Miscellanea Analytica,' he published 'Meditationes Algebraicæ,' 'Meditationes Analyticæ,' 'An Essay on the Principles of Human Knowledge,' &c.

WARNER, JOHN, D.D., born in Westminster 1585, became successively fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, prebendary of Canterbury, dean of Lichfield, and bishop of Rochester. He suffered much for his loyalty in the Rebellion, but recovered his episcopal seat at the Restoration, and died 11 Oct., 1666. He published a book in answer to Dr. Jeremy Taylor on Original Sin; but he will be longer remembered as the founder of the college at Bromley for the widows of clergymen.

WARNER, WILLIAM, a poet, born in Oxfordshire about 1558. He had a university education, and, after studying the law, is supposed to have been in the service of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon. He died at Amwell, Hertfordshire, 9 March, 1609. His work, entitled 'Albion's England,' is written in an elegant style. He also published, in prose, a kind of novel called 'Syrinx, or a sevenfold History,' 1597.

WARREN, CHARLES, an engraver, was a native of London, and eminently distinguished in the higher branch of his profession. He was also a useful member of the Society of Arts. Among other objects which engaged his attention was that of engraving upon steel; but the extreme hardness of the material for a long time baffled his efforts. At length, hearing that the button-manufacturers of Birmingham used a process for lowering the hardness of steel, he laboured to acquire the method, and succeeded. By this means he was enabled to produce several engravings, which he laid before the Society, and, with a liberality almost unparalleled, made the discovery public. Mr. Warren died suddenly at Wandsworth 21 April, 1823.

WARREN, Sir JOHN BORLASE, an admiral, born at Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, 1754. After receiving a classical education he was entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A.; but he soon entered into the navy, and rose to the rank of post-captain 1781. On the restoration of peace he married and settled in the country; but in 1794 he was appointed to the command of a flying squadron, with which he annoyed the French trade very much. About this time he was made a K.B., having obtained a baronetcy some years before; and in 1798 he captured the 'Hoche,' a French line-of-battle ship, with three frigates, on the coast of Ireland, for which exploit he received the thanks of Parliament. Soon after this Sir John hoisted his flag as rear-admiral, and on the return of peace was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg. He sat in four different Parliaments; first for Great Marlow, and next for Nottingham. He died at Greenwich 27 Feb., 1822. Sir John took an active part in founding a society for the improvement of naval architecture, to further which he published, in 1791, an anonymous volume entitled 'A View of the Naval Force of Great Britain.'

WARREN, Sir PETER, an admiral, born in Ireland 1703, entered young into the navy, and gradually rose to the rank of commodore, which he held in 1745, when he was appointed commander of an armament destined for the attack of Louisbourg, of which he took possession on June 17. The French considered the loss of the place of so much importance that in 1747 they fitted out a powerful fleet for the purpose of retaking it; and at the same time another squadron was sent to the East Indies. The views of the French government were rendered abortive by the courage and activity of Admiral Anson and Sir Peter Warren. The latter, who had been made a rear-admiral, with a large fleet, fell in with the French squadron, completely defeated them, and captured the greater part of their men-of-war. This was his last professional service, peace being concluded the succeeding year. He was now elected M.P. for Westminster, and soon afterwards he paid a visit to his native county, where he died 29 July, 1752. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to him by Roubiliac.

WARRINGTON, GEORGE BOOTH, second EARL OF, son of Henry, the first earl, died 1758. He published, without his name, a book entitled 'Considerations upon Marriage, with some thoughts concerning the force and obligation of the marriage contract,' 8vo., 1739. The object of this work is to advocate the right of divorce where there is a disagreement of temper. He also wrote a vindication of his father against Bishop Burnet.

WARRINGTON, HENRY BOOTH, first EARL OF,

was the second son of George, Lord Delamer, and was born at the family seat in Cheshire 13 Jan., 1651. He sat in several Parliaments as knight of the shire for his native county, and was very zealous against the court, particularly in promoting the Bill for the exclusion of the Duke of York. In 1684 he succeeded to the family title and estate; but soon after the accession of James II. he was sent to the Tower on a charge of treason. He was tried before a select number of peers and acquitted, though Jeffreys, who presided, strove hard to get him convicted. He concurred heartily in the Revolution, was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and lord-lieutenant of Cheshire. The year following, however, he was deprived of his situation as chancellor of the Exchequer, but was created earl of Warrington 1690, and had a pension settled upon him of £2000 a year. He died in London 2 Jan., 1693-4. His works, consisting of speeches, prayers, and political tracts, were published in 1 vol. 8vo., 1694. He was also the author of a piece entitled 'The late Lord Russell's case, with observations,' folio, 1689.

WARTON, Joseph, D.D., was born 1722 at Dunsford, in Hampshire. His father was the Rev. Thomas Warton, vicar of Basingstoke, and an excellent poet. The subject of this article was educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1744, and then became curate to his father. In 1748 he was presented to the rectory of Winslade, Hampshire, soon after which he published his edition of Virgil in Latin and English, to which he prefixed three essays on pastoral, didactic, and epic poetry. In 1753 he wrote some papers in the 'Adventurer' at the desire of Dr. Johnson. In 1754 he was instituted to the living of Tamworth, and the year following he became second master of Winchester School. He now published, without his name, the first volume of his 'Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope,' but the second did not appear till 1782. In 1759 the degree of M.A. was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. In 1766 he was advanced to the headship of Winchester School, on which appointment he took his degree of D.D. Bishop Lowth, in 1782, gave him a prebend in the church of St. Paul's, and the living of Thorley, Hertfordshire, which last he exchanged for Wickham. In 1788 he obtained a stall in the cathedral of Winchester, and the rectory of Easton, which he exchanged for Upham. In 1793 he retired from the school to his rectory of Wickham, where he died 23 Feb., 1800. Dr. Warton published also a volume of poems and an edition of Pope's works.

WARTON, Thomas, brother of the preceding, was born at Basingstoke 1728. He was educated at the school of his native town, and in 1743 became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, where, in 1750, he took his master's degree, and the next year succeeded to a fellowship. Previous to this he had acquired distinction by his poetical productions, particularly 'The Triumph of Isis.' In 1754 he published his 'Observations on the Faerie Queen of Spenser,' which he afterwards enlarged to two volumes. In 1757 he was elected professor of poetry, which office he held till 1767, when he took the degree of B.D. In 1774 he published the first volume of his 'History of Poetry,' to which he added two more, but left the work unfinished. In 1781 he printed a 'History of the Parish of Kiddington,' and about the same time wrote a pamphlet disproving the antiquity of the poems attributed to Rowley. In this year he was presented to the living of Hill Farrance, in Somersetshire, and in 1785 he was chosen Camden professor of history, and appointed poet laureate. His last publication was an edition of Milton's juvenile poems with notes. Died at Oxford 20 May, 1790.

WARWICK, Ambrose Dudley, earl of, was born about 1530, being son of John, duke of Northumberland. He was condemned to death with his father, but received a pardon, after which he served in the Low Countries with such reputation that the attainder was taken off from his whole family, and in the reign of Elizabeth he was created earl of Warwick. He died of a wound which he received in the defence of Newhaven, Feb. 1589.

WARWICK, Henry de Beauchamp, duke of, son of Richard, earl of Warwick, was born at Hanley Castle, Worcestershire, 22 March, 1424. Before he was nineteen he offered his aid for the defence of Normandy, and so pleased the king that he created him duke of Warwick, and showed him other marks of favour. He also granted him a place in Parliament and other public meetings next after the duke of Norfolk, and before the duke of Buckingham. This, however, led to such strife that it was settled by Act of Parliament that Buckingham and Warwick should take precedence in alternate years. Henry VI. conferred upon him many honours. He declared him king of the Isle of Wight, and placed the crown on his head with his own hands. Died 11 June, 1445.

WARWICK, Richard de Beauchamp, earl of, one of the most considerable persons in this kingdom in the fifteenth century, was descended from a series of illustrious ancestors both by father and mother, and enjoyed, in virtue of that descent, very large estates in different parts of the kingdom. He was born at Salwarpe, Worcestershire, 28 Jan., 1381, was made a K.B. at the coronation of Henry IV. 1399, and took up arms for the crown against the rebellion raised by Owen Glendower. He likewise took part in the famous battle at Shrewsbury against the Percies, where he gained great honour; and was, not long afterwards, created a knight of the Garter. In 1408 he set out on a visit to the Holy Sepulchre, and travelled to various European courts, in all of which he was received with great honour, on account of his knightly bearing and skill in tournaments. At the coronation of Henry V. he was constituted lord high steward, and in the same year (1413) was one of the commissioners to treat of a peace between France and England, to be cemented by the marriage of Henry with the daughter of the French king. He was very instrumental in reducing the Lollards to their duty. In 1415 he was declared captain of Calais, an office of great trust and dignity. While holding this post he entertained the Emperor Sigismund, who told King Henry 'that no Christian prince had such another knight for wisdom, courtliness, and manhood; adding, that if all courtliness were lost, yet might it be found again in him.' Ever after this he was, by authority of the same emperor, styled the 'Father of Courtesy.' In the fourth of Henry V. he was one of the chief commanders at the siege of Caen, and in 1422 was created earl of Albemarle for life. Having further distinguished himself in many engagements, he was constituted

lieutenant-general of the realm of France and duchy of Normandy, the highest honour a subject of England could receive. He executed this employment until his death, which took place at Rouen 30 April, 1439. His body was brought to England, and deposited in the collegiate church of St. Mary, at Warwick, where a most magnificent tomb perpetuates his memory. As a knight and a warrior he has been the subject of much laudation, but all previous biographers have been unaware of the fact that he was a man of the pen as well as a man of the sword, and is fairly entitled to a place in the catalogue of 'Royal and Noble Authors,' on account of a poem in the Additional MS. 16,165, f. 245, entitled, 'A Balade made of Isabelle Countesse of Warr. and lady Despenser, by Richard Beauchamp Eorlle of Warrwyk.'

WARWICK, RICHARD NEVILLE, EARL OF, K.G., well known by the appellation of 'The King Maker,' was born about 1420, being the eldest son of Richard Neville, earl of Salisbury. Having married an heiress of the Beauchamps, earls of Warwick, he was raised to that earldom 1449. At the first battle of St. Alban's he gave the onset; and the duke of York directly nominated him captain of Calais. He also led the van at the battle of Northampton, and was engaged in the field of Towton. Having established King Edward IV. on the throne, he was richly rewarded, and made great chamberlain and high-steward of England; but, taking offence at the king (probably, among other reasons, for having married Lady Grey when the earl was negotiating with him an alliance in France), he presumed too much on his power, and fighting to restore King Henry, was slain at the battle of Barnet 14 April, 1471.

WARWICK, Sir PHILIP, a political writer, born in Westminster 1608. He received his education at Eton, and completed it under Diodati at Geneva. In 1640 he became a member of the Long Parliament, but was expelled the House for joining the king, to whom he was secretary. He also took up arms in the royal cause, for which, at the Restoration, he was knighted, made clerk of the signet, and secretary to the treasury. He died at Chiselhurst, Kent, 15 Jan., 1682-3. Sir Philip wrote 'A Discourse on Government,' and 'Memoirs of Charles I.'

WASHINGTON, GEORGE, an American general, and the first president of the United States, was born 11 Feb., 1732, in Virginia. His family emigrated from Cheshire to that country about 1630. His father, Augustus Washington, possessed considerable landed property. George Washington received his education at home, under a private tutor, after which he became an eminent surveyor. He also became major in the provincial militia, in which capacity he was sent by General Dinwiddie, in 1753, to the French commander on the Ohio, to complain of the inroads that were made, in violation of the treaties between the two crowns. He also, at the same time, negotiated a treaty with the six nations, and other western tribes of Indians, for which he received the thanks of his country. In 1755 he served as colonel under the unfortunate General Braddock, who fell a victim to his own haughtiness and imprudence. On that occasion, Washington gave strong proofs of his military courage and skill, particularly in conducting the retreat of the army. He held the command of the Virginia troops till 1758, when he gave in his resignation on account of ill health. He now served his country as a senator, and was elected a member of the assembly for Frederick county, and afterwards for that of Fairfax. When the breach between Great Britain and her colonies was widened by mutual animosity beyond all prospect of reconciliation, the eyes of his countrymen were fixed upon Washington; and accordingly, in June, 1775, he took the supreme command of the army of America, at Cambridge, in New England. The incidents of that great revolution it is impossible to relate within the compass of a brief article. The history of Washington from this period is the history of the American war. To his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, the Americans were, in great measure, indebted for that independence which was secured to them by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event Washington resigned his commission to Congress, and in his address on that occasion the magnanimity of the hero is blended with the wisdom of the philosopher. As a genuine proof of his patriotism, he would receive no pay for eight years' service, but defrayed his expenses during the war out of his private purse. He now returned to his seat at Mount Vernon, like Cincinnatus, and set himself to complete those favourite improvements in agriculture which had been suspended. In 1789 he was elected President of the United States, on which he quitted his estate, and was received at Philadelphia with the applause which he had so well merited. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. An insurrection among the people of Alleghany and Washington counties, instigated by the French agent, Genet, was suppressed by the energy and moderation of the president, who, in 1796, effected a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He resigned his office the same year; and in 1798 accepted the command of the army, which he held till his death on 14 Dec., 1799. He was buried at Mount Vernon.

WATERHOUSE, DAVID, of Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1701; M.A. 1705), became rector of Langley, Kent, and died 4 Nov., 1758. He was author of 'Epistolæ Sex ad Amicum, de Divinitate Christi,' London, 4to., 1763. These letters, which are in the Greek language, were published by the Rev. Benjamin Waterhouse, vicar of Hollingbourne, Kent.

WATERLAND, DANIEL, D.D., was born 14 Feb., 1683, at Wasely, Lincolnshire, and received his education at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which he became master. In 1719 he published a 'Defence of Queries on the Divinity of Christ,' which, being attacked by the Arians, produced a 'Second Vindication.' Previous to this, he had printed 'Animadversions on Dr. Whithy's Disquisitions on Bull's Defence of the Nicene Faith.' In 1720 he preached the lecture founded by Lady Moyer at St. Paul's, which sermons he published. The next year he was presented to the united rectory of St. Austin and St. Faith, in London, and in 1723 to the chancellorship of York. In that year appeared his 'History of the Athanasian Creed.' In 1727 he was installed canon of Windsor, and in 1730 presented to the vicarage of Twickenham. At this time he printed 'Remarks on Dr. Clarke's Exposition of the Church Catechism,' which produced a controversy between him and Sykes. On the publication of Tindal's 'Christianity as old as the Creation,' Dr. Water-

land wrote 'Scripture Vindicated,' which was attacked by Middleton, who received a severe castigation from Dr. Pearce. The last publication of Dr. Waterland was 'A Review of the Doctrine of the Eucharist,' in answer to Hoadly. Died 23 Dec., 1740.

WATERLOO, ANTONI, a Dutch painter and engraver, born near Utrecht about 1618; died 1662.

WATERTON, CHARLES, a celebrated naturalist, was born 3 June, 1782, being the eldest son of Thomas Waterton, esq., of Walton Hall, near Wakefield, the representative of an old Catholic family from Lincolnshire. After studying under the Rev. Arthur Storey, at Tudhoe, near Durham, he was sent to the Jesuits' college at Stonyhurst. Soon after attaining his majority he visited Spain, where some of the Waterton family had established themselves in business. In 1804 he went out to superintend the estates of an uncle in Demerara. In 1812, his father and uncle being dead, he delivered up his trust, and several subsequent visits that he paid to South America were undertaken with no other object in view than the pursuit of natural history. His wonderful adventures during those visits are graphically narrated in his 'Wanderings in South America, the North-West of the United States, and the Antilles, in 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824; with original instructions for the Preservation of Birds, &c., for Cabinets of Natural History,' London, 1825. The vivacity with which these narratives abound render them the most charming productions of the kind in the English language. Afterwards he made frequent journeys to Belgium and Italy, which, together with his home life at Walton Hall, are most agreeably described in the 'Autobiography' prefixed to his 'Essays on Natural History, chiefly Ornithology' (2 Series, 1838-44; new edition, with a continuation of the life by Mr. Norman Moore, 1871). These 'Essays' may take their place by the side of White's 'Natural History of Selborne;' and there is nothing on tropical natural history which deserves to be compared with the 'Wanderings.' Mr. Waterton was a most kind-hearted and charitable man, and an earnest adherent of the Catholic Church, declaring that he 'would rather run the risk of going to hell with St. Edward the Confessor, Venerable Bede, and St. Thomas of Canterbury, than make a dash at heaven in company with Harry VIII., Queen Bess, and Dutch William.' He died at Walton Hall 26 May, 1865.

WATSON, ALEXANDER, a divine of the Church of England, who died 1 Feb., 1865, aged 49, wrote a large number of published sermons, &c.

WATSON, JOHN, F.S.A., was born at Prestbury, Cheshire, 26 March, 1724, and brought up at the grammar-schools of Eccles, Wigan, and Manchester. He afterwards removed to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship (B.A. 1745; M.A. 1748). In 1750 he was licensed to the curacy of Halifax, Yorkshire, with which he held that of Sripponden. In 1766 he was presented to the rectory of Meningsby, Lincolnshire, which he resigned 1769, on taking possession of that of Stockport, in his native county. Died 14 March, 1783. He wrote 'The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Halifax,' 4to., London, 1775; 'Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey and their descendants,' 4to., 1776 (of which edition only 60 copies only were printed), and 2 vols. 4to., Warrington, 1782; papers in the Archæologia; and Sermons.

WATSON, RICHARD, a celebrated prelate, born Aug., 1737, at Heversham, Westmoreland, where he was educated under his father, who was master of the grammar-school at that place. In 1754 he became a sizar in Trinity College, Cambridge, of which, in 1760, he was elected fellow. In 1764 he was chosen to the chemical professorship, and in 1771 he succeeded to that of divinity. In 1776 he printed 'An Apology for Christianity,' addressed to Gibbon, with whom he held a friendly correspondence. In 1782 he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff, with permission to hold the archdeaconry of Ely, his professorship, and other ecclesiastical preferments. On this promotion he published a letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, containing a plan for equalizing church revenues. In 1785 he printed six volumes of 'Theological Tracts,' selected from various authors, for the use of students. The year following, Mr. Luther, of Ongar, in Essex, though no way related to the bishop, left him an estate worth 24,000*l*., which he sold to Lord Egremont. During the king's illness in 1788 Dr. Shipley, of St. Asaph, died, on which Bishop Watson made a speech in the House of Lords, advocating the right of the prince of Wales to the regency; and it was expected that his lordship's translation to the vacant see would have followed; but the king recovered, and the bishop was disappointed. In 1796 he published an answer to Paine's Age of Reason, in a volume called 'An Apology for the Bible,' which passed through many editions. In 1798 he printed 'An Address to the People of Great Britain,' recommending large sacrifices to repel the French, for which he was attacked by Gilbert Wakefield. The bishop died at Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, 4 July, 1816. Besides the works already mentioned he published five volumes of Chemical Essays, several sermons, charges, and tracts. After his death appeared the Memoirs of his Life, written by himself.

WATSON, ROBERT, LL.D., was born at St. Andrew's, in Scotland, about 1730. He studied divinity, and became a preacher, but afterwards obtained the professorship of logic, rhetoric, and belles-lettres, at St. Andrew's, where he also became principal of the university, and died 31 March, 1781. Dr. Watson wrote 'The History of Philip II.;' and he also left, in an unfinished state, that of Philip III., which was completed by Dr. Thomson for the benefit of the family.

WATSON, Sir WILLIAM, M.D., was born in London 1715. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, after which he served his time to an apothecary. His knowledge of natural philosophy and botany procured him admission into the Royal Society, in whose Transactions are many of his communications. He also made discoveries in electricity, for which he obtained the Copley medal, and was honoured with the degree of M.D. by two German universities. In 1762 he was chosen one of the physicians of the Foundling Hospital; in 1784 elected a fellow of the college; and in 1786 he received the honour of knighthood. Died 10 May, 1787. Besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the London Medical Observations, he wrote 'An Acount of Experiments on Inoculating for the Small-Pox.'

WATT, JAMES, an eminent mechanician, engineer, and inventor, born at Greenock, in Scotland, 19 Jan., 1736. He received the first part of his education at a school in his native town, and

completed it at home by his own diligence. The science of mechanics, in which he afterwards became so famous, formed at that early age his favourite study; and in conformity with his desire he was, at eighteen years of age, apprenticed to a mathematical instrument maker in London. The bad state of his health, however, which had before retarded his progress at school, compelled him to return to Scotland after a year's stay in the metropolis. This was all the instruction he ever received in the business for which he was intended, yet he must have attained considerable skill, as in 1757 he, on the recommendation of some relations, commenced the practice of it at Glasgow, and was immediately appointed mathematical instrument maker to the college. He continued to hold this situation till 1763, when he married, left his apartments in the university for a house in the city of Glasgow, and commenced the profession of a general engineer. He soon acquired a high reputation, and in making surveys and estimates for canals, harbours, bridges, and other public works, was as extensively employed in his own country as Brindley had been in England. It was not, however, till 1763-4 that he began to devote himself seriously to the investigation of the properties of steam, and to ascertain those results upon which his fame was to be founded. He now proceeded to attempt to remedy the two grand defects of Newcomen's engine—the necessity of cooling the cylinder before every stroke of the piston by the water injected into it, and the non-employment of the machine for a moving power of the expansive force of the steam. He was completely successful in his efforts, and he effected several other improvements in an engine which has since been brought to such perfection of action and power as to form one of the most triumphant eras in the history of human ingenuity. Watt had, however, another difficulty to surmount—that of bringing his invention into notice. Having no pecuniary resources of his own he applied to Dr. Roebuck, who had just established the Carron Iron Works, to advance the requisite funds, which he consented to do on having two-thirds of the profits made over to him. A patent was accordingly obtained in 1769, and an engine was shortly afterwards erected; but the failure of Dr. Roebuck thwarted the project for a time, and Watt returned to his business of a civil engineer. At length, in 1774, a proposal was made to him to remove to Birmingham, and enter into partnership with a celebrated hardware manufacturer, Mr. Boulton. Dr. Roebuck's share of the patent was afterwards transferred to Mr. Boulton, and the firm of Boulton and Watt commenced the business of making steam-engines in 1775. From this date Watt obtained from Parliament an extension of his patent for twenty-five years, in the course of which he added several new improvements to the mechanism of his engine. In particular he exerted himself for many years in contriving the best methods of making the action of the piston communicate a rotatory motion in various circumstances; and between the years 1781 and 1785 he took out four different patents for inventions relating to this object. The invention of Watt was fully appreciated in the scientific world. In 1785 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; in 1806 created LL.D. by the university of Glasgow; and in 1808 elected a member of the French Institute. He died at his estate of Heathfield near Birmingham, 25 Aug., 1819, leaving a name that will descend to posterity in connection with an invention which has revolutionised the whole domain of human industry.

WATT, ROBERT, M.D., was born in Ayrshire May, 1774, and became president of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, where he died 12 March, 1819. He wrote some medical works, but is best known as the compiler of a vast repertory of bibliographical lore, published under the title of 'Bibliotheca Britannica; or a general Index of British and Foreign Literature,' 4 vols., 1819-24.

WATTEAU, ANTOINE, a French painter, born at Valenciennes 1684. He was placed with an indifferent artist of that town, and, being removed to a master who possessed a taste for theatrical decoration, he went with him to Paris 1702, and, by studying under Audran, and copying from the pictures of Rubens at the Luxembourg Palace, he improved himself so much that he was admitted into the Academy, and rose into notice. He was indefatigable in his art, and generally chose for his subjects conversations of the comic and pastoral kind, the trenches and encampments of armies, landscapes, and grotesques, which he finished with a free and flowing pencil, a neat and spirited touch, and a pleasing tone and colour. Watteau paid a visit to England in 1720, being in a languishing state of health, for which he consulted Dr. Mead. After a residence of a year in London he returned to Paris, and died at Nogent 1721.

WATTS, ISAAC, D.D., an eminent minister of the Independent persuasion, was born 17 July, 1674, at Southampton, where his father kept a school. He was educated first at the free-school of Southampton, and next in an academy near London. At the age of twenty-two he became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartop; and in 1698 he was chosen assistant to Dr. Chauncey, whom he succeeded in his meeting. He then went to live with Sir Thomas Abney, of Newington, and continued in that family till his death, which happened 25 Nov., 1748. Dr. Watts was an excellent preacher, though of diminutive size and somewhat deformed. His works are too many and too well known to need being enumerated. His metrical 'Psalms and Hymns' still retain their popularity among the Nonconformists.

WATTS, JANE. *See* EATON.

WATTS, THOMAS, keeper of the printed books in the British Museum, died 9 Sept., 1869, aged 58. He printed in 1839 'A Letter to M. Panizzi on the reputed earliest Printed Newspaper, the English Mercury, 1588,' in which he proved the alleged newspaper to be a forgery. He wrote memoirs of more than one hundred foreign authors in the English Cyclopædia, and contributed various papers to the 'Transactions of the Philological Society,' one of which, an 'Essay on the Hungarian Language,' procured him the honour of being elected a member of the Hungarian Academy.

WAYNFLETE, WILLIAM, a prelate and statesman, was the son of Richard Patten, or Barbour, of Waynflete, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Winchester School and at Oxford. About 1429 he became master of the school where he had been bred; but Henry VI. prevailed upon him to remove to his new foundation at Eton, of which he was made provost 1442. Five years afterwards he succeeded Cardinal Beaufort in the bishopric of

Winchester, and in 1456 he was made lord chancellor, which office he resigned in 1460. He died 11 Aug., 1486, and was interred in the cathedral of Winchester. Bishop Waynflete founded Magdalen College, Oxford, and a free-school in his native town.

WEAVER. *See* WEEVER.

WEBBE, SAMUEL, an English musical composer, especially of glees, born 1740; died 25 May, 1816.

WEBER, KARL MARIA VON, an eminent composer of the German school, was born of a respectable family at Eutin, a small town in Holstein, 16 Dec., 1786. His propensity for music being at once developed, he was first placed under Henschkel and Hilburghauser, an eminent musician; and he further benefited by the lessons of Michael Haydn and Kalcher, while Valesi subsequently taught him music at Munich. He had already composed an opera when his musical studies were interrupted by his attention to lithographical pursuits; but of these he soon grew wearied, and, returning with fresh vigour to the study of composition, he produced, in Nov. 1800, his opera 'Das Waldmädchen,' which met with great success at Prague, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and which was afterwards recast by him at Carlsruhe under the name of 'Silvana.' In 1802 he occupied himself in making a professional tour through many of the great German cities, in the course of which he completed and published his 'Analysis of the Vogler 12 Chorale' of Bach. The year following he visited Vienna, where he pursued his studies with the most indefatigable perseverance under the Abbé Vogler. In 1805 he accepted an invitation to be chapel-master at Breslau, where he brought out his 'Rubezahl,' or 'Number Nip;' but the breaking-out of the Prussian war in the succeeding year induced him to resign his situation for a similar one under the duke of Würtemberg. After four years spent in the service of this prince at Carlsruhe he made a second tour through part of Germany, and at Darmstadt produced his opera of 'Abon Hassan.' From 1813 and 1816 he conducted the opera at Prague, where he wrote his 'Preciosa' and a splendid cantata in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo, entitled 'Kampf und Sieg,' afterwards performed in London. At length, being requested by the king of Saxony to form a national opera at Dresden, he settled in that capital, and held the appointment of director of music to the court there until his death. The next effort of his genius was his celebrated opera 'Der Freischütz,' still so popular in this country. This work was first produced 21 June, 1821, at Berlin, where, as well as at Vienna, Stuttgart, Munich, and Dresden, it was received with a degree of enthusiasm excited by no other composition since the 'Zauberflote;' and Weber at once rose by general acclaim to the head of his profession. His 'Euryanthe,' performed at Vienna in the autumn of 1823, did not meet with equal approbation, though it is an excellent and scientific composition. The high reputation which 'Der Freischütz' had procured for its author in this country induced the managers of Covent Garden Theatre to enter into a negotiation with him in 1825 to write an original opera for that theatre, and to superintend its production in person. Accordingly, early in the spring of the next year Weber came to London, and on 12 April produced his 'Oberon.' This opera closed his theatrical career. His debility, arising from a pulmonary affection, became every day more apparent, and he was at length found dead in his bed at the house of Sir George Smart, who had entertained him during his residence in England, on 3 June, 1826. He was buried on the 21st of the same month, with the accustomed solemnities of the Catholic religion, at the church in Moorfields.

WEBSTER, DANIEL, LL.D., an American orator and statesman, born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, 18 Jan., 1782; was the son of Captain Ebenezer Webster, and graduated at Dartmouth (1801), being one of the first two scholars of his class. After practising law at Boscawen and Portsmouth, he became a member of Congress 1813. He removed to Boston 1816; was re-elected to Congress 1822; and in 1828 entered the Senate of the United States. His famous debate with Hayne was in 1830; that with Calhoun in 1833. He visited Europe in 1839, and was secretary of state from 1841 to 1843. Mr. Webster negotiated the Ashburton Treaty; afterwards he served in the Senate; and his last office was that of secretary of state under President Fillmore. Among the American public men of his day none were superior to him in talents, learning, and forcible eloquence. He died at Marshfield, Massachusetts, 24 Oct., 1852. His works were published in 6 vols. 8vo., 1841.

WEBSTEB, JOHN, an English dramatist, of whose personal history hardly anything is known. His principal plays are, 'The White Devil,' printed 1612; 'The Duchess of Malfi,' 1623; 'Appius and Virginia,' 1654. His 'Poetical and Dramatic Works' were published collectively by Mr. Alexander Dyce, 4 vols. 8vo., 1830; with an appendix, 1838; new edition in 1 vol., 1857.

WEBSTER, NOAH, LL.D., an American lexicographer, born at West Hartford, Connecticut, 16 Oct., 1758. He graduated at Yale 1778, and was admitted to the bar, but instead of practising the legal profession he engaged in the business of tuition. In 1783 he wrote an English Grammar, and also some political pieces, and in 1793 he started a daily newspaper, the 'Commercial Advertiser,' in New York; but in 1798 he removed to Newhaven, where he passed the remainder of his life. He commenced his 'New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language' in 1807; it was first published in 1828; and it has been printed several times. He also published various elementary school books; 'Sketches of American Policy,' 1784, &c. His death occurred at Newhaven 28 May, 1843.

WEDDERBURN, ALEXANDER, earl of ROSSLYN. *See* ROSSLYN.

WEDGWOOD, JOSIAH, an ingenious improver of the English pottery manufacture, was born in July, 1730, and was the younger son of a potter, to whose business he succeeded. He almost immediately distinguished himself by his discoveries of new species of earthenware and porcelain, and in a very few years he turned the current of importation of the finer earthenwares into that of exportation. In 1763 he obtained a patent for a new species of ware, which received the name of queen's ware; and continuing his experimental researches, added six more different species of ware to the English manufacture. His ingenuity was not altogether confined to his own business, he being versed in several branches of natural philosophy; and, in particular, he invented a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat

employed in the various arts. His own pottery was near Newcastle-under-Line, in Staffordshire, where he built a village, which he called Etruria. He died 3 Jan., 1805. Mr. Wedgwood was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. Miss Eliza Meteyard has published a 'Life of J. Wedgwood, from his private correspondence and family papers, with an introductory sketch of the art of pottery in England,' 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1865-6; also 'A Group of Englishmen, being records of the younger Wedgwoods and their Friends,' 8vo., London, 1871.

WEENINX, JAN BAPTIST, *The Old*, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1621; died at Utrecht 1660. He studied under Abraham Bloemaert, and executed a variety of pictures of all kinds, in history, portrait, landscape, and animals.

WEENINX, JAN, *The Young*, son of the above, was born 1644, at Amsterdam, where he died 1719. He was superior to his father in hunting and sporting pieces, and in colouring.

WEEVER or WEAVER, JOHN, an antiquary, born in Lancashire about 1576. He became a student of Queen's College, Cambridge, on leaving which he went abroad, and afterwards travelled through England and Scotland, in search of antiquities. In 1631 he published 'Ancient Funeral Monuments of Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands adjacent,' folio; new edition 1766, 4to. Weever died 1632, and was buried in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell.

WEIMAR, ANNE AMELIA, DUCHESS OF, the daughter of the duke of Brunswick, was born 24 Oct., 1739. At the age of seventeen she was married to the duke of Weimar, who left her a widow, after a union of about two years. Though herself a minor, she was called to the guardianship of her infant son; and her regency was attended with great advantages to the country. In the administration of justice, in the management of the revenue, in public establishments, she was alike sedulous; and under her fostering patronage a new spirit sprung up among her people, and diffused its influence over the north of Germany. The use of a large library was given to the public, a new theatre was erected, and provision was made for the improved education of youth. The conclusion of her life was clouded by misfortune; and the deaths of several of her relations, the ruin of the royal houses with which she was connected, and the miseries occasioned by the French invasion of Germany, contributed to embitter the last moments of her existence. Died 10 April, 1807.

WELD, CHARLES ROBERT, a popular writer, the son of Isaac Weld, of Dublin, was born at Windsor 1818. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards studied law at the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar (1844); but science was his true vocation, and, under the friendly advice of Sir John Barrow, he became, in 1845, assistant-secretary to the Royal Society, a post which he held for about sixteen years. He began his career as an author by writing a 'History of the Royal Society,' 2 vols., 1847, a work of considerable research and value. At this period he also commenced a series of 'Vacation Tours.' The first was 'Auvergne, Piedmont, and Savoy,' 1848; and this work was followed by 'A Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada,' 1854; 'A Vacation Tour in Brittany,' 1856; 'Vacations in Ireland,' 1858; 'The Pyrenees, East and West,' 1859; 'The Highlands, Orcadia, and Skye,' 1860; 'Sketches in India,' 1862; 'Last Winter in Rome,' 1865; and 'Florence, the New Capital of Italy,' 1867. Mr. Weld was the chief helper of Sir John Franklin in the home work connected with his Arctic explorations; and was a good authority on every matter connected with the Polar circle. Several pamphlets were written by him on the subject of the Arctic expedition. He died at his residence near Bath 15 Jan., 1869. His 'Notes on Burgundy,' edited by his widow, with a portrait and memoir, appeared in 1869.

WELD, THOMAS, a cardinal, born in London 22 Jan., 1773, succeeded to the magnificent estate of his family at Lullworth, Dorsetshire; but after the death of his wife he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and renounced the property to his next brother. He was ordained priest 1821, and after being employed at Chelsea and Hammersmith, was nominated coadjutor to Dr. Macdonnell, bishop of Kingston, Upper Canada, and consecrated bishop of Amyclæ, at St. Edmund's College, near Ware, 6 Aug., 1826; but he appears never to have proceeded to Canada. Going to Rome, he was, in 1830, raised to the purple by Pope Pius VIII. Died at Rome 19 April, 1837. An interesting account of Cardinal Weld will be found in Cardinal Wiseman's 'Recollections of the last Four Popes.'

WELLESLEY, HENRY, Lord Cowley. *See* COWLEY.

WELLESLEY, RICHARD COWLEY, Marquis Wellesley, a statesman, was the eldest son of Garret first earl of Mornington, by the Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon. He was born 20 June, 1760. After studying at Eton, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he completed his education; and during his residence at that seat of learning he particularly distinguished himself by his classical acquirements, and gained the university prize of 1780 for the best composition in Latin verse. His father having died, the young earl of Mornington took his seat in the Irish House of Peers immediately on attaining his majority, and he continued to be a member of that assembly for the nineteen years which preceded the Union. He represented Beeralston and Windsor in the House of Commons in the Parliaments of 1784 and 1790. In 1797 he was appointed governor-general of India, and created a baron of the United Kingdom. He remained in India till 1805, when he returned to this country loaded with honours, his administration being the most brilliant on record. His measures, more particularly his successful operations in Mysore, the defeat of Tippoo Sultan, and the capture of Seringapatam, have, however canvassed, been severely criticised by contemporary historians. During his absence in India he was advanced to an Irish marquisate by the title of Marquis Wellesley. In 1809 he went to Madrid as ambassador from the British court, and in Dec. of the same year he accepted the office of secretary of state for foreign affairs on the retirement of Earl Bathurst, which important post he filled during the administrations of the duke of Portland and Mr. Spencer Perceval, until 1812, when he was succeeded by the marquis of Londonderry. In 1821 he succeeded Earl Talbot as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and he continued to hold that appointment until 1828, when the marquis of Anglesey was nominated his successor. He again went to Ireland as viceroy in Sept. 1833, when the marquis

of Anglesey retired, but he remained there little more than a year, as, on the breaking-up of Earl Grey's ministry in Dec. 1834, he of course resigned office with his colleagues. Previous to his going to Ireland in 1833 he was lord-steward of the king's household. He died at Kingston House, Brompton, 26 Sept., 1842. In 1836 the 'Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquis Wellesley during his Administration in India' (5 vols. 8vo.), was published at the expense of the East India Company; and his 'Memoirs and Correspondence' was edited by R. R. Pearce, 3 vols., London, 1846.

WELLINGTON, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF, was born at Dangan Castle, co. Meath, 1 May, 1769. He was the third son of Garret, first earl of Mornington, by Anne, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon; and, having received his earlier education at Eton, was subsequently removed to the Military College of Angers, in France—an institution originally founded by St. Louis, and, when the duke entered it, under the direction of Pignerol, the celebrated engineer. On 7 March, 1787, as the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, or Wesley, as the name is said to have been then written, he obtained his first commission as ensign in the 73rd Regiment of Foot. On 25 Dec., in the same year, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 76th; in Jan., 1788, he exchanged into the 41st; and, on the 25th of the following June, into the 12th Light Dragoons. On 30 June, 1791, he obtained his company in the 58th Foot; and on the 31st Oct., 1792, once more exchanged into the cavalry as captain of a troop in the 18th Light Dragoons. In the general election which took place to the Irish Parliament during the summer of 1790, Mr. Wellesley became member for the borough of Trim, in which his family possessed a preponderating influence, and shortly afterwards he was placed on the staff as one of the aides-de-camp of the earl of Westmoreland, then lord lieutenant of Ireland. On 30 April, 1793, he was promoted to the majority of the 33rd Foot, on the resignation of Major Gore, and on the 30th of the succeeding Sept. he was gazetted as a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The 33rd was now included in a force intended to effect a landing on the coast of Brittany, but circumstances altered the destination of the expedition, which was consequently directed on Ostend. The duke of York was at this time in command of the British troops in the Netherlands, and his situation was one of great embarrassment. Tournay had surrendered to the French, and the duke, driven from his position before Oudenarde, was compelled to retreat upon Antwerp. Lord Moira, who commanded the garrison at Ostend, of which the 33rd formed part, determined to withdraw his forces, in order to form a junction with the Austrian general, Clairfayt; but, this movement having been rendered unadvisable, the British general ultimately united himself with the duke of York, and, by the timely reinforcement, enabled the duke to make good his position when attacked before Mechlin. The success, however, was only temporary, and the duke was forced to retire upon Antwerp, where Lord Moira resigned his command, and returned to England. His separate corps was amalgamated with the army of the Netherlands, and the retreat having continued to Bois-le-Duc, the advanced post at Boxtel was carried by the French. It became necessary to regain this position; and a force, which included the 33rd Regiment, was detached for the purpose, under the command of General Abercrombie. A strong masked battery having thrown the troops into disorder, Lieutenant-Colonel Wellesley, at the head of his regiment, checked the advance of the enemy, and ultimately repulsed them so effectually, that the retreat was effected without further molestation. The duke of York having subsequently resigned his command, was succeeded by Count Walmoden, who determined on resuming offensive operations; but they were unsuccessful. The French, in their turn, became the assailants, and acted so vigorously, as to compel Colonel Wellesley, with the 33rd, to evacuate his position, and fall back on the main body. Without detailing the events of this disastrous campaign, in which, under the most adverse circumstances, Colonel Wellesley always distinguished himself, it is sufficient to record the fact that, harassed and worn out, the British army found it impossible to hold its own, and finally embarked for England. After as brief a delay as was indispensable to remedy the losses of the campaign, the 33rd was reported fit for service; and at length embarked in April, 1796, for the East Indies. At this period the affairs of British India were in so difficult a position, that every effort was made to retrieve them; and the earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley), the eldest brother of the colonel, was appointed governor-general. Provoked by the duplicity of Tippoo, the new governor was compelled to a declaration of war; and in the army under the command of General Harris a division was intrusted to Colonel Wellesley. He took part in the victory of Mallavelly, and shortly afterwards distinguished himself in the capture of Seringapatam. With a separate command he subsequently gained the brilliant victory of Assaye, then that of Argaum, and finally, by the storming of Gawlighur, put an end to the war. For these various services Major-General Wellesley received the thanks of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath. In the spring of 1805 he returned to England, was elected M.P. for Newport, and, in 1806, appointed chief secretary for Ireland. On 10 April in that year he married Catharine, third daughter of Edward, second earl of Longford, and in a short time was nominated to the colonelcy of the 33rd Regiment, of which he had been lieutenant-colonel for thirteen years. During his secretaryship in Ireland Sir Arthur Wellesley established that celebrated police force which, long afterwards, served as the model for that which has rendered such good service in the English metropolis. He was recalled from his political duties in the spring of 1807 to join the expedition which then sailed for the attack of Copenhagen, under the command of the earl of Cathcart, and succeeded in obtaining possession of the Danish fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops, and several smaller vessels. In 1808 he proceeded to Portugal; in 1809 he achieved the victories of Rolica and Vimiera, effected the brilliant passage of the Douro, and gained the hard-fought field of Talavera. For these important services he was raised to the peerage as Viscount Wellington. The battle of Busaco, the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the victories of Salamanca and Vittoria followed, and the viscount successively became earl and marquis of Wellington, and a grant from Parliament subsequently placed him in possession of the domain

of Strathfieldsaye. The capture of Pampluna and St. Sebastian, the repeated defeats of the French in the passes of the Pyrenees, enabled him to plant the British colours on French ground; and the concluding triumphs of Orthes and Toulouse were succeeded by the general peace, and by his own promotion to a dukedom, the bâton of a field-marshal having previously been conferred upon him for his victory at Salamanca. In 1814 the duke of Wellington was appointed ambassador to France, and proceeded in that capacity to the Congress of Vienna. Whilst there, the return of Napoleon from Elba once more called him to the field; and on 18 June, 1815, he gained his greatest triumph at Waterloo. In 1827 he was appointed to the office of commander-in-chief, and only quitted that post to become, 28 Jan., 1828, first lord of the Treasury, in the room of Lord Goderich, who then retired. Though in its personal composition necessarily different from the Cabinet of his predecessor, that of the duke of Wellington professed to act upon no new political principle. The appointment of Mr. Canning, in April 1827, as the successor of the deceased earl of Liverpool, may be considered as having commenced the era of that Liberal Conservatism which has since influenced the policy of what used to be called the Tory party. This course was unsuccessful under the administration of Lord Goderich, but, under the vigorous direction of the duke of Wellington, there was every hope that, at least, the experiment would be fairly tried. An accident disappointed this hope. Only four months had elapsed when a schism occurred in the Cabinet upon the question of appropriating the franchise forfeited by East Retford; and the result was the resignation of the earl of Dudley, Viscount Palmerston, Mr. Huskisson, and Mr. Grant. The duke reconstructed his administration by the substitution of the earl of Aberdeen, Sir George Murray, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, and for some time no adverse event disturbed the tranquil course of the Government. The unfortunate discussion of the East Retford question had, however, given a new impetus to that demand for Parliamentary reform which had been put forward at intervals ever since the period of Mr. Pitt's first motion on the subject in 1782. The long exclusion of the Whig party from office, no doubt, predisposed them to avail themselves of any strong popular feeling which should promise them such a support from the masses as might lead to the possession and permanence of official power. The exciting question was accordingly agitated; all the appliances of public meetings and petitions to Parliament were zealously resorted to, and the effect was the creation of a feeling so strong as to satisfy the duke of Wellington that he could not hope successfully to oppose himself to it when Parliament should again assemble. He was not hostile to reform in itself, but on this occasion, as on all others, he strenuously objected to any sudden and violent change. At this period the duke was already resolutely opposed to being a party to any concession demanded under the intimidation of popular outcry; but he was sufficiently sagacious to see that the excitement was too strong to be successfully resisted. He therefore tendered his resignation; and on 22 Nov., 1830, Earl Grey succeeded him as premier, in the avowed purpose of prosecuting reform with all the influence of the new Cabinet. Accordingly, on 1 March, 1831, a Reform Bill was

introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell. The first division on the Bill took place on the 22nd of the same month, when the second reading was carried by a majority of one. On the motion for going into committee 19 April, General Gascoyne moved, as an amendment, 'That the number of representatives for England and Wales ought not to be diminished;' and upon a division the amendment was agreed to by a majority of eight. In consequence of this adverse decision, the Government abandoned the Bill; and three days afterwards, on the 22nd, the Parliament was dissolved. The new Parliament assembled on 14 June, and the effect of the excitement which had been fostered during the general election was quickly visible. On 24 June the Bill was introduced anew; on 4 July the second reading was carried by a majority of 116; and on 12 Sept. it was read a third time by a majority of 113. It passed the Commons. Having been brought in in the House of Lords, the Bill came on for a second reading on the 8th Oct., when Lord Wharncliffe moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months. A majority of 41 decided in favour of the amendment; the Parliament was prorogued, and the Bill once more abandoned. The two Houses having again assembled, the Bill was for the third time introduced in the Commons on 12 Dec., 1831. On the 17th it was read a second time by a majority of 162; on the 23rd of March, 1832, the third reading was carried by a majority of 116; and on the 26th it was brought into the House of Lords by Earl Grey. On the 14th April the second reading was agreed to by a majority of 9; but in committee, on the 7th of May, Lord Lyndhurst moved, as an amendment, 'That the question of enfranchisement should precede that of disfranchisement;' and that amendment was carried by a majority of 35. Two days after this result, on the 9th, the ministers tendered their resignation; they were so strong, however, in the increased excitement of the people, that they obtained from the king full power to secure a majority by the creation of new peers, and resumed office on the 18th of the same month. On 30 May the Bill passed through committee without a division; and on 4 June the third reading was carried by a majority of 84, in a house in which only 128 peers were present. Matters went on under the continued government of the Whig ministry till, in Nov. 1834, the death of his father removed Lord Althorpe to the House of Lords. Lord Grey had, indeed, previously retired from office; but as Lord Melbourne, who succeeded him, was still at the head of a Reform Cabinet, the change was only one of persons. The loss of Lord Althorpe, as leader in the House of Commons, was apparently considered fatal by his colleagues, and the breaking-up of the administration on 14 Nov. was the consequence. A Conservative Cabinet was the only choice left to the crown; and Sir Robert Peel being at this time in Rome with his family, the duke of Wellington accepted office provisionally, and himself carried on the government till Sir Robert's return to England. This took place with all possible speed; and on 15 Dec., Sir Robert Peel, as premier, formed a Cabinet, in which the duke had a seat as secretary for foreign affairs. The existence of the new Government was of short duration. Sir Robert Peel's first measure, on accepting office, had been to dissolve the Parlia-

ment; and rumours, industriously circulated, that the change of ministry was the result of a Court intrigue, had so influenced the popular constituencies, as to induce the return of an adverse majority in the House of Commons. The Cabinet was defeated on the first question submitted to Parliament, the choice of a Speaker; and, other hostile votes following in quick succession, the minister was compelled to surrender. On 18 April, 1835, Sir Robert Peel tendered his resignation. Lord Melbourne once more took office on the 18th, and retained it during the remainder of the reign of William IV., and for two years of that of her present majesty. At length, in consequence of inimical majorities, not important in themselves, but frequently repeated, his lordship resigned on 7 May, 1839, and the queen commanded Sir Robert Peel to form a Cabinet. An obstacle to his success arose out of his determination to insist on the removal of the ladies of the royal household, on the ground that, as many of them were connected by family ties with members of the late administration, there would exist about the royal person an influence which might embarrass the new Cabinet. Upon this point the negotiation broke off; and on 10 May Lord Melbourne resumed office, and remained minister rather more than two years. He was ultimately obliged to give way, and, in Aug., 1841, he resigned. On the 30th of that month Sir Robert Peel succeeded in forming an administration, and the duke of Wellington accepted a seat in the Cabinet, but without holding any office. Lord Hill, who, for nearly fifteen years had been commander-in-chief of the army, having died on 10 Dec., 1842, the duke of Wellington was induced to take the appointment, which, in his case, as in that of his gallant predecessor, was no longer considered as a ministerial one, and liable to be vacated on every change of administration. His Grace continued till the period of his death that command, in the exercise of which he daily strengthened the affection of the army, and increased the approval of the country. From this period the duke held no political office, though he continued to be frequently consulted on important affairs of State. His death occurred at Walmer Castle 14 Sept., 1852, and his remains were interred with extraordinary pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral. His 'Despatches' fill many volumes.

WELLS, William Charles, a physician, born, of Scotch parents, at Charleston, in South Carolina, May 1757. He was educated at Dumfries, and next at Edinburgh; whence he returned to his native place, and was apprenticed to a medical practitioner. On the breaking-out of the war, he quitted America; and in 1779 was appointed surgeon of a regiment in Holland. The year following he graduated, and went back to Carolina, where he distinguished himself by his loyalty. In 1784 he visited London, and in 1788 was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College. He afterwards became a zealous manager of the dispute with the same learned body, on the claims of the licentiates to the right of being admitted fellows. In 1793 he was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose Philosophical Transactions he communicated several valuable papers, for some of which, containing Experiments on Dew, he received the gold and silver medals. Died 18 Sept., 1817. Dr. Wells wrote an 'Essay upon Single Vision with two Eyes;' and a defence of it in answer to Dr. Darwin; also several memoirs and medical papers in different journals.

WELSBY, William Newland, a learned English lawyer, was born in Cheshire about 1803, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1823; M.A. 1827). He afterwards went to the bar, and for many years was recorder of Chester. Died 1 July, 1864. He published 'Reports of the Decisions of the Court of Exchequer from 1836 to 1856,' in conjunction with Messrs. Meeson, Hurlstone, and Gordon, their united labours occupying no fewer than twenty-seven volumes. He also published an edition of Sir C. Rawlinson's 'Municipal Corporation Acts,' and his name appears as editor of 'Lives of the English Judges,' 1847.

WELSTEAD, Leonard, was born at Abington, Northamptonshire, 1689. He was educated at Westminster School, where he wrote the humorous tale of 'The Apple Pie,' which has been erroneously inserted in the works of Dr. King. On leaving school he obtained a place in the Ordnance Office in the Tower, where he resided till his death in 1746-7. He wrote several poems, one of which gave such offence to Pope, that he took heavy revenge on the author in the 'Dunciad.' An edition of his poems was published 1787.

WELWOOD, James, M.D., a physician and historian, born near Edinburgh 1652. He was educated first at Glasgow, and next at Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree. He returned at the Revolution, and was appointed one of the king's physicians for Scotland. Dr. Welwood wrote 'Memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688,' 8vo.—Died at Edinburgh 1716.

WENSLEYDALE, James Parke, Lord, was born at Highfield, near Liverpool, 22 March, 1782, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1813 he was called to the bar, and, after fifteen years' experience on the northern circuit, succeeded Mr. Justice Holroyd as a puisne judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, over which Lord Tenterden then presided. From this period until January, 1856, he was a distinguished member of the judicial bench, being transferred in 1834 to the Court of Exchequer, where he sat as Baron Parke for no less than twenty-two years. In the beginning of 1856 Lord Palmerston conferred upon him a life peerage; but this proceeding was vigorously resisted by the House of Lords, and condemned as unprecedented and unconstitutional. The result was that a new patent was granted, under which Baron Parke, instead of taking his seat as Baron Wensleydale, of Wensleydale, for life, took the title of Baron Wensleydale, of Walton, in Yorkshire, with remainder to himself and his issue male. He died without issue 25 Feb., 1868, whereupon the title became extinct.

WERNER, Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias, a German divine and dramatic poet, born at Königsberg, 18 Nov., 1768. His youthful days were full of incident and adventure. Employed by the Prussian government in the administration at Warsaw (1796), he was affiliated to a lodge of Freemasons, of which he became the orator; and he attempted to introduce into it a kind of mysticism which was the first result of his poetic genius. In 1805 he was transferred to the offices of the ministry at Berlin; and from this period devoted his leisure to the composition of dramatic pieces, which were received with applause. He visited Paris in 1811,

and next proceeded to Rome, where he renounced Protestantism. On returning to Germany he settled in Vienna, where he was ordained a priest, and became a celebrated preacher. Died 17 Jan., 1823. Of his dramatic works, which were published collectively with his sermons (14 vols., 1841), 'Der vierundzwanzigster Februar' is known as the first of the so-called 'tragedies of fate.'

WESLEY, CHARLES. *See* WESLEY, JOHN.

WESLEY, JOHN, the second son of the rector of Epworth, was born there 17 June, 1703. At the age of six he had a narrow escape from the flames which destroyed the parsonage house, and, in allusion to this circumstance, the early portraits of him have the motto, 'Is not this a brand plucked from the burning?' In 1714 he went to the Charterhouse School, whence, in 1720, he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took one degree in arts, and then obtained a fellowship in Lincoln College. In 1727 he took his master's degree; and about the year 1730 he and his brother Charles formed a religious society, to which was given the name of Methodists, taken from a sect of ancient physicians at Rome, who were distinguished by a mode of practice different from the rest of the faculty. In 1735 the two Wesleys went to America for the purpose of converting the Indians. In the same ship happened to be a company of Moravians, whose conversation made so deep an impression upon the elder Wesley, that, after his return to England, he went to Germany to visit Count Zinzendorff. This intimacy, however, soon terminated; and Mr. Wesley afterwards proved a bitter enemy to the German brethren. While he was thus engaged, Mr. Whitfield began preaching in the fields, which, though at first it shocked his friend, he soon became reconciled to the practice, and followed the example. In 1739 the first society of Methodists was formed at Bristol, where a meeting-house was built; and shortly after another, at a place called Kingswood, inhabited wholly by colliers. In 1741 a difference arose between Wesley and Whitfield on points of doctrine; the former preaching universal redemption, and the latter adhering to predestination. From this period each took his particular course; but Wesley alone set about organising a sect, of which he became the chief. He established class meetings and annual conferences; appointed lay-preachers; and, after a time, assumed episcopal authority. Towards the close of life he went farther, and, though only a presbyter himself, he gave to some of his preachers the title of bishops in the Methodist church. This wonderful man, in the course of his itinerancy, is supposed to have travelled near three hundred thousand miles, and to have preached above forty thousand sermons. He died in London 2 March, 1791, leaving a society of vast extent. Mr. Wesley published several volumes of sermons, hymns, and tracts. His younger brother, *Charles Wesley*, born at Epworth 18 Dec., 1708, was educated at Westminster School, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1732. In 1735 he went to Georgia with his brother, but returned the year following, and became also a preacher in the Methodistical connection. He died in London 29 March, 1788. Some of his sermons have been printed; and his poetical compositions are more elegant than those of his brother, from whom he dissented in several respects. He left two sons, who were celebrated musical composers, viz., *Charles Wesley* (b. 1757; d. 1815); and *Samuel Wesley* (b. 1766; d. 11 Oct., 1837).

WESLEY, SAMUEL, a divine, was the son of the Rev. John Wesley, the ejected minister of Whitchurch, Dorsetshire, where he was born 1662. He left the Dissenters and went to Oxford, where he was admitted a servitor of Exeter College. On taking orders, he obtained the living of South Ormesby, Lincolnshire, and afterwards the rectory of Epworth, to which was added that of Wroote. He died 25 April, 1735, leaving a numerous family by his wife, who was the daughter of Dr. Annesley, the deprived minister of St. Giles's, Cripplegate. Mr. Wesley published, a volume of poems, entitled 'Maggots,' to which is prefixed his portrait, with a maggot on the forehead; The Life of Christ, an heroic poem; The History of the Old and New Testament, in verse; Elegies on Queen Mary and Archbishop Tillotson; and Dissertationes in librum Jobi. The last appeared after his death.

WESLEY, SAMUEL, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Epworth about 1692. He was educated at Westminster School, and elected from thence to Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1718). He afterwards became usher of Westminster School, and was so much attached to Bishop Atterbury, that it put a stop to his preferment. In 1732 he was appointed master of the grammar-school at Tiverton, Devonshire, where he died 6 Nov., 1739. He wrote 'The Battle of the Sexes,' and other poems.

WEST, BENJAMIN, a celebrated painter, born at Springfield, in the State of Pennsylvania, 10 Oct., 1738. His parents were Quakers, but indulged him in his propensity to the fine arts; and even the society, at a general meeting, allowed him to practise portrait-painting as a profession. After exercising his pencil in different parts of America, he went to Italy in 1760, and from thence came to England in 1763. Here he was persuaded to settle, and soon met with encouragement to confirm him in that resolution. One of his earliest friends was Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, who introduced him to King George III., whose patronage he enjoyed above forty years. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1791, Mr. West was elected president of the Royal Academy, which chair he occupied, with the exception of a short interval, till his death 10 March, 1820. He was buried in St. Paul's.

WEST, GILBERT, was the son of Dr. West, the editor of 'Pindar,' who died in 1716; and his mother was sister to Lord Cobham. He was educated at Eton, and next at Oxford, after which he had a commission in a troop of horse. On leaving the army he became one of the clerks of the privy council, and some years afterwards treasurer of Chelsea Hospital. He led, however, a retired life on his estate at Wickham, in Kent, where he translated Pindar, and wrote his 'Observations on the Resurrection,' for which the university of Oxford created him D.C.L. He was the bosom friend of Lyttelton and Pitt, the former of whom addressed to him his 'Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul.' He died 26 March, 1756. He wrote some poems, one of which is entitled the 'Institution of the Garter.'

WEST, THOMAS, an English Jesuit and topographer, born 1 Jan., 1720, was a commercial traveller for several years; but at the age of thirty-

one applied for admission into the Society of Jesus, of which he became a professed father 1769. For a short period he served Holywell mission, thence removed to Ulverstone, and finally settled at Sizergh, the seat of the Stricklands, in Westmoreland, where he died 10 June, 1772. Mr. West published a 'Guide to the Lakes of Cumberland;' and 'The Antiquities of Furness, or an Account of the Royal Abbey of St. Mary of Nightshade, near Dalton, in Furness,' 4to., London, 1774.

WESTALL, RICHARD, R.A., was born at Hertford 1765, and apprenticed to an heraldic engraver in London; but his master granted him permission to draw in the evenings at the Royal Academy. On the expiration of his indentures (1786), he took, jointly with his friend, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Thomas Lawrence, a house at the corner of Greek Street, Soho Square, which they occupied together for some years. Mr. Westall acquired distinction by his highly-finished pictures of historical and poetical subjects in water-colours; and afterwards made a complete series of designs for Alderman Boydell to illustrate the works of Milton, and his pencil was likewise put in requisition to embellish the 'Shakspere Gallery,' 'Bowyer's History of England,' and a host of other books. Towards the close of his life he was engaged in giving lessons in drawing and painting to the Princess (now Queen) Victoria. He was elected R.A. 1794, and died 4 Dec., 1836. Mr. Westall published a volume of poems in 1808.

WESTALL, WILLIAM, A.R.A., brother of the above, was born at Hertford 12 Oct., 1781, studied in the Royal Academy, and was one of the painters who went round the world with Captain Flinders (1801). On his return he opened in Brook Street an exhibition of the pictures he had made, consisting chiefly of joss-houses, Indian forest scenes, with banian trees, cavern temples, &c. Subsequently he was almost exclusively employed in making drawings for engraving. He was elected A.R.A. 1813, and died in London 22 Jan., 1850. He published, 'A series of views of picturesque and romantic scenery in Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.,' folio, 1811-14; 'Views of the Caves near Ingleton, Gordale Scar, and Malham Cove in Yorkshire,' 1818; 'Britannia Delineata;' 'Views in London;' and 'Picturesque Tour of the Thames.'

WESTMACOTT, Sir RICHARD, a sculptor, born in London 1775, received his first instructions in the statuary's art in his father's studio, and in 1793 was sent to Rome, where he studied with Canova, and made such progress, that on one occasion he obtained the first-class medal of the year for sculpture, which was given as a prize by the Pope, at the Academy of St. Luke. The subject was a *rilievo* representing a scene in the history of 'Joseph and his Brethren.' He also obtained a first prize for sculpture at Florence, and was elected a member of the Academy there. After his return to England (1798) he steadily rose in estimation with the private patrons of the arts, and was also employed in most of the important works. Of the latter the monument to Sir Ralph Abercrombie in St. Paul's Cathedral was one of the earliest, but it is inferior to that of Lord Duncan. St. Paul's, indeed, from the number and variety of his productions, both monuments and *bassi-rilievi*, may be consulted as a sort of gallery of the works of Sir Richard Westmacott. He designed also the 'Achilles' in Hyde Park; the statue of Lord Erskine in the lord-chancellor's court; that of Nelson in the Liverpool Exchange; those of the duke of Bedford and Charles James Fox in Russell and Bloomsbury Squares; besides figures of Addison, Pitt, and many others. His last public work of importance was the group of sculpture that occupies the pediment of the British Museum. Among the statuary executed by him for private collections some of the most characteristic of his works are the following:—'The Houseless Traveller,' in the collection of the marquis of Lansdowne—a work full of dignity and pathos; 'Euphrosyne,' executed for the marquis of Westminster; 'The Dream of Horace—"Me fabulosæ Volture in Apulo,"' &c.'—distinguished for the exquisite modelling of the flesh of the infant; two statues—'Cupid,' and 'Psyche'—executed for the duke of Bedford; a monument to the memory of the Countess Rocksavage; and another at Penrhyn, in North Wales, to the memory of Lord Penrhyn. He was elected A.R.A. 1805, and R.A. 1816; succeeded Flaxman as lecturer to the Academy on sculpture; received the honour of knighthood 1837; and died at his residence in South Audley Street 1 Sept., 1856.

WESTMACOTT, RICHARD, R.A., F.R.S., an eminent sculptor, son of the preceding, was born in London 1799, visited Italy in 1820, and studied there for six years. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1827; was elected Associate in 1838; a Royal Academician in 1849; and professor of sculpture in 1859. Among his best ideal works were, 'Venus and Ascanius,' in 1831; 'The Cymbal Player,' in 1832; a group of a Girl and a Fawn; 'Venus instructing Cupid,' 'Paolo and Francesca,' in 1838; and 'Blue Bell,' a bas-relief full of grace and beauty. He excelled in religious compositions, his finest examples being the 'Angel Watching,' part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family, in 1842; a bas-relief, 'Go, and Sin no more;' a recumbent monumental figure of Archbishop Howley, in Canterbury Cathedral, in 1850; and one of the earl of Hardwicke, at Wimpole, Cambridgeshire. Mr. Westmacott contributed to several encyclopædias and journals articles and essays on the subject of his professional study; and wrote a 'Handbook on the Schools of Sculpture,' and an essay 'On Colouring Statues.' Died 19 April, 1872.

WESTMORELAND, RALPH NEVILLE, EARL OF, K.G., one of the most eminent noblemen of his time, was earl-marshal of England, and lord warden of the Scotch Marches. He filled other high offices of State, and was created earl of Westmoreland 1398. He was an able commander, a shrewd politician, and so managed the fluctuating interest of the day that he always contrived to maintain himself in power. Died 1425.

WESTON, STEPHEN, a learned prelate, born at Farnborough, Berkshire, 1665. He was educated at Eton, and next at King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, as he also did at Eton. He was for some time under-master of that school, and in 1724 was made bishop of Exeter, where he died 16 Jan., 1741-2. His friend, Bishop Sherlock, published two volumes of his sermons, with a fine character of the author. His son *Edward* was born and educated at Eton, from whence he proceeded to King's College, Cambridge. He became a privy-councillor in Ireland, and one of the clerks to the signet. He died about

1760. He published some religious pieces. His son, the Rev. *Stephen Weston* (b. 1747; d. 8 Jan., 1830), was a distinguished classical and oriental scholar, and the author of a large number of able works.

WETSTEIN, JOHN JAMES, was born at Basle 1693. He became a minister, but devoted himself chiefly to the collation of Greek manuscripts of the New Testament, for which purpose he travelled into France and England. In 1730 he published 'Prolegomena ad Nov. Test. Græci editionem accuratissimam è vetustissimis Codd. MSS. denuo procurandam.' This so alarmed some divines, that they charged Wetstein with Socinianism, whereupon he went to Amsterdam, where he succeeded Le Clerc in the professorship of philosophy and history. In 1751 he published the first volume of his New Testament, which was followed the next year by the second, in folio. Died 24 March, 1754.

WEYDEN, ROGER VAN DER, one of the founders of the Flemish school of painting, was born at Brussels early in the fifteenth century, and was apprenticed to John van Eyck, with whom he painted many panels and canvases at Bruges, after which he returned to his native city, where he was entrusted by the municipality with many important commissions. For the town-hall of Brussels he painted four of his largest pictures, the reputation of which was so immense that countless travellers went to see them. For the hospital of Beaune he painted the largest altar-piece now extant, with the exception, perhaps, of the Agnus Dei of St. Bavon. In 1449 he visited Italy, but returned to his own country, and died at Brussels 16 June, 1464. Roger of Bruges and Van der Weyden were long considered two persons, but later researches have produced a different conviction.

WHARTON, HENRY, a divine, born 1664 at Worstead, Norfolk, and educated under his father, who was vicar of the parish. He next went to Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1686 he became amanuensis to Dr. Cave, and in 1688 chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the vicarage of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, and the rectory of Chartham. He died 5 March, 1694-5. His principal works are, A Treatise on the Celibacy of the Clergy; The Enthusiasm of the Church of Rome demonstrated in the Life of Ignatius Loyola; A Defence of Pluralities; 'Anglia Sacra, sive Collectio Historiarum,' 2 vols. folio; Specimen of Errors in Burnet's History of the Reformation, under the name of Anthony Harmar; History of the Troubles and Trial of Archbishop Laud; 'Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus,' &c.; and Sermons, 2 vols.

WHARTON, PHILIP, DUKE OF, son of Thomas, marquis of Wharton, was born about 1699. When little more than sixteen years old he incurred his father's displeasure by marrying a daughter of General Holmes. In 1716 he went abroad, and, at Avignon, accepted the title of duke of Northumberland from the son of James II. Soon after this he arrived in England, and became so zealous an advocate of the government that the king created him duke of Wharton. His conduct, however, was so extravagant that he was obliged to go abroad, and, after residing some time at Vienna, went to Madrid, where, on hearing of the death of his wife, he married one of the queen's maids of honour. The duke next visited Rome, and became the confidant of the Pretender, who gave him the order of the Garter. After various removals, he returned to Spain, and died in a convent at Tarragona 31 May, 1731. His poems, speeches, and letters were printed in 2 vols., 1731.

WHARTON, THOMAS, MARQUIS OF, the eldest son of Philip Lord Wharton, was born 1640. He sat in several Parliaments during the reigns of Charles and James II., in which he strenuously opposed the court. At the Revolution he was made a privy-councillor, and in 1697 appointed chief justice in eyre on this side of Trent. On the accession of Queen Anne he was displaced; but in 1706 he was one of the commissioners for the union with Scotland, and the same year obtained the title of earl of Wharton. In 1708 he went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and remained there till 1710. On the arrival of George I. he was made lord privy seal, and created a marquis. Died 12 April, 1715. He is supposed to have written the ballad of 'Lillibullero.'

WHATELY, RICHARD, D.D., archbishop of Dublin, was born in London 1 Feb., 1787, and died in Dublin 8 Oct., 1863. He was the fourth son of Dr. Joseph Whately, prebendary of Bristol. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, then the great school of speculative philosophy, and ranked among the most eminent scholars in that celebrated college. He graduated B.A. 1808; M.A. 1812. In 1810 he obtained the prize for his English essay, 'What are the Arts in the Cultivation of which the Ancients were less successful than the Moderns?' In 1811 he was elected to a fellowship of Oriel, then considered the highest honour in Oxford, except the provostship of the same college. The fellows of Oriel were at this period, and for many years later, men of the highest intellectual rank in Great Britain; J. H. Newman, E. B. Pusey, Bishops Copleston, Wilberforce, Hampden, and others, besides Whately, being among the number. In 1822 Mr. Whately was Bampton lecturer, taking for his subject, 'The Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Matters of Religion,' and the same year he was presented to the rectory of Halesworth, Suffolk. In 1825 Lord Grenville, chancellor of Oxford, recalled him to the university as principal of St. Alban's Hall, on which occasion he accumulated the degrees of B.D. and D.D. In 1830 he was elected professor of political economy in the university. In 1831, on the death of Archbishop Magee, Earl Grey appointed Dr. Whately to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin; and, in 1846, on the death of Dr. Charles Lindsay, he succeeded to the bishopric of Kildare also, that see having been united with Dublin by the Church Temporalities Act. He was also visitor of Trinity College, Dublin; prebendary, *ex-officio*, of Cullen, in St. Patrick's Cathedral; vice-president of the Royal Irish Academy; and chancellor of the order of St. Patrick. For more than twenty years he was one of the commissioners of national education in Ireland, and during that period he bent all his energies to its advancement and defence; his secret desire being, as his correspondence, published since his death, shows, to destroy, by underhand and hypocritical means, the influence of the Catholic religion in that country. He endowed the professorship of political economy in the university of Dublin. The following list comprises the most important of his published works:—'The Chris-

tian's Duty with respect to the Established Government and the Laws,' 1821; 'Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte,' 1821; the Bampton Lectures for 1822, 'On the Use and Abuse of Party Feeling in Religion,' 1822; 'Essay on some of the Peculiarities of the Christian Religion,' 1825; Elements of Logic, 1826; 'Elements of Rhetoric,' 1828; 'Essays on some of the Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul,' &c., 1828; 'Errors of Romanism,' 1830; 'Introductory Lectures to Political Economy,' 1831; 'Essay on the Omission of Creeds, Liturgies, &c., in the New Testament,' 1831; 'Thoughts on Secondary Punishment,' 1832; 'Sermons on Various Subjects,' 1835; 'Essays on some of the Dangers of Christian Faith which may arise from the Teaching or Conduct of its Professors,' 1839; 'The Kingdom of Christ Delineated,' 1841; 'Thoughts on the proposed Evangelical Alliance,' 1846; 'Introductory Lectures on the Study of St. Paul's Epistles,' 1849; 'English Synonymes,' 1851; manual for the national schools on 'Money Matters,' on 'Reasoning,' on the 'Evidences of Christianity,' and on the 'British Constitution,' published between 1840 and 1852; 'Thoughts on the New Dogma of the Church of Rome,' 1855; 'Scripture Revelations as to Good and Evil Angels,' 1855; 'Scripture Revelations as to a Future State,' 1856; and 'Bacon's Essays, with Notes,' 1856.

WHEATLEY, CHARLES, M.A., was born in London 6 Feb., 1686. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and next at St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He was presented to the vicarages of Brent and Furneaux Pelham, Hertfordshire, at which last place he died 13 May, 1742. His principal work is 'A Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer,' Oxford, 1710; new edit. by Professor Corrie, Cambridge, 1858. Three vols. of his sermons were published by Dr. Berriman 1746.

WHEATLEY, FRANCIS, a painter, born in London 1747. He was self-instructed, but by application he attained eminence as a portrait-painter, particularly for a picture of the Irish House of Commons. He also painted a fine picture of the riots in 1780, from which an engraving was executed by Heath. Mr. Wheatley excelled in the representation of rural scenes. He was a Royal Academician, and died 28 June, 1801. His greatest efforts were the pictures he painted for the Shakspere and Historic Galleries.

WHEATON, HENRY, LL.D., an American publicist and diplomatist, born in Rhode Island 1785; died 11 March, 1848. His chief works are, 'Elements of International Law,' and 'A History of the Law of Nations in Europe and America from the earliest times to the Treaty of Washington.'

WHEELOCKE, ABRAHAM, was born at Loppington, Shropshire, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; whence he removed to a fellowship in Clare Hall, where in 1625 he took his degree of B.D. He was appointed professor of the Arabic and Saxon tongues at Cambridge, with which he held the vicarage of Middleton, Norfolk. He was engaged in the Polyglot Bible, but died at London, while printing the Persian gospels, in Sept. 1653. He also published an edition of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, and Lambard's Archaionomia.

WHELER, or WHEELER, Sir GEORGE, D.D., was the son of Colonel Wheler, of Charing, Kent, but was born at Breda, in Holland, 1650. In 1667 he became a commoner of Lincoln College, Oxford; on leaving which he travelled into Greece and Asia Minor, accompanied by Dr. Spon, of Lyons. On his return he presented to the university of Oxford a collection of manuscripts, for which the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him. He then took orders, and obtained a prebend in the church of Durham, the vicarage of Basingstoke, and the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring. In 1702 he was created D.D. He died at Durham 18 Feb., 1723-4. He published an 'Account of his Travels,' 1682; also 'An Account of the Churches of the Primitive Christians;' and 'The Protestant Monastery, or Christian Œconomics.' Sir George built a chapel on his estate in Spitalfields.

WHEWELL, WILLIAM, D.D., LL.D., was born at Lancaster 24 May, 1794. He was the son of a joiner, and was destined by his father for that trade, but at the grammar-school of his native town manifested abilities so superior that he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1816, obtained a fellowship, and for several years acted as tutor. In 1828 he was made professor of mineralogy, and he occupied that chair till 1832. In 1838 he became professor of moral theology or casuistry; and in 1841 master of Trinity College, which office he held till his death on 5 March, 1866. Dr. Whewell's works were very numerous. Most of his earlier publications were mathematical works for the use of students, including 'Mechanics,' 2 vols.; a 'Treatise on Conic Sections;' 'Mechanics of Engineering;' and an edition of Newton's 'Principia.' His most important works relating to other sciences are, 'Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology,' being the third Bridgewater Treatise, 1833; 'History of the Inductive Sciences,' 3 vols., 1837; 'The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences,' 2 vols., 1840, remodelled, enlarged, and republished in 2 vols., 1858-61, under the title of 'History of Scientific Ideas;' 'Novum Organon Renovatum;' and 'Philosophy of Discovery.' While occupying the chair of moral theology he published 'Elements of Morality, including Polity,' 1845; 'Lectures on Systematic Morality,' 1846; 'Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy in England,' 1852; and an edition of Grotius, 'De Jure Belli et Pacis,' with a translation and English notes, 1854. In regard to academical reform he wrote treatises entitled 'On a Liberal Education in general, and with particular reference to the Leading Studies of the University of Cambridge,' 1830; and 'On the Principles of English University Education,' 1838. In Germany, where he travelled at the time he held the professorship of mineralogy, he contracted a passionate admiration for the philosophy of Kant. He also translated Goethe's 'Hermann und Dorothea' into English hexameters, and published a version of 'The Professor's Wife,' by Auerbach; and 'Architectural Notes on German Churches.' Among his other works are, 'Indications of the Creator,' being a reply to 'Vestiges of the Creation;' a translation of Plato under the title of 'The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers,' 3 vols., 1861; and 'The Plurality of Worlds,' published anonymously, in which he argues that none of the planets except the earth is inhabited; and 'Six Lectures on Political Economy,' 1863. Dr. Whewell also published sermons, addresses, and a large number of papers on scientific subjects.

WHISTON, WILLIAM, a learned but eccentric divine, born 9 Dec., 1667, at Norton, Leicestershire, of which place his father was rector. He was educated at Tamworth School, and next at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1694 he became chaplain to Bishop Moore, of Norwich, who gave him the living of Lowestoft, which he resigned on succeeding Sir Isaac Newton in the professorship of mathematics. In 1708 he attracted public notice by his zeal in propagating Arianism, which gave such offence that in 1710 he was deprived of the professorship, and expelled the university. But he still went on in the same course, and published a number of books in vindication of his notions. He also formed a society for restoring what he called primitive Christianity, and at last turned Baptist. He pretended to have discovered the time when the millennium should commence, and alarmed many persons by his predictions of the end of the world. He died 22 Aug., 1752. The best of his very numerous works are, A Theory of the Earth; Prælectiones Astronomicæ; Prælectiones Physico-Mathematicæ; Memoirs of Dr. Clarke; a translation of the Works of Josephus; and Memoirs of his own Life.

WHITAKER, JOHN, was born at Manchester 1735. He was educated at the free school of his native town, and next at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took his degree of B.D. In 1771 he acquired celebrity by his 'History of Manchester,' which was followed by the 'Genuine History of the Britons asserted,' in answer to Macpherson. At this time he was morning preacher at Berkeley Chapel, and lived on terms of intimacy with Gibbon, who submitted to his correction the manuscript of the first volume of his history, except the offensive chapter on Christianity. In 1778 Mr. Whitaker was presented to the college living of Ruan Lanyhorne, Cornwall, where he died 30 Oct., 1808. His other works are, Sermons on Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell; Vindication of Mary, queen of Scots; The Course of Hannibal over the Alps; Criticisms on Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; The Origin of Arianism disclosed; The Origin of Government; The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall; and The Life of St. Neot.

WHITAKER, THOMAS DUNHAM, LL.D., was born 8 June, 1759, at Rainham, Norfolk, of which parish his father was then curate, though the next year he succeeded his brother in the paternal estate of Holme, Lancashire. The son was educated first at Rochdale, and next at Grassington, Yorkshire, whence, in 1775, he removed to St. John's College, Cambridge (LL.B., 1781; LL.D., 1801). In 1797 became perpetual curate of Holme, a chapel founded by his ancestors; in 1809 he was presented to the vicarage of Whalley; and in 1818 to that of Blackburn. He married the daughter of Thomas Thoresby, esq., of Leeds, a relation of the celebrated antiquary, by whom he left three sons and one daughter at his death, which happened at Blackburn 18 Dec., 1821. Dr. Whitaker published 'A History of the original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York,' 1801, of which there have been several improved editions; 'History of the Deanery of Craven,' 1805; 'De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis 1745 et 1746,' 1809; 'Life and Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe,' 1810; 'The Sermons of Archbishop Sandys, with a Life of the Author,' 1812; a new edition of Thoresby's 'Ducatus Leodensis, or the Topography of Leeds,' 1816; 'Loidis and Elmete, or an attempt to illustrate the districts described in those words by Bede,' 1821; which great undertaking he did not live to complete.

WHITAKER, WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Holme, in the parish of Burnley, Lancashire, 1548. He was educated at St. Paul's School under his uncle, Dean Nowell; after which he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. In 1569 he translated the liturgy into Greek, as he afterwards did Nowell's Catechism into the same language, and, into Latin, Bishop Jewel's reply to Harding. In 1579 he became regius professor of divinity, and the same year was appointed chancellor of St. Paul's; which last preferment he resigned on being promoted to the mastership of St. John's College. Died 4 Dec., 1595. Dr. Whitaker was a rigid Calvinist, but an acute controvertist, and an able antagonist of Bellarmine and Stapleton. His works were published at Geneva in 1610, 2 vols. folio.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WHITBREAD. *See* HARCOURT, THOMAS.

WHITBREAD, SAMUEL, a politician, was the son of the eminent porter brewer in Chiswell Street, London, and born there in 1758. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then went on the Continent, accompanied by Archdeacon Coxe. Soon after his return he married the daughter of Sir Charles Grey. In 1790 he was returned to the House of Commons for Steyning, where he instantly joined Mr. Fox, and continued that attachment through life. In subsequent Parliaments he sat for Bedford; and was distinguished as a vigorous assailant of Mr. Pitt. He also conducted the impeachment of Lord Melville; and, with the exception of the short-lived administration of the Talents, was uniformly in opposition to the Government. In a fit of insanity, supposed to be occasioned by his connection with Drury Lane Theatre, he destroyed himself 6 July, 1815.

WHITBY, DANIEL, D.D., was born at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in 1638. He became a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, where in 1664 he was elected to a fellowship. For his ability in attacking some Catholic writers, Bishop Ward gave him a prebend in the church of Salisbury, and afterwards the precentorship, with the rectory of St. Edmund in that city. In 1682 he fell under censure for publishing 'The Protestant Reconciler.' His most important work was the 'Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament,' 2 vols. folio, printed first in 1703, and several times afterwards. He also published a treatise on the 'Five Points' controverted between the Calvinists and Arminians, 1710. Thus far the doctor proceeded in the character of an orthodox divine, but in his old age he turned Arian, and had a short controversy with Dr. Waterland. It was, however, evident that he was then in his dotage, and the book which he left behind him, called 'The Last Thoughts of Dr. Whitby,' fully proved it. Died 24 March, 1726.

WHITE, GILBERT, a naturalist, was born at Selborne, Hampshire, 18 July, 1720. He received his education at Basingstoke, and next at Oriel College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and in 1746 took his master's degree. He resided the remainder of his life on his paternal estate, where he died 26 June, 1793. He wrote 'The

Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne,' 1789. This delightful work has been often reprinted.

WHITE, HENRY KIRKE, an ingenious youth, the son of a butcher at Nottingham, was born there 21 March, 1785. He received an ordinary education, and at the age of fourteen was placed with a stocking weaver, from which business he was soon taken, and entered into an attorney's office, where at his leisure hours he studied Latin and Greek. He now wished to enjoy the benefit of a university education, to facilitate which object he published a volume of poems, but the sale did not answer his expectations. At length he procured admission as sizar in St. John's College, Cambridge, where incessant study threw him into a consumption, of which he died 19 Oct., 1806. His poems and other pieces were published, with a biographical memoir, by Mr. Southey, under the title of 'The Remains of Henry Kirke White.'

WHITE, JOSEPH BLANCO, an infidel writer, born at Seville, in Spain, 11 July, 1775. He was descended from a family which had left Ireland on account of Protestant persecution. His grandfather was from Waterford, and carried on business in Seville as a merchant, being ranked among the gentry of the city. He entered the priesthood of the Catholic Church, but, according to his own account, became an unbeliever in its doctrines; and in fact his belief became shaken in that of any creed at all. He described those feelings in a work written in England, entitled 'Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism' (1825). At length, on the French entering Seville, he fled from it, and coming to England, professed to be a convert to the doctrines of Protestantism. In 1814 he subscribed the XXXIX. Articles of the Church of England, and retired to Oxford. He then became tutor to a nobleman's son, a duty he discharged for two years. He published some lectures on religion in 1817. After this he inclined towards Unitarianism. In 1821 he published his 'Letters from Spain,' under the assumed name of Don Leucadio Doblado. He also published other works; and in 1826 the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by the university of Oxford. In 1825 he appears to have returned to Unitarianism; and subsequently the unhappy man passed through various phases of unbelief. He died at Liverpool 20 May, 1841. His 'Autobiography,' with extracts from his correspondence, was published in 3 vols., 1845, under the editorship of Mr. J. H. Thom.

WHITE, RICHARD, LL.D., an English Catholic writer, was born at Basingstoke, Hampshire, and educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow 1557. Being zealously attached to the Catholic religion, he left the kingdom in the reign of Elizabeth, and after obtaining the degree of doctor of both the laws at Padua he was made royal professor at Douay, and taught law there for nearly twenty years. During this time he was twice married, and having acquired a considerable fortune by each of his wives he was in a position to assist his countrymen who were in want, and this he never failed to do whenever an opportunity presented itself. On account of his attainments as a lawyer he was elected chancellor of the university of Douay, and created 'Comes Palatinus' by the emperor. After the death of his second wife he wished to enter into the ecclesiastical state, and having obtained the necessary papal dispensation, he received priest's orders, and became canon of St. Peter's, Douay.

He died about 1612. Dr. White was a great friend of Cardinal Baronius. His works are, 'Ælia Læliæ Crispis. Epitaphium Antiquum in Agro Bononiensi adhuc videtur; à diversis interpretatum variè, novissimè autem à Richardo Vito Basingstochio amicorum precibus explicatum,' 1568; 'Orationes quinque,' 1596; 'Notæ ad Leges Decemvirorum in 12 Tabulis.' 1597; 'Historiarum Britannicæ Insulæ ab Origine Mundi, ad Ann. Dom. Octingentesimum. lib. IX,' 1597-1602.

WHITE, ROBERT, an engraver, was born in London 1645. He learnt his art under Loggan; but after engraving a number of architectural views, he applied himself to portraits, of which he executed two hundred and seventy-five. He died 1704. His son, *George*, practised chefly in mezzotinto, though he engraved also some portraits in lines.

WHITE, Sir THOMAS, founder of St. John's College, Oxford, was born at Reading 1492. He served his time to a tradesman in London, and on the death of his master he set up for himself with such success that he rose to affluence. In 1553 he served the office of lord mayor, and received the honour of knighthood for preserving the peace of the city during Wyatt's rebellion. In 1555 he began the foundation of his college, for which he obtained a patent in 1557. His other benefactions were also numerous and liberal. Died 11 Feb., 1566.

WHITE, THOMAS, was born at Bristol, and educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. On entering into orders he settled in London, where he had the living of St. Gregory's and the vicarage of St. Dunstan in the West. He afterwards obtained a prebend in St. Paul's, and in 1591 was made canon both of Christ Church and of Windsor. He died 1 March, 1623-4. He published some sermons; but his memory is perpetuated by his foundation of Sion College, London, and an hospital at Bristol.

WHITE, *alias* WOODHOP, THOMAS, an English Benedictine, was born in Worcestershire, and became president of his brethren in the monastery of St. Edmund, at Paris, where he died 14 Oct., 1655, æt. 72. He was never prior of Douay, as is asserted by Wood. Father White wrote 'The obiits, or characters of several eminent Benedictines, since the Reformation.' This work was enlarged by Vincent Sadler, of the same order.

WHITE, THOMAS, or *Thomas Albius* or *Anglus*, an English philosopher, was born in or about 1582, being son of Richard White, of Hutton, Essex, and Mary his wife, daughter of the celebrated lawyer, Edmund Plowden. He was carefully educated in the Catholic religion, and sent, while very young, to the English college at Douay. In 1617 he was ordained priest, and afterwards taught divinity at Douay, and became president of the English college at Lisbon. In 1650 he was again teaching divinity at Douay; but soon afterwards he bade adieu to an academical life, and returning into England spent most of his time in publishing books which made a great noise in the world at the time, though they are all neglected at the present day. He died in Drury Lane, London, 6 July, 1676. He was the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby, Hobbes of Malmesbury, and Descartes; but he incurred the censure of his superiors on account of his work 'De medio animarum statu,' in which it was alleged he advanced opinions inimical to the doctrine of purgatory. Dodd gives a list of forty-eight works written by White.

WHITEFIELD GEORGE, a celebrated divine, was born at Gloucester, where his father kept the Bell Inn, 16 Dec., 1714. He was educated in the Crypt school of his native city, from whence he removed to a servitor's place at Pembroke College, Oxford. While at the university, he joined the Wesleys and their associates, and in 1736 was ordained deacon by Bishop Benson, of Gloucester. The same year he took his bachelor's degree, and soon became a popular preacher. In 1738 he went to Georgia, where his conduct gave great satisfaction to the colonists; and he returned to England to procure subscriptions for building an orphan-house in that settlement. In 1739 he received priest's orders from Bishop Benson, after which he went about preaching in furtherance of his object, and when the churches were shut against him he gathered immense congregations in the open air. The same year he embarked again for America, and on his arrival at Savannah laid the foundation of his orphan-house. In 1741 he returned to England, where a breach arose between him and John Wesley on the doctrine of election, which Whitefield held in the strictest Calvinistic sense. He now erected two tabernacles in London, and made journeys over England and Scotland, his preaching being attended with astonishing effects. In 1744 he went again to America, and remained there till 1748. Soon after this he obtained a convert in the countess of Huntingdon, who made him her chaplain, and he preached in her house to many of the nobility. This extraordinary man died at Newbury Port, in New England, 30 Sept., 1770. His works, consisting of sermons, journals, and tracts, were printed after his death in 7 vols. 8vo.

WHITEHEAD, PAUL, a poet, born in Holborn 1710. He was apprenticed to a mercer, but afterwards entered at the Temple, and studied the law. His first poem was a satire, entitled 'The State Dunces,' which was followed by another, still more severe, called 'Manners.' In 1744 he brought out 'The Gymnasiad,' a satire on the practice of pugilism. By the interest of Lord le Despenser he obtained the place of deputy-treasurer of the Exchequer Chamber, whereupon he purchased a villa at Twickenham. He died 30 Dec., 1774. His works were published in a quarto volume 1777.

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, an English poet, was the son of a baker at Cambridge, where he was born 1715. He was educated at Winchester School, and Clare Hall, Cambridge. On the death of Colley Cibber, in 1757, he succeeded to the place of poet-laureate, which he held till his death on 14 April, 1785. He was author of the 'Roman Father' and 'Creusa,' tragedies; 'School for Lovers,' a comedy; 'Trip to Scotland,' a farce; and several miscellaneous pieces. As a poet he does not rank high.

WHITEHURST, JOHN, an ingenious mechanician, born at Congleton, Cheshire, 1713. He learnt the art of clock and watch making from his father; after which he set up for himself at Derby, where he distinguished himself by the construction of thermometers, barometers, and hydraulic machines. In 1775 he removed to London on being appointed stamper of the money-weights in the Mint. In 1778 he published his 'Inquiry into the Original State and Formation of the Earth,' for which he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1783 he visited Ireland to examine the Giant's Causeway; and while in that kingdom he erected an engine for raising water to the summit of a hill in the county of Tyrone. In 1787 he published 'An Attempt toward obtaining invariable Measures of Length, Capacity, and Weight, from the Mensuration of Time.' His last undertaking was a 'Treatise on Chimneys,' which he did not live to publish. Died 18 Feb., 1788.

WHITELOCKE, BULSTRODE, son of Sir James Whitelocke, was born in London 1605. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and St. John's College, Oxford, which he left without a degree, and went to the Middle Temple. He sat in the Long Parliament, and was chairman of the committee for drawing up the charges against the earl of Strafford. He adhered steadfastly to the republican party, but saved the royal library and collection of medals from being sold, and rendered other services to religion and learning in that turbulent period. In 1648 he became one of the commissioners of the great seal, but took no part in the proceedings against the king. In 1653 he went on an embassy to Sweden, where he concluded a treaty between the two countries. Of this mission he wrote an account, published in 1772. Whitelocke, though much in the confidence of Cromwell, assisted in displacing his son from the protectorship. He survived the Restoration, and died at Chilton Park, in Wiltshire, 28 Jan., 1676. The first edition of his 'Memorials of English Affairs from the beginning of the Reign of Charles I. to that of Charles II.' was printed in 1682, and again, with additions, in 1732. He also wrote 'Memorials of English Affairs from Brute to the end of the Reign of James I.' folio, 1709. His 'Notes on the King's Writ' appeared in 1766.

WHITELOCKE, Sir JAMES, justice of the King's Bench in the reigns of Charles I. and James I., died 22 June, 1632. He wrote several papers, which will be found in Hearne's 'Curious Discourses;' and his 'Liber Famelicus' was edited by Mr. John Bruce, for the Camden Society, 1858.

WHITER, WALTER, a philologist, born about 1759, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1781; M.A. 1784), and became a fellow of that society, which, in 1797, presented him to the rectory of Hardingham, Norfolk, where he died in 1832. Mr. Whiter was the author of 'A Specimen of a Commentary on Shakspere, containing, 1st. Notes on As you Like it; 2ndly, an attempt to explain and illustrate various passages, on a new principle of criticism, derived from Mr. Locke's doctrine of the association of ideas,' 1794; and the first part of an 'Etymologicon Magnum, or Universal Etymological Dictionary, on a new plan,' 1802, a work of great labour and research, displaying the author's acquaintance with a variety of languages.

WHITFIELD, JOHN CLARKE, Mus. D., professor of music in the university of Cambridge, died at Holmer, near Hereford, 23 Feb., 1836. His name was originally *Clarke*.

WHITGIFT, JOHN, archbishop of Canterbury, was born in or about 1533, at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire. He was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where John Bradford was his tutor. In 1555 he was chosen fellow of Peterhouse, and passed through the reign of Mary without molestation. In 1560 he became chaplain to Dr. Coxe, bishop of Ely, who gave him the rectory of Teversham, Cambridgeshire. In 1563 he was appointed Lady Margaret's professor of divinity; and in 1567 he became master of Pem-

broke Hall. Soon after this he was made regius professor of divinity, and promoted to the mastership of Trinity College. In 1571 he was advanced to the deanery of Lincoln; and about this time he published an 'Answer to the Admonition to the Parliament, which involved him in a controversy with Cartwright. In 1577 he was made bishop of Worcester and vice-president of the Marches of Wales. On the death of Archbishop Grindal, in 1583, he was raised to the primacy. His firmness irritated the Nonconformists, and the archbishop was ridiculed in a number of pamphlets published under the name of 'Martin Marprelate.' In 1595 he began the foundation of his hospital at Croydon; and the same year he saved that of Harbledown, in Kent, from being alienated. On the death of Queen Elizabeth the Puritans took courage; but the conference at Hampton Court destroyed the hopes which they had formed at the beginning of a new reign. The archbishop died at Lambeth 29 Feb., 1603-4.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WHITTINGHAM, CHARLES, a celebrated English printer, was born in Warwickshire 16 June, 1767, and died 15 Jan., 1840. He carried on business first at London and afterwards at Chiswick. Mr. Whittingham attained considerable eminence in his art, particularly in the printing of wood engravings.

WHITTINGTON, Sir RICHARD, a merchant of London, was the son of Richard Whittington, of Pauntley, Gloucestershire, descended from a good and ancient family. He engaged in trade in London, became an opulent mercer, and was thrice chosen lord mayor (in 1397, 1406, and 1419). Whittington, who was one of the most wealthy of the great merchant princes of his day, and also one of the most pious and most munificent, died in the spring of 1423. He built Newgate, part of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the handsome library in the Grey Friars monastery, now forming the north side of the great cloister of Christ's Hospital, and part of Guildhall, with a chapel and depository for the city records. The story of Whittington and his Cat was long regarded as a mere nursery legend; but the Rev. Samuel Lysons has recently shown that, after all, it probably may be true, in an interesting work entitled 'The Model Merchant of the Middle Ages exemplified in the Story of Whittington and his Cat: being an attempt to rescue that interesting story from the region of fable and to place it in its proper position in the legitimate history of this country,' London, 1860.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES, Lord Whitworth, was born at Admaston, in Staffordshire. He became secretary to the English ambassador at Vienna, and afterwards commenced his own diplomatic career at the court of St. Petersburg. He went also on several other embassies, and died 23 Oct., 1725. His 'Account of Russia' was published by Horace Walpole, at Strawberry Hill, with some account of the author.

WHITWORTH, CHARLES, first Earl Whitworth, of the same family as the preceding, was born 1754, and, after passing through Tunbridge School, became an officer in the Guards. He was much employed in diplomatic missions, being British minister at Warsaw (1786-8), St. Petersburg (1788-1800), Copenhagen (1800), and Paris (1802-3). He was made an Irish peer 1800, and a peer of Great Britain 1813, when he succeeded the duke of Richmond as lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1815 he was created an earl, and two years later he resigned the viceroyalty. He died at Knowle, Kent, 13 May, 1825.

WICLIF. *See* WYCLIFFE.

WIELAND, CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, a German poet, born at Biberach 1733. After residing some years in Switzerland, he returned to his native place, where he became director of the chancery. The elector of Mentz appointed him professor of philosophy and belles-lettres at Erfurt; and the duke of Saxe-Weimar made him aulic counsellor. In 1808 Bonaparte sent him the cross of the legion of honour. He died at Weimar 20 Jan., 1813. His works make 42 vols. 4to. One of his poems, entitled 'Oberon,' has been translated by Mr. Sotheby.

WIGRAM, JOSEPH COTTON, an English prelate, son of Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Wigram, was born 26 Dec., 1798, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1819; M.A. 1822; D.D. 1860). He was secretary of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church from 1827 to 1839; rector of East Tisted, Hampshire, from 1839 to 1850; archdeacon of Winchester, 1845; rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, 1850; and in 1860 was raised to the bishopric of Rochester. Dr. Wigram published some sermons, charges, and pamphlets. He was an 'Evangelical' in his religious views, and drew no small amount of ridicule upon himself by his denunciations, *en cathedrâ*, of those of his clergy who played cricket with their parishioners on the village greens, or who wore moustaches and beards. Died 6 April, 1867.

WILBERFORCE, WILLIAM, was a descendant of a mercantile but ancient family in Yorkshire, and was born at Hull 24 Aug., 1759. Having received the rudiments of education at a provincial grammar-school, he was removed, in 1774, to St. John's College, Cambridge, and at the general election of 1780 he was unanimously returned to Parliament for his native place. He received a similar honour in 1784, but having on that occasion been also chosen a member for the county of York, he made his election for the latter, and continued a knight of the shire till 1812, when he took his seat for the borough of Bramber, which he continued to represent until the termination of his parliamentary career in 1825. Almost at the outset of Clarkson's humane exertions to procure the abolition of the slave trade he was urgently recommended to secure the co-operation of Wilberforce, who, soon after the meeting of Parliament in 1789, gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the subject; but it was not till 1791 that Wilberforce moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the further importation of African negroes into the British colonies. The leading members of the administration as well as the opposition were strongly in favour of the motion; which, however, was lost by a majority of 75. On 2 April, 1792, Wilberforce again called the notice of Parliament to the subject. On this occasion he did not advocate immediate emancipation, but considered that the Africans ought to be gradually prepared by moral and religious training to receive the boon. A motion in favour of gradual abolition was now carried, and Wilberforce, inspirited by partial success, redoubled his exertions in behalf of the wretched Africans. The justice of

his cause, the grandeur and glory of the undertaking, begat in him an enthusiasm which no obstacles could overcome, and at length, during the brief administration of Fox in 1807, he reaped the reward of his benevolent toils, a Bill for the entire abolition of the slave trade being then carried through both Houses of Parliament. His political opinions in general coincided with those of his friend, Pitt, particularly with regard to the French revolution and the government of Napoleon, which he appears to have held in equal abhorrence. His conduct, however, as a public man was laudably independent; he lent himself to no faction, but on all occasions spoke and voted according to the honest dictates of his conscience. In the course of his political career he supported Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, reprobatcd the Lottery Act as injurious to public morals, insisted that the employment of boys of a tender age in the sweeping of chimneys was a most intolerable cruelty, and shortly after the hostile meeting took place between Tierney and Pitt attempted, but in vain, to procure a legislative enactment against duelling. Mr. Wilberforce died in Cadogan Place, Chelsea, 29 July, 1833, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His 'Practical View of the prevailing Religious System of professed Christians, in the higher and middle classes in this country, contrasted with real Christianity,' first appeared in 1797, and has been often reprinted. His 'Life and Correspondence, including his Diary, edited by his sons, Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A.M., and Samuel Wilberforce' (now bishop of Winchester), was published in 5 vols., 1838.

WILBRORD, St. *See* Willibrord.

WILFRID (St.), bishop of York, was born in the kingdom of Northumberland about 634. At the age of fourteen he was sent to study in the monastery of Lindisfarne, and subsequently he travelled into France and Italy, making a considerable stay in the capital of the Christian world. On his return to his native country, Oswi's natural son, Alcfrid, who at that time reigned over the Deiri (his father contenting himself with Bernicia), having been informed that Wilfrid had been instructed in the discipline of the Roman Church, sent for him, and implored him to instruct his people in ecclesiastical discipline. Wilfrid consented to do so, and the prince gave him land at Ripon, whereon he built a monastery. There he was ordained priest in 663. He took a leading part in the conference or council held at Streoneshalch (Whitby) in 664, at which he obtained from King Oswi a decision in favour of substituting the Roman usage for that of the Scotch and Irish as regards the time of celebrating Easter. The king also nominated Wilfrid to the bishopric of York, and he was consecrated the same year at Compiègne, in France. On his return to England he found that the see of York had been filled by the election of St. Chad, whereupon Wilfrid retired for three years to his monastery at Ripon. Eventually St. Theodorus, archbishop of Canterbury, found the election of St. Chad to have been irregular, and removed him, but being charmed with his humility and virtue, placed him in the see of Lichfield. At the same time he put St. Wilfrid in possession of the see of York 669. King Egfrid, the successor of Alcfrid, was, however, inimical to St. Wilfrid, and partitioned his vast diocese into three separate bishoprics. Wilfrid set off to Rome, preached the gospel with great success in Friesland on his way thither, and obtained a decision in his favour from Pope Agatho. On his return to England the king not only refused to comply with the papal decrees, but imprisoned St. Wilfrid for nine months. On recovering his liberty the saint went on a mission to the South Saxons. Some years later (686) he obtained possession of the three sees which had been formed out of the bishopric of York, but he was again ousted by his enemies, and, notwithstanding another successful appeal to the sovereign Pontiff, he never regained possession of his see. He spent the last years of his life in various monasteries, dying in that of Oundle, Northamptonshire, 24 April, 709. Festival, 12 Oct.

WILKES, John, a political character, born 17 Oct., 1727, in Clerkenwell, where his father was a distiller. He finished his education at Leyden; and, on his return to England, married a lady of fortune, from whom he was soon separated. He obtained the rank of colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, and a seat in Parliament for Aylesbury; but, on publishing a virulent paper called the 'North Briton,' he was expelled the House of Commons, and convicted in the court of King's Bench. Previous to this, however, he had gained a verdict in the Common Pleas against the secretary of state for an illegal seizure of his papers by a general warrant. In the mean time, Wilkes incurred another prosecution for printing an obscene poem, called an 'Essay on Woman;' and for not appearing to receive judgment, was outlawed. He then went to France, where he resided till 1768, when he was elected for Middlesex; but was prevented from taking his seat, and committed to the King's Bench prison, which occasioned dreadful riots in St. George's Fields. Upon this Wilkes published another libel, for which he was again expelled the House of Commons; but was rechosen, and the election as repeatedly declared void. His popularity was now at its height, and a large subscription was made for the payment of his debts. In 1770 he was chosen an alderman of London, and in 1774 lord mayor. The same year he was returned again for Middlesex, when he was permitted to take his seat without further opposition. In 1779, after three unsuccessful attempts, he was elected chamberlain of London. He died 26 Dec., 1797. His letters and life were published in 5 vols., 1805.

WILKIE, Sir David, a distinguished artist, born 18 Nov., 1785, at Cults, Fifeshire, where his father was pastor for upwards of thirty years. He early showed a taste for drawing, and was, in consequence, sent, at the age of fifteen, to the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, where he continued his studies for five years, under the care of Mr. Graham. In 1805 he came to London. The first picture which he exhibited at the Royal Academy was his 'Village Politicians,' in 1806; and it being followed by his 'Blind Fiddler,' his reputation was at once established. The next popular picture of Wilkie was his 'Village Festival.' Wilkie was admitted an associate of the Royal Academy in 1809, and an academician in 1811. Among the subsequent pictures he exhibited at the Academy were, 'The Chelsea Pensioners;' 'The Rent Day;' 'Distraining for Rent;' and 'The Penny Wedding.' For the 'Chelsea Pensioners' he received 1,200 guineas from the duke of Wellington, and the same sum for the copyright from Messrs. Moon

and Boys, who not only had it engraved, but paid 400 guineas to an artist to make a copy of the painting, In 1825 Wilkie left England for the Continent, where he passed two years in studying the old masters, visiting the principal towns of France, Spain, Germany, and Italy. In 1830 he was appointed painter-in-ordinary to King William IV., who, six years later, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Among his later pictures are a few of the historical class. In the autumn of 1840 Wilkie set out with a friend on a journey to the East, painted the portrait of the Sultan at Constantinople on the way, passed some time in Jerusalem and the Holy Land, and dying on his voyage home, near Gibraltar, 1 June, 1841, was buried at sea. A statue of him, raised by public subscription, was afterwards placed in the National Gallery. His life, written by Allan Cunningham, was published in 3 vols. 8vo., 1843.

WILKIE, William, D.D., a Scotch poet, was born at Dalmeny, in West Lothian, 5 Oct., 1721. He was educated at Edinburgh, and became a minister. In 1753 he published an epic poem, called 'The Epigoniad;' and in 1759 he was chosen professor of philosophy at St. Andrew's. In 1768 he printed a volume of Fables in the manner of Gay. Died 10 Oct., 1772.

WILKINS, Sir Charles, LL.D., F.R.S., an orientalist, born at Frome, Somersetshire, 1749. He went to Bengal in the civil service, and during a residence of sixteen years in India acquired a knowledge not only of Arabic and Persian, but also of the Sanscrit language, which up to that time was unknown, and supposed to be unattainable by Europeans. The first result of his labours in this important field of philology was a work published at the expense of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, under the title of 'The Bhagvat Geeta, or Dialogues of Kreeshna and Arjoon, in eighteen lectures, with notes translated from the original, in the Sanskreet, or ancient Language of the Brahmans,' 4to., London, 1785. He also made the matrices of the first types, both Bengali and Persian, employed in Bengal. After his return to England (1786) he resided for some years at Bath. In 1800 he was appointed librarian to the East India Company; and he was also examiner of the students in the oriental departments of Haileybury and Addiscombe Colleges. He was made a knight of the Guelphic Order 1833. His death took place in London 13 May, 1836. The other publications of Sir Charles Wilkins are, 'The Heetopades of Veeshnoo-Sarma, in a series of connected Fables, interspersed with moral, prudential and political Maxims, translated from an ancient Manuscript in the Sanskreet Language,' 1787; 'The Story of Dooshwanta and Sakoontalá, translated from the Mahábhárata, a Poem in the Sanskreet Language,' 1795; an improved edition of Richardson's 'Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English,' 2 vols. 4to., 1806-10; 'Grammar of the Sanscrita Language,' 1808; and 'Radicals of the Sanskrita Language,' 1815.

WILKINS, David, D.D., was born 1685. He received the degree of D.D. at Cambridge 1717, being then keeper of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, and rector of Mongham Parva, Kent. He afterwards became successively rector of Great Chart, in the same county; of Hadleigh, in Essex; commissary of Bocking; prebendary of Ely; and archdeacon of Suffolk. Died 6 Sept., 1745. He published: 'Novum Testamentum Copticum;' 'Leges Saxonicæ;' an edition of Selden's works; and 'Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ, et Hiberniæ, a Synodo Verolamensi, A.D. 446, ad Londinensem A.D. 1717;' 4 vols. folio., 1737.

WILKINS, John, D.D., was born 1614, at Fawsley, Northamptonshire, in the house of his grandfather, John Dod, the nonconformist. He was educated at Oxford, first in New Inn Hall, and next in Magdalen Hall. In the Civil War he adhered to the Parliament, and was made warden of Wadham College. Here he formed the philosophical association which, after the Restoration, was named the Royal Society. In 1656 he married the widow of Dr. French, and sister to Oliver Cromwell, from whom, as the marriage was contrary to the statutes, he obtained a dispensation. In 1659 he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he was ejected the year following. He then became preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, and rector of St. Lawrence Jewry. In 1668 he was consecrated bishop of Chester. He died in London 19 Nov., 1672. He published, The Discovery of a New World, or a Discourse on the World in the Moon; A Discourse concerning a New Planet; Mercury, or the Secret and Swift Messenger; Mathematical Magic; 'An Essay towards a Real Character and Philosophical Language;' and some theological works.

WILKINS, William, R.A., F.S.A., an architect born at Norwich 1779, received his education at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1800; M.A. 1805). He was elected a Royal Academician 1824; succeeded Sir John Soane as professor of architecture at the Royal Academy 1837; and died at Cambridge 31 Aug., 1839. Of the public buildings designed by him the principal are the University Club House, St. George's Hospital, the London University, and the National Gallery, in London; the colleges of Corpus Christi, Downing, and the additions to Trinity and King's, at Cambridge; the Nelson pillar in Sackville Street, Dublin; and the Nelson pillar at Great Yarmouth. Of his works of literature, his 'Antiquities of Magna Græcia,' 1807; his translation of Vitruvius, 1813; and his editorial labours upon the works of the Dilettanti Society, place him amongst the most accomplished scholars of the architectural school; whilst the restoration of the mutilated Greek inscriptions relating to the public edifices of Athens bear ample testimony to the depth and extent of his scholarship.

WILKS, Washington, an English journalist and political writer, died suddenly while addressing a public meeting on the subject of parliamentary reform at St. Pancras vestry-hall, London, 27 June, 1864.

WILLAN, Robert, M.D., F.S.A., was born 12 Nov., 1757, at Hill, near Sedburgh, Yorkshire. He graduated at Edinburgh 1780, and the year following settled at Darlington, where he published 'Observations on the Sulphur Water at Croft.' Soon after this he removed to London, and became physician to the dispensary in Carey Street. He died at Madeira 7 April, 1812. His other works are, The Life of Christ, harmonized from the Gospels; Reports on the Diseases of London; A Treatise on Cutaneous Diseases; another on Vaccination; and papers in the 'Medical Journal.'

WILLDENOW, Karl Ludwig, a German botanist, born 1765 at Berlin, where he died 10 July, 1812.

WILLEMS, Jan Frans, a Flemish philologist,

historian, and poet, born at Bouchout, near Antwerp, 11 March, 1793; died at Ghent 24 June, 1846.

WILLES, Sir James Shaw, an English judge, the son of a physician of Cork, was born 1814, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1836; LL.D. 1860). He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1840, went the Home circuit, and had a large business as a leading junior. In 1849 he edited, with Sir H. S. Keating, the well-known legal work, 'Smith's Leading Cases;' in 1850 was appointed a commissioner of Common Law Procedure, and assisted in drawing up the 'Common Law Procedure Acts' of 1852, 1854, and 1860, founded on the report of the commissioners. In 1855 he was constituted a justice of the court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood. He was sworn of the privy-council 1871. Mr. Justice Willes died by his own hand at his residence, Otterspool, near Watford, Hertfordshire, 2 Oct., 1872.

WILLET, Andrew, a Puritan divine, born 1562 at Ely, of which church his father was prebendary. He became a student of Peterhouse, Cambridge, whence he removed to a fellowship in Christ's College, where he resided many years. He succeeded his father at Ely 1598, and also in the living of Barley, Hertfordshire. His principal work is entitled 'Synopsis Papismi,' 4to., 1593; new edit. by John Cumming, D.D., 10 vols. 8vo., 1852. Died 4 Dec., 1621.

WILLIAM I., king of England, commonly called *The Conqueror*, the natural son of Robert I., duke of Normandy, was born 1027; succeeded to the duchy of Normandy on the death of his father 1035; claimed the kingdom of England on the death of Edward the Confessor; defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings 14 Oct., 1066; was crowned in Westminster Abbey 25 Dec., 1066; died 9 Sept., 1087.

WILLIAM II., *Rufus*, son of the preceding, was born 1056; succeeded his father as king of England 1087; and was killed by an arrow shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire, 2 Aug., 1100.

WILLIAM III., of Nassau, prince of Orange, and king of England, was born at the Hague 1650. He was the son of William, prince of Orange, and Henrietta Maria, daughter of Charles I., king of England. He married the Princess Mary, daughter of James, duke of York (afterwards James II.), and succeeded to the stadtholdership in 1672. He was also nominated general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV., and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674, but was repulsed in his turn by the prince de Condé. In 1688 the arbitrary measures of James II. induced many disaffected nobles and others to invite over the prince of Orange. He gladly embraced the occasion, and landed, without opposition, in Torbay, Nov. 5, the same year. James, finding himself unsupported, withdrew to France, and William took possession of his throne, in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. The coronation took place 11 April, 1689. The year following William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1695, and in 1697 he was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary in 1693 the Parliament confirmed to him the royal title. He fell from his horse, and broke his collar-bone, 26 Feb., 1702, and died 8 March following.

WILLIAM IV., king of England, third son of George III., was born in London 21 Aug., 1765; succeeded to the throne, on the death of George IV., 26 June, 1830; died at Windsor 20 June, 1837.

WILLIAM of Nassau, the first prince of Orange of that name, surnamed 'The Silent,' was born at Dillenburg, in the duchy of Nassau, 25 April, 1533. He was the subject of the Emperor Charles V., and was at first educated in the Protestant religion; but the emperor seeing in him the germ of a great statesman, took him under his own care, and caused him to be instructed in the Catholic faith. On the abdication of Charles, however, he professed himself a Calvinist, and thereby gave great offence to Philip II. In 1568 William came openly forward as the champion of the Protestants in the Netherlands, and he contended successfully against the duke of Alva, Don John of Austria, and Alessandro Farnese of Parma, until, by his suggestion and under his guidance, the seven Protestant provinces of Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Overyssel, and Guelderland concluded (1576) the famous Union of Utrecht, which formed the lasting basis of the Dutch republic. Philip was so incensed at the success of this scheme that he set a price on the head of its author, who was assassinated at Delft 10 July, 1584.

WILLIAM I., king of the Netherlands, son of William V., hereditary Stadtholder of the Netherlands, was born at the Hague 24 Aug., 1772. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna having annexed Belgium to his dominions, he was proclaimed at the Hague as William I., king of the Netherlands and duke of Luxemburg. During his reign the events occurred which led to Belgium being separated from Holland in 1831. The king subsequently became so unpopular with his subjects that he abdicated in 1840, and spent the remainder of his life at Berlin, where he died 12 Dec., 1843.

WILLIAM II., king of the Netherlands, son of the preceding, was born 6 Dec., 1792; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father 1840; died 17 March, 1849.

WILLIAM of Newburgh, *Gulielmus Neubrigensis*, was born at Bridlington, Yorkshire, 1136. He became a monk of the abbey of Newburgh, and it is said that his real name was Petit, or Little. He wrote a Chronicle, which was published at Paris 1610, and again by Hearne, 3 vols., 1719.

WILLIAMS, Anna, the daughter of Zachary Williams, a Welsh surgeon, who ruined himself by a project for the discovery of the longitude, was born at Swansea 1706, and, at the age of twenty-four, accompanied her father to London, where she lost her sight by a cataract. In this melancholy state she became known to Dr. Johnson, who gave her an asylum in his house, and procured her a benefit at Drury Lane. She also published, by subscription, in 1766, a volume of miscellanies, in prose and verse, consisting partly of her own compositions and those of her friends. She translated the 'Life of Julian' from the French. Died 6 Sept., 1783.

WILLIAMS, Sir Charles Hanbury, was the son of John Hanbury, a South Sea director, who died 1733. The name of Williams he obtained by virtue of the will of his godfather, Charles

Williams, esq., of Caerleon. He was born 1709, and received his education at Eton. In 1733 he was elected M.P. for Monmouthshire, and in 1739 appointed paymaster of the marines. In 1746 he was installed K.B., and sent on an embassy to Dresden, whence he proceeded to St. Petersburg to negotiate a secret treaty between the two countries for the security of Hanover. Though he fulfilled the object of his mission, he was ill requited for it by the king and his minister, which brought on a fit of insanity; and he died in that state 2 Nov., 1759. He wrote several poems.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL, D.D., a dissenting minister, born about 1644 at Wrexham, Denbighshire. He entered the ministry at the age of nineteen, and soon after went to Ireland, where he officiated for nearly twenty years to a Presbyterian congregation in Dublin. In 1687 he returned to England, and, on the death of Mr. Baxter, succeeded him at Pinners' Hall; but, a controversy arising on points of doctrine, he removed to Salters' Hall. He died 26 Jan., 1715-16; leaving the bulk of his estate to charitable uses, and his library for the benefit of the body of dissenting ministers. The works of Dr. Williams were published in 2 vols., 1738.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, was born in Cardiganshire 1738. He became a dissenting minister, first at Frome, Somersetshire, next at Exeter, and afterwards at Highgate, but, in 1776, he opened a chapel, near Cavendish Square, on the avowed principle of deism. In a short time, however, this temple of infidelity was deserted; and the preacher had recourse to private teaching and literary speculations. One of these was a splendid edition of Hume's History; but, in consequence of the part taken by him in the French Revolution, he was dismissed from this concern. Mr. Williams will be longest remembered as the founder of the 'Literary Fund.' He was himself supported by that excellent institution at the close of life, which terminated 29 June, 1816. He published 'Lectures on Education,' 3 vols.; 'Lectures on Political Principles;' a 'History of Monmouthshire,' &c.

WILLIAMS, HELEN MARIA, an English authoress, was born, about 1762, of parents who, a short time after her birth, were residing at Berwick. After attaining some literary reputation by several publications, most of them poetical, she took up her residence at Paris, and having written in favour of the Girondists, she was imprisoned by Robespierre, being for some time in danger of her life. After the peace of Amiens her papers and person were seized by the French government on suspicion of her being a spy, but she was soon liberated. She afterwards wrote several works relating to recent events in France, and died at Paris in Dec., 1827. Her Letters, and some of her poems, have been translated into French.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, archdeacon of Paihia, a zealous English missionary among the cannibals of New Zealand, died 16 July, 1867, aged 75.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a prelate and statesman, born at Aberconway, Caernarvonshire, 25 March, 1582, was educated at the school of Ruthin, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1611 he became chaplain to Lord Chancellor Egerton, who gave him several preferments, and left him a collection of papers, which qualified him for the high office he afterwards attained. In 1619 he was promoted to the deanery of Salisbury, and the year after removed to that of Westminster. In 1621 he was made bishop of Lincoln and keeper of the great seal, which last situation he filled to the satisfaction of James I., whose funeral sermon he preached; but soon after he was dismissed from his post. He was also prosecuted in the Star-chamber on a charge of betraying the king's secrets, for which he was heavily fined, suspended from his dignities, and confined in the Tower above three years. On the meeting of the Long Parliament he obtained his release; and when the earl of Strafford was impeached, he delivered it, as his opinion, that the bishops ought not to be present in the House of Peers on such an occasion, by which means the bill of attainder passed; and Lord Clarendon says that it was through his advice the king gave his assent to that fatal measure. In 1641 he was translated to York; but, soon after, he and eleven of his brethren were sent to the Tower for protesting against all Acts passed while they were prevented by the mob from attending in their places. In the Rebellion the archbishop fortified Conway Castle for the king, but being unable to stem the torrent which overwhelmed the church and state, he devoted the remainder of his days to religious exercises, and died in Wales 25 March, 1650. He wrote, among other things, a celebrated work, entitled 'The Holy Table, Name, and Thing,' against the ceremonies introduced by Archbishop Laud.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, a missionary, born at Tottenham, Middlesex, 29 June, 1796, was apprenticed to an ironmonger in London; but his attendance at the Tabernacle in Moorfields aroused his religious zeal, and in 1816 he was sent out, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, to preach to the savages of the South Sea Islands. Raiatea, the largest of the Society Islands, Raratonga, and Tahiti, were the principal scenes of his missionary efforts. He was murdered by the natives at Dillon's Bay, in the island of Erromango, one of the New Hebrides group, 20 Nov., 1839.

WILLIAMS, ROGER, one of the early colonists of New England, was born in Wales 1606. He founded the colony of Rhode Island 1636; became its president; and died 1683. He was an eminent clergyman, and a man of strong intellect, great learning, and uncommon energy.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, a wood engraver, born at Colchester 23 Feb., 1788, of poor parents, who placed him with a printer in his native town. During his apprenticeship he pursued the art of wood-engraving without any encouragement from his master, and when his indentures had run out he at once entered on it as his sole business. He was much employed by the London publishers in the embellishment of books, and attracted favourable notice by his illustrations to Wiffen's 'Tasso,' from the designs of Henry Corbould. He designed and engraved many illustrations for Hone's 'Every Day Book,' 'The Olio,' and 'The Parterre.' Indeed he was the first to give to periodical literature spirited and good illustrations from wood blocks. Died 19 Sept., 1853.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, an English Dominican friar, who became prior of Bornhem. Benedict XIII. presented him to the Northern Vicariat of England 1725, and in the following year he was consecrated bishop of Tiberiopolis. He died at Huddlestone Hall, Yorkshire, 3 April, 1740.

WILLIAMSON, HUGH, M.D., LL.D., an Ameri-

can physician, born at West Nottingham, Pennsylvania, 5 Dec., 1735, of Irish parents. He received a liberal education, and completed it in the college of Philadelphia (B.A. 1757). On taking his master's degree in 1760 he obtained the situation of professor of mathematics, which he resigned three years afterwards in order that he might visit Edinburgh and Leyden, at which latter university he was created M.D. After his return he practised at Philadelphia, where he became a member of the American Philosophical Society, and was one of the committee appointed in 1769 to observe the transit of Venus over the solar disc. The same year Dr. Williamson attracted considerable notice by his observations on the remarkable comet which then made its appearance. After a close attention to this interesting object he drew the conclusion that comets, instead of being ignited masses, are inhabited planets. A paper containing the hypothesis passed through two editions. In 1773 Dr. Williamson came to England to collect subscriptions for the academy at Newark, and while here obtained, though not in a very honourable manner, the official papers sent over by Governor Hutchinson of Massachusetts, the publication of which contributed to hasten the rupture between the two countries. Having accomplished this object he went to the Continent, and from thence returned home, where he was appointed to the medical staff of the revolutionary army. At the restoration of peace he became a member of the Assembly of North Carolina, and afterwards of the general Congress. His labours were incessant, and yet he found leisure to publish several valuable pieces, besides communicating many curious papers to the American Transactions, and other periodical miscellanies. The best of his separate works are, 'The History of North Carolina,' 2 vols., 1812; and 'Observations on the Climate of America.' He died at New York 22 May, 1819.

WILLIBRORD (St.), the apostle of the Frisians, and first bishop of Utrecht, was born in the kingdom of Northumberland about 658, and placed by his virtuous parents, before he was seven years old, in the monastery of Ripon, which was at that time governed by St. Wilfrid, its founder. He embraced the monastic profession while very young, and crossing over to Ireland spent twelve years there in company with St. Egbert and the blessed Wybert in the study of the sacred sciences. At the age of thirty he was ordained priest, and in the following year he embarked as a missionary for Friesland, where he was joined by St. Swidbert and ten other English monks (690 or 691). Pepin the Big, who had recently conquered part of Friesland, courteously received Willibrord and his companions. Willibrord now set out for Rome, and obtained from Pope Sergius his apostolic blessing, and authority to preach the gospel to idolatrous nations. After his return to Friesland he converted large numbers of the inhabitants to Christianity. On a second visit to Rome, Pope Sergius ordained him bishop of the Frisians, and he fixed his see at Utrecht. Willibrord founded (698) the monastery of Echternach, near Treves, in which he lived several years. He died 738. Festival, 7 Nov.

WILLIAMS, Rowland, D.D., the son of a canon of St. Asaph, was born in Flintshire 1817. After a preliminary training at Eton he obtained a fellowship at King's College, Cambridge, of which society he was classical tutor for eight years. In 1850 he became vice-principal and professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, and chaplain to the bishop of Llandaff. In 1855 he published a volume of sermons, entitled 'Rational Goodness;' and as this led him into controversies which affected his position at Lampeter, he accepted, in 1859, from King's College the vicarage of Broad-Chalke, Wiltshire. In 1863 he defended himself before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a charge of heresy connected with his 'Review of Bunsen' in the celebrated 'Essays and Reviews,' and obtained, in Feb. 1864, a reversal of such parts of the judgment of the Court of Arches as had been unfavourable to him. In anticipation of this event, he had resigned, in Aug. 1862, his office at Lampeter. Died 18 Jan., 1870. Besides the above-mentioned works, Dr. Williams wrote, 'Christianity and Hinduism compared,' 1856; 'Christian Freedom in the Council of Jerusalem,' 1858; 'Persecution for the Word of God,' 1862; a critical preface to Desprez's 'Daniel,' 1865; 'The Hebrew Prophets, translated afresh from the original,' 1866; some controversial pamphlets; and 'Broad-Chalke Sermon-Essays on Nature, Mediation, Atonement, Absolution, &c.,' 1867. His 'Psalms and Litanies, Counsels and Collects, for Devout Persons; edited by his widow,' appeared in 1872.

WILLIS, Browne, LL.D., F.S.A., was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, 1682. He was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1705 he was returned to Parliament for Buckingham. On the revival of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Willis became a member of it, and, in 1720, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He presented to that seat of learning his cabinet of coins, to which he afterwards made considerable additions. He died at Whaddon Hall 5 Feb., 1760. He published, 'Notitia Parliamentaria;' A Survey of the Cathedrals, St. David's, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor; A Survey of the Cathedrals of England; A History of the mitred parliamentary Abbeys; an edition of Ecton's Thesaurus; and a History of Buckingham.

WILLIS, Francis, M.D., a physician and divine, born in Lincolnshire about 1718, became a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and was presented by that society to the living of St. John's, Wapping. Having paid much attention to medicine, and particularly to mental diseases, he was induced to establish at Greatford, in his native county, an asylum for lunatics. The success of his practice brought upon him the enmity of the faculty, and proceedings were instituted against him for practising without authority; but he took his degree of M.D., and thereby set his brethren at defiance. When George III. was seized with the malady which for a time suspended the royal functions, Dr. Willis was called in, and, in opposition to the other physicians, gave a decided opinion that his majesty would recover. The doctor was, in consequence, entrusted with the principal care of the king, and the result confirmed the accuracy of his judgment. A parliamentary reward was granted to him, and his fame spread so far that he was invited to Portugal to attend the queen. That case proved hopeless; but Dr. Willis was liberally compensated for his voyage. He died at Greatford 5 Dec., 1807.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker, an American

writer, born at Portland, Maine, 20 Jan., 1807. At the age of sixteen he entered Yale College, and about the same time produced a series of poems on sacred subjects. In 1827 he was engaged to edit 'The Legendary' and 'The Token.' In 1828 he established the 'American Monthly Magazine,' which he conducted until it was merged in the New York 'Mirror,' when he came to Europe, and was attached to the American Legation at the French court; he then travelled in that country, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, and lastly in England. The letters he wrote while abroad, under the title of 'Pencillings by the Way,' first appeared in the 'Mirror.' In 1835 he published 'Inklings of Adventure,' a series of tales which had appeared originally in a London magazine. In 1837 he returned to America, and, in 1839, became one of the editors of the 'Corsair;' revisiting London towards the close of that year, he then published 'Loiterings of Travels,' and 'Two Ways of Dying for a Husband.' In 1840 appeared his 'Poems,' and 'Letters from under a Bridge. In 1843, with Mr. Morris, he revived the New York 'Mirror,' which had been discontinued for several years; but withdrew from it upon the death of his wife in 1844, and made another visit to England, where he published 'Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil,' a series of sketches of European and American society. In October, 1846, he married a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Gunnel, and afterwards settled in New York, where he was associated with Mr. Morris as editor of the 'Home Journal.' He died at Idlewild, on the Hudson River, 20 Jan., 1867.

WILLMORE, James Tibbits, an engraver, born at Handsworth, Staffordshire, 15 Sept., 1800. He was one of the most eminent of the landscape engravers who distinguished themselves by their reproductions of Turner. The beauty of such engravings as 'Mercury and Argus,' 'The Old Téméraire,' and 'Ancient Italy,' is known to all lovers of art. Among Willmore's other works are, 'Crossing the Bridge,' after Landseer; and 'Wind against Tide,' after Stanfield; 'Harvest in the Highlands,' after Landseer; and 'The Golden Bough,' after Turner's picture in the Vernon Gallery. He also engraved two of Turner's pictures for the Art Union, and the 'Nearest Way in Summer Time,' by Creswick. Mr. Willmore was elected Associate Engraver of the Academy in 1843. Died 12 March, 1863.

WILLMOTT, Robert Aris, a clergyman and a popular author, was born at Great Bradford, Wiltshire, and educated at Trinity College (B.A. 1842). He was incumbent of St. Catharine's Church, Bearwood, Berkshire, 1846-62; and died at Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, 27 May, 1863. His chief publications were, 'Lives of the English Sacred Poets,' 2 vols., 1834-8; 'Letters of Eminent Persons selected and illustrated,' 1839; 'Pictures of a Christian Life,' 1841; 'Bishop Jeremy Taylor,' a biography, 1847; 'Poems,' second edition, 1848; 'Journal of Summer Time in the Country,' 1849; 'The Pleasures, Objects, and Advantages of Literature,' his best work, 1851; and editions of the works of several English poets.

WILLSHIRE, Sir Thomas, G.C.B., Bart., a British general, born at Halifax, North America, 1790, was while still a child enrolled on the list of officers of the 38th Regiment, of which his father was paymaster. He received his early education at Lynn, in Norfolk, and subsequently attended a school at Kensington. In 1802 he accompanied the 38th Regiment to the West Indies, where the corps remained for three years, and was then ordered to Buenos Ayres to join the expedition of the Rio de la Plata. The attack on Buenos Ayres took place July, 1807, and the 38th, of which he was now captain, bore a conspicuous part upon that occasion. In 1808 he served with his regiment in the Peninsula. In 1812 he returned to Spain, where he served till the end of the war. In 1818 he led his regiment to the wilds of South Africa, where, during four years, he held a responsible command on the frontiers of Kaffirland, opening roads through the jungle, and constructing bridges over the rivers; he likewise built a fort, which is called, in his honour, Fort Willshire. He held Grahamstown against a desperate attack by ten thousand Kaffirs; repulsing them with great slaughter, and following them into their own country, would listen to no proposals of peace until the abandonment, by the Kaffirs, of the territory between the Keiskamma and Great Fish Rivers. In 1822 he proceeded to Bengal, and, being promoted, was removed to the Madras Presidency, and served against the Mahrattas. In 1839 he was placed in command of the Bombay column of the army of the Indus, in which he served during the whole Afghan campaign. He commanded the force that captured the fortress of Khelat in 1839, and for this brilliant exploit was made a baronet, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1840 he was obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health, after which he accepted the command of Chatham, which he held five years, and resigned on attaining the rank of major-general. He was created a G.C.B. 1861; and died at Hill House, near Windsor, 31 May, 1862.

WILLSON, Robert, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, was born in Lincolnshire 1795, and educated at Oscott. In 1825 he was ordained priest by the celebrated Bishop Milner, and shortly afterwards was stationed at Nottingham. In 1832, when the cholera raged in that town, he won the respect and love of men of all creeds by his unwearied attention to the sick and dying. He took the greatest interest in ameliorating the condition of the inmates of lunatic asylums, whose treatment in those days was such as all men now reprobate. About 1840, when a new spirit was awakened in this country for the revival of Gothic architecture, Dr. Willson conceived the idea of building the church of St. Barnabas, Nottingham, which is regarded as one of Pugin's finest works. He saw the foundation-stone laid, but, ere the church was opened for divine worship, he had taken his departure for Hobart Town, Tasmania; Pope Gregory XVI. having, in 1842, appointed him bishop of that new and important colony. The wretched condition of the convicts at Norfolk Island was not then known in this country, and it was owing to the humane efforts of Dr. Willson that the present system was introduced. In 1847 he returned to England, for the purpose of laying before the Government a statement of facts relative to the barbarous treatment of the criminals in Tasmania, and his evidence before a committee of the House of Lords produced a great sensation. The duke of Newcastle and Lord Brougham took up the matter very warmly, and through their efforts Dr. Willson had the satisfaction of seeing the object of his mission to England completely attained. He then

returned to Hobart Town, where he continued his mission of usefulness, till failing health obliged him to resign the duties of his episcopal office. On his voyage to England, in 1865, he was seized with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at Nottingham 30 June, 1866, and was buried in the crypt of the church of St. Barnabas, under the high altar.

WILLUGHBY, Francis, a naturalist, was the son of Sir Francis Willughby, and born 1635. He became a student of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts in 1659, and the year following went to reside at Oxford, for the advantage of the public library. After this he travelled through France, Germany, Italy, and Spain, accompanied by Mr. Ray. Died 3 July, 1672. His works are, 'Ornithologiæ libri tres,' translated into English by Mr. Ray; 'Historiæ Piscium;' and papers in the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

WILMOT, John, earl of Rochester. *See* Rochester.

WILMOT, Sir John Eardley, was born at Derby 16 Aug., 1709. He was educated first at Lichfield School, and next at Westminster, whence he removed to Trinity Hall, Cambridge. In 1728 he became a student of the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in 1732. He was made one of the judges of the court of King's Bench in 1755, and the next year a commissioner of the great seal. In 1766 he was appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas, which office he resigned in 1771. Died 5 Feb., 1792. His 'Notes of Opinions' were published with his Life 1802.

WILMOT, John Eardley, son of the preceding, was born at Derby 1748. He was educated at Westminster School, and University College, Oxford, from whence he removed to a fellowship in All Souls. In 1783 he became a master in chancery. At the close of the American war he was appointed commissioner for settling the claims of the loyalists. In 1790 he opened a subscription for the relief of the suffering French clergy, and other emigrants, with the management of which fund he was intrusted. He died at Tottenham 23 June, 1815. Mr. Wilmot published, 'A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England;' Memoirs of his Father; Life and Letters of Bishop Hough, &c.

WILSON, Alexander, an ornithologist and poet, born at Paisley, in Scotland, 1766; was apprenticed to a poet in that town, and afterwards for several years led an itinerant life as a pedlar. He also published some clever poems in the Scotch dialect, the best being 'Watty and Meg,' which is unsurpassed, among compositions of its class, for humour and truth of description. It was published anonymously, and was at first unanimously ascribed to Burns. During a dispute between the master-weavers of Paisley and their operatives, Wilson was imprisoned for writing a libel in verse on one of the former; and on his release he emigrated to the United States (1794). There he gained his livelihood as a pedlar, and afterwards as a schoolmaster; but on becoming acquainted with Mr. William Bartram, of Philadelphia, he devoted his principal attention to the study of American ornithology. He explored various parts of the country for the purpose of extending his observations, collecting specimens, and watching the habits of birds in their native haunts. 'Since February, 1810,' he remarked in a letter written a year or two afterwards, 'I have slept for several weeks in the wilderness, alone in an Indian country, with my gun, and my pistols in my bosom; and have found myself so much reduced by sickness as to be scarcely able to stand, when not within 300 miles of a white settlement.' In 1808 he commenced the publication, in 7 quarto vols., of his 'American Ornithology,' with coloured plates. The eighth and ninth volumes were published by Mr. George Ord in 1814; and Prince Lucien Bonaparte published three supplementary volumes, folio, 1825-28.

WILSON, Anthony, a literary compiler, born at Wigan, Lancashire, 1750, who, under the name of *Henry Bromley*, published 'A Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits, from Egbert the Great to the present time. With an appendix, containing the portraits of such foreigners as may claim a place in the British series,' 4to., London, 1793.

WILSON, Florence, *Florentius Volusenus*, was born at Elgin, in Scotland, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Aberdeen, after which he became tutor to the nephew of Cardinal Wolsey, whom he accompanied to Paris. On the death of his patron he was taken into the service of Cardinal du Bellay, archbishop of Paris, but the disgrace of that prelate ruined his hopes of preferment. He then applied to Cardinal Sadolet, bishop of Carpentras, who procured him the mastership of the school in that city, where he wrote his book, 'De Tranquillitate Animi,' which was printed at Leyden in 1543, and at Edinburgh, by Ruddiman, in 1707, also at London in 1751. After residing ten years at Carpentras, he was about to return to his native country, but fell sick at Vienne, in Dauphiny, and died there 1547. He wrote Latin poems, printed at London, 1619.

WILSON, George, M.D., a chemist, was born in Edinburgh 21 Feb., 1818, and acquired the ordinary branches of a middle-class education at a private school, and the High School of the city. A strong leaning towards the study of physical science induced him, at the age of fifteen, to apply himself to medicine. Apprenticed in the laboratory of the Royal Infirmary, he selected chemistry as his favourite pursuit; and in the laboratories of Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, and Professor Graham, University College, London, he had, at a later period, additional opportunities for acquiring proficiency in the science in question. Nominally devoted to medical studies, he was admitted a surgeon at Edinburgh 1837, and a physician 1839. In 1840 he began to lecture on chemistry in the extra-Academical School of Edinburgh. In 1845 he was appointed chemical lecturer in the School of Arts, and to the Veterinary College of that city. In 1855 he was made director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland, and in the same year regius professor of technology in the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Wilson died 22 Nov., 1859. He wrote an elementary treatise on 'Chemistry;' 'Electricity and the Electric Telegraph;' 'Life of Dr. John Reid;' 'Life and Works of the Hon. Henry Cavendish,' for the Cavendish Society; 'Researches on Colour Blindness;' 'The Five Gateways of Knowledge;' besides papers in scientific journals; biographical sketches in the 'British Quarterly Review;' and lectures. His miscellaneous writings were published collectively under the title of 'Religio Chemici,' 1862.

WILSON, HORACE HAYMAN, an orientalist, born in London 1786, went to India (1808) as an assistant-surgeon in the Bengal establishment, and became a paymaster and mint secretary at Calcutta. His extraordinary proficiency in the Sanscrit language led to his appointment as secretary of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He returned to England on being made Boden professor of Sanscrit at Oxford; and subsequently he succeeded Dr. Wilkins as librarian to the East India Company. He died in London 8 May, 1860. He published a Sanscrit and English Dictionary (1819; 2nd edit. 1832); a History of British India from 1805 to 1835; Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, with Plays; a Sanscrit Grammar, and other important works.

WILSON, JAMES, a financier and journalist, born at Hawick 3 June, 1805. Having received a common education he entered into business as a hatter, but failed. He then devoted himself to literature, chiefly of the politico-economical class; his principal works being 'The Influences of the Corn Laws,' 1839; 'Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufactures,' 1840; 'The Revenue, or What should the Chancellor do?' 1841; and 'Capital, Currency, and Banking,' 1847. In 1843 he established the 'Economist' newspaper, which he conducted till his departure for India. He was returned to the House of Commons for Westbury, Wiltshire, 1847. When the Aberdeen Coalition ministry came into power, he was appointed financial secretary to the Treasury, and held that office till March, 1856. When the second Coalition ministry was formed in 1859, he accepted the office of vice-president of the Board of Trade, which he resigned in order to go to India as finance minister. His career there was brief, as he died of cholera at Calcutta 11 Aug., 1860.

WILSON, JOHN, an eminent critic, essayist, and poet, was the son of a wealthy manufacturer at Paisley, where he was born 19 May, 1785. After studying for a time in the university of Glasgow, he proceeded to Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1807), where he not only gained several college honours, but was the first boxer, leaper, and runner among the students. On leaving the banks of the Isis he repaired to the Lake country, where his father had purchased the estate of Elleray, on the shores of Windermere. In this lovely district he cultivated the poetic muse, and became intimate with Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincey. While at Oxford he had carried off the Newdigate prize (1806) by an English poem in 'Recommendation of the Study of Grecian and Roman Architecture;' and in 1812 he published 'The Isle of Palms, and other Poems,' which was followed by a dramatic poem, entitled 'The City of the Plague,' 1816. Though called to the Scotch bar, he never practised the law, but devoted his whole attention to literary pursuits. In 1817 'Blackwood's Magazine' was started, and soon afterwards Wilson was added to its staff, and began, under the *nom de plume* of 'Christopher North,' that series of contributions, grave and gay, satirical and serious, mad and wise, nonsensical and profound, which were destined to irradiate or torment its pages for full a quarter of a century. In 1820 he was elected professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh. He now ceased to write poetry, but published three works of fiction: 'Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life,' 1822; 'The Trials of Margaret Lindsay,' 1823; and 'The Foresters,' 1825. It was, however, by the famous papers published in 'Blackwood' (1822-35), under the title of 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' that he acquired his greatest reputation, which was not enhanced by a subsequent series of articles entitled 'Dies Boreales.' In 1842 Professor Wilson published a collection of his contributions to 'Blackwood,' under the title of 'Recreations of Christopher North,' 3 vols. His health failing, he resigned his professorship 1853, and accepted a pension of £200 a year from the Crown. Died at Edinburgh 3 April, 1854. His Works, edited by his son-in-law, Professor Ferrier, were published collectively in 12 vols. 8vo., 1855-8. They consist of, 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' 4 vols.; 'Essays, Critical and Imaginative,' 4 vols.; 'Recreations of Christopher North,' 2 vols.; 'Tales,' 1 vol.; 'Poems,' 1 vol. A memoir of Professor Wilson, under the title of 'Christopher North,' was published by his daughter, Mrs. Gordon, 2 vols., 1862.

WILSON, RICHARD, R.A., an eminent landscape painter, born 1713, at Pinegas, Montgomeryshire. After receiving a classical education under his father, who was rector of that parish, he was placed as a pupil to a painter of little merit in London, with whom he remained six years. He then, for a time, practised as a portrait-painter, but with no distinguished success. In 1749 he visited Italy in pursuit of improvement, and meeting at Venice with Mr. Lock, a gentleman of taste in the arts, he was taken by him to Rome, and employed in taking sketches of the country by the way, his talents now evidently pointing towards landscape. In the capital of the Christian world he studied with the enthusiasm of genius, content with a bare subsistence, whilst in obscurity he was labouring to merit future fame. The celebrated Vernet, at that time in Rome, and at the height of his reputation, accidentally visiting Wilson's painting-room, was struck with one of his landscapes, and requested that he might exchange one of his own for it; and afterwards, with true liberality, exhibited it to his visitors, and recommended the artist to their favour. Wilson returned to England 1755, and exercised his mature powers with so much success as to obtain the name of 'The English Claude.' The first picture exhibited by him was 'Niobe;' and in 1765 he produced a view of Rome. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was chosen one of the first members, and afterwards (1770) appointed librarian. Though a very honest and good-natured man, he was not fashioned to society with the superior ranks, and enjoyed himself most in tavern company, where he could, without restraint, indulge a frank and somewhat irascible disposition. He died at Llanverris, Denbighshire, 1782.

WILSON, Sir ROBERT THOMAS, a British general, born in London 1777. Having been educated partly at Westminster and partly at Winchester, he spent some time in a solicitor's office, but ultimately resolved to adopt the profession of arms. He went to Flanders as a volunteer 1793, and the following year obtained a cornet's commission in the 15th Dragoons. During the rebellion in Ireland (1798) he served on the staff as aide-de-camp to Major-General St. John. Subsequently he served in Holland, Egypt, Brazil, and at the Cape of Good Hope. He next accompanied Lord Hutchinson to the Continent on a secret mission. He was attached to the combined armies, and was present at all the operations battles, and actions,

from Pultusk to Friedland inclusive; whence he returned through St. Petersburg, and having been immediately sent back to the latter place on a special mission, again returned to this country in Dec. 1807. In 1808 he raised the Royal Lusitanian Legion, and afterwards he commanded a Spanish brigade, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, being actively engaged in the battle of Talavera. As British military correspondent at the head-quarters on the Continent, Sir Robert witnessed the principal occurrences of the years 1812, 1813, and 1814; and at the head of the Prussian reserve drove back the French at Lützen. For his services he received the insignia of numerous foreign orders, and in particular was nominated a knight-commander of the order of Maria Teresa of Austria. Being at Paris in Jan., 1815, he aided in effecting the escape of Count Lavalette, who had been condemned to death as an accomplice of Napoleon. In consequence of this, and of his openly-expressed disapproval of the course adopted by the Government towards Queen Caroline, he was dismissed from the army (1821), and all his foreign orders were resumed by their respective sovereigns. A public subscription was made to indemnify him, and after a few years he was restored to his rank. He represented Southwark in the Liberal interest 1818-31; attained the full rank of general 1841; was governor of Gibraltar 1842-9; and died in London soon after his return to this country, 9 May, 1849. General Wilson published a translation of Regnier's account of 'The Campaign in 1801, between the French army of the East and the English and Turkish forces in Egypt;' 'Account of the British Expedition to Egypt, with some important facts relative to General Bonaparte;' 'Inquiry into the present state of Military Force in the British Empire,' 1804, an essay in which he was one of the first impugners of the practice of corporal punishment; 'Account of the Campaigns in Poland in 1806 and 1807;' 'Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia,' 1817. General Wilson's nephew and son-in-law, the Rev. Herbert Randolph, has published his 'Narrative of Events during the Invasion of Russia by Napoleon, and the Retreat of the French army, 1812,' 1860; his 'Private Diary,' 2 vols., 1861; and his 'Life, from autobiographical memoirs, journals, &c.,' 2 vols., 1862.

WILSON, Thomas, LL.D., was born at Stroby, Lincolnshire, and educated at Eton, from whence he was elected to King's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1545-6; M.A. 1549); after which he became tutor to the sons of the duke of Suffolk. In the reign of Mary he lived abroad, and was seized by the Inquisition at Rome, but escaped in consequence of a fire, which induced the populace to force open the dungeon that the prisoners might not be burnt. Queen Elizabeth made him master of requests, master of St. Katherine's Hospital, and dean of Durham. He died 16 June, 1581. He wrote, Epistola de vita et obitu duorum fratrum Suffolciensium, Henrici et Caroli Brandon; 'The Rule of Reason, containing the Art of Logic;' 'The Art of Rhetoric;' Discourse upon Usury, &c. Dr. Wilson, who is often wrongly styled Sir Thomas Wilson, was a remorseless priest-catcher and torturer.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WILSON, Thomas, an eminent prelate, was born at Burton, Cheshire, in 1663. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and, on entering into orders, became curate to his uncle, Dr. Richard Sherlock, of Winwick, whose life he afterwards published. In 1692 he was appointed chaplain to the earl of Derby, and tutor to his son, Lord Strange. In 1697 the earl, as lord of the Isle of Man, promoted him to that bishopric. Died 7 March, 1755. His works, consisting chiefly of practical treatises and sermons, have gone through numerous editions separately, and were published together in 2 vols., 1780. His notes on the Bible have also been printed in 3 vols.

WILTON, Joseph, R.A., a sculptor, born in London 1772; died 1803.

WINCHELSEA, Anne Finch, countess of, was the daughter of Sir William Kingswill, of Sidmonton, in the county of Southampton. She became maid of honour to the duchess of York, second wife of James II.; and afterwards she married Heneage, son of the earl of Winchelsea. She wrote a poem called 'The Spleen;' and a collection of her works was printed in 1713, 8vo. She died 5 Aug., 1720.

WINCHELSEA, Daniel Finch, earl of, was born about 1647, being son of Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham. He entered early into public life, and in 1679 was appointed first commissioner of the Admiralty. On the decease of his father he succeeded him in his estate and titles, and at the Revolution was offered the place of lord chancellor, which he declined, but accepted that of secretary of state, which he resigned in 1694. He was reappointed in the reign of Queen Anne, on which occasion both the Lords and Commons passed votes in praise of his conduct. He resigned again in 1704, and remained out of place till the accession of George I., when he was, for a short time, president of the council. He died 21 Jan., 1729-30, having just before succeeded to the title of earl of Winchelsea. His lordship wrote a book on the Trinity against Whiston, for which he received the thanks of the university of Oxford, and the clergy of London and Peterborough.

WINCHESTER, Alexander, a Catholic divine, was prefect of the Scotch mission 1661-1694, and died at Banff 14 Jan., 1707-8.

WINCHESTER, William Paulet, marquis of, K.G., a statesman, born about 1575, became comptroller and afterwards treasurer of the household in the reign of Henry VIII., in which he was honoured with the order of the Garter. In 1551 he was created marquis of Winchester, and in the fourth year of Edward VI. was appointed lord high treasurer of England, in which office he continued during the next reign and part of that of Elizabeth, to the time of his death, which occurred at Basing House, Hampshire, 10 March, 1571-2. Being asked by what means he maintained himself in his high station during so many changes in the administration, his answer was, 'By being an osier, and not an oak.' He built the magnificent structure—more like a palace than a villa—called Basing House, which was taken and burnt by Cromwell in the civil war. Camden says that the marquis of Winchester lived to see 103 persons descended from him.

WINCKELMANN, Johann Joachim, a German writer on ancient art, born at Stendal, near Magdeburg, 9 Dec., 1717. He was the son of a shoemaker, who gave him a liberal education; and he became a teacher of languages in the college of Seehausen; but afterwards he was appointed librarian to the Count Bunau. In 1754 he renounced the Protestant religion, and went to Rome, where he was made writer in the Va-

tican, and president of antiquities. In 1756 he began his 'Restoration of Ancient Statues,' which was followed by his work on the 'Taste of the Greek Artists.' To these succeeded the 'History of Art,' and 'Monumenti Antichi Inediti,' of which last he published two volumes, and had commenced the third when he was assassinated at Trieste by a wretch to whom he had exhibited his coins and medals 8 June, 1768. The murderer was taken and executed. The abbé Winckelmann —for he had taken the lower ecclesiastical orders— possessed a fine taste and extensive learning. A new edition of the 'History of Art' was published at Vienna after his death, and has been translated into English. His letters were printed at Amsterdam, 2 vols., 1781.

WINDHAM, JOSEPH, an antiquary, born at Twickenham 1739, and educated at Eton, whence he went to Christ's College, Cambridge. He next travelled to Rome, and while there took drawings of the monuments of antiquity. He also composed the principal part of the letter-press of the 'Ionian Antiquities,' published by the Dilettanti Society, and assisted Stuart in his Athens. In the 'Archæologia' are his 'Observations on a passage in Pliny relative to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus.' He died at Earsham House, Norfolk, 21 Sept., 1810.

WINDHAM, WILLIAM, a statesman, the son of Colonel Windham, of Felbrigg, Norfolk was born 1750. He was educated first at Eton, next at Glasgow, and lastly at University College, Oxford. In 1773 he set out with Lord Mulgrave on his voyage to the North Pole, but, being taken ill, was obliged to land in Norway. After this he travelled, and on his return was elected into Parliament. In 1782 he went to Ireland, as secretary to the lord-lieutenant, but quitted that kingdom in a few months. Till the French Revolution he acted with the opposition; but in 1794 he joined Mr. Pitt, and was appointed secretary at war, which office he held till 1801, when he vigorously opposed the peace. On the death of Mr. Pitt Mr. Windham became secretary of state for the war department, but went out of place again the following year. His death, which happened 4 June, 1810, was occasioned by a contusion of the hip in a fall, while exerting himself to save the library of Mr. North during a fire in Conduit Street. His speeches in Parliament were published, with his life prefixed, in 3 vols., 1812.

WINDISCHGRÄTZ, Prince ALFRED ZU, commander-in-chief of the Austrian armies, was born at Brussels 11 May, 1787. He entered the military service 1804, received the command of the Cuirassiers of the Grand Duke Constantine for his brilliant conduct at Leipsic, and distinguished himself during the campaign of 1814 at Troyes. He was promoted to be major-general in 1826, and made general of division and lieutenant-field-marshal in 1833. In 1848 he led the armies which bombarded Prague, Pesth, and the Austrian capital in succession; but meeting with reverses in Hungary, he was driven from Buda-Pesth in 1849 by Görgey, and in April of that year was deprived of his command. Fierce and cruel, he never treated the Hungarians with the least leniency; and his latter days were saddened by seeing the principles against which he had fought so obstinately, carried out, at least partially, by the government. On one occasion, during the first session of the Reichsrath, he ascended the tribune of the Upper Chamber, and prophesied new catastrophes, the necessary consequence, he said, of the statute of February, and announcing his readiness to protect Austria, as heretofore, with his sword; but meeting with no response, he retired into private life. In 1851 he published a work defending his conduct in the Hungarian campaign, entitled 'Der Winterfeldzug von 1848-9 in Ungaru.' Died at Vienna 24 March, 1862.

WINSLOW, JAMES BENIGNUS, an anatomist, was born at Odensee, in Denmark, 1669. He studied at Paris, under Duverney, and having changed his religion, he became a member of the College of Physicians, lecturer at the Royal Garden, and admitted into the Academy of Sciences. His 'Exposition Anatomique' has been published in English. Died 3 April, 1760.

WINSTANLEY, WILLIAM, a literary compiler, was originally a barber. He lived in London in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and published some books, which, however homely they may appear, are not devoid of information. The best are, A Loyal Martyrology, or, an Account of suffering Royalists; England's Worthies, abridged from Fuller; The Muses' Cabinet; and Lives of the Poets.

WINT, PETER DE. *See* DE WINT.

WINWOOD, Sir RALPH, a statesman, was born at Aynho, in Northamptonshire, about 1565. He became fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of civil law, and served the office of proctor. In 1607 he was knighted and sent on an embassy to Holland, where he prevailed with the States-General to banish Vorstius for heresy. In 1614 he was made secretary of state, which office he held till his death 27 Oct., 1617. In 1725 were published his 'Memorials of Affairs of State,' 3 vols. folio.

WISE, FRANCIS, B.D., was born at Oxford 1695. He became fellow of Trinity College 1718, and in 1726 he was elected keeper of the archives. In 1745 he was presented to the rectory of Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire; besides which he had the living of Ellesfield. In 1748 he was appointed Radcliffe librarian. Died 6 Oct., 1767. His publications are, 'Asser Menevensis de rebus gestis Alfredi Magni;' A letter to Dr. Mead, concerning some antiquities in Berkshire, particularly the White Horse; Catalogue of the coins in the Bodleian Library; Enquiries concerning the first inhabitants, learning and letters of Europe; and The History and Chronology of Fabulous Ages considered.

WISEMAN, NICHOLAS PATRICK STEPHEN, cardinal, archbishop of Westminster, was born at Seville, Spain, 3 Aug., 1802. His father's family were of English origin, and his mother's Irish. When five years of age he was brought to England by his mother, by whom he was placed in a boarding-school at Waterford, and subsequently entered the college at Usha w, where, for nearly eight years, he applied himself closely to his studies, laying the foundation for that profound and varied erudition which gave him such distinction in after life. In December, 1818, he went to Rome as a student of the English college. At the age of twenty-two he graduated D.D.; in 1825 received the priesthood; and two years later was chosen professor of Oriental languages in the Roman university; at which time he was also vice-rector of the English college. On the elevation of Dr. Gradwell to the episcopate, and his consequent return to England, Dr. Wise-

man succeeded him as rector of the college in 1828. This appointment, and the passing of the Catholic Relief Act at the time, may be said to have determined the future career of the eminent divine. At this period, notwithstanding the pressure on his time and the many demands upon his energies, he wrote his 'Horæ Syriacæ,' chiefly drawn from Oriental MSS. in the Vatican Library. Returning to England in 1835, he soon became celebrated as a preacher and lecturer, and in the Lent of 1836 delivered at St. Mary's, Moorfields, a course of Lectures on the principal doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church, which were afterwards printed. These volumes were speedily followed by his 'Treatise on the Holy Eucharist,' which occasioned the celebrated controversy with the Rev. Dr. Turton, afterwards bishop of Ely. This work was quickly followed by Dr. Wiseman's 'Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion.' It passed into several editions and as many languages, and it is held in such esteem as to form a text-book on the very important subject with which it so ably deals. After this he made another visit to Rome, where he remained for a short time, and, it is said, was mainly instrumental in inducing Pope Gregory XVI. to increase the number of Vicars Apostolic in England. Dr. Wiseman shortly after returned from the Eternal City as coadjutor to Dr. Walsh, of the Midland District, having been consecrated at Rome by the title of bishop of Melipotamus 8 June, 1840. He was also appointed president of St. Mary's College, Oscott. In 1847 he again visited Rome, on matters in reference to the Catholics of England, and, it is believed, to consult with the Pope on the subject of the important changes which were subsequently made. On the death of Bishop Griffiths, in 1848, Dr. Wiseman became Pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and was soon afterwards nominated coadjutor to Bishop Walsh, on that prelate being translated to London. On the death of Dr. Walsh, in 1849, Dr. Wiseman succeeded to the Vicariat Apostolic. During the time that elapsed from his second visit to England up to his succession in 1849, great changes in religious opinions had occurred, and within the very centres of the two great universities of Oxford and Cambridge the preachings and writings of Dr. Wiseman were operating. On 6 Aug., 1850, Dr. Wiseman was summoned to Rome by Pope Pius IX., who, on 29 Sept. in that year, issued his apostolic letter, re-establishing the English Catholic hierarchy. At the same time his Holiness issued a brief, elevating Dr. Wiseman to the archiepiscopal dignity, and, in a private consistory held the following day, the new archbishop was raised by the Sovereign Pontiff to the dignity of cardinal, by the title of St. Pudentiana. Cardinal Wiseman was the seventh English cardinal since the Reformation. Violent opposition was shown at first to this action of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the 'Papal Aggression,' as it was termed in this country, was angrily resented. The legislature even passed the disgraceful 'Ecclesiastical Titles Act,' in Aug. 1851, prohibiting the constitution of bishops of pretended sees, under a penalty of £100; but this statute remained a dead letter, and was repealed in 1872. The cardinal's talents were of the highest order, and he was acknowledged to be one of the first scholars in Europe. He was acquainted with most of the European languages; was well skilled in Hebrew and the Oriental tongues; a great Biblical scholar; a judicious critic; and a proficient in almost every branch of science. His works were numerous. After his elevation to the purple three volumes of his contributions to the 'Dublin Review' were published, under the title of 'Essays on Various Subjects.' He also wrote a charming tale entitled 'Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs,' which has been translated into several languages; 'Recollections of the last Four Popes, and of Rome in their Times' (1858); a volume embodying lectures, sermons, and speeches delivered during a tour in Ireland (1859); 'Rome and the Catholic Episcopate' (1862); 'Essays on Rome, Ancient and Modern;' and a number of other sermons, lectures, &c. In the autumn of 1858 he visited Ireland, where his journeys were so many ovations, and his presence was hailed with affectionate veneration and acclaim. He died at his residence, 8, York Place, Portman Square, London, 15 Feb., 1865.

WISHART, George, a Scotch reformer, was of an ancient family seated at Pitarrow, in Mearns, Scotland, in which country he was born, probably about 1514 or 1515. His early education was received at a private grammar-school. Afterwards he taught Greek at Montrose. In 1538 he came to England and studied at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, till 1544, when he returned to his native country in the company of the commissioners sent by Henry VIII. concerning the marriage of his son. At Montrose he preached the opinions of the Reformers, and at Dundee so inflamed the populace that they destroyed the houses of the Black and Grey Friars. On being ordered by the authorities to depart, he proceeded to the west of Scotland, preaching his opinions wherever he went. He and his friends were so zealous in the Protestant cause that they formed a design of assassinating Cardinal Beaton, who, being apprised of the plot, caused Wishart to be seized at Ormiston. An assembly of the Scotch bishops was summoned at St. Andrew's, which adjudged Wishart guilty of heresy, and condemned him to death. He was burnt at St. Andrew's 1 March, 1545-6, predicting, while at the stake, that the cardinal would be assassinated. It can hardly be wondered that this so-called prophecy was fulfilled. His works are, 'Themata fidei contra Quintinum Kennedium;' De Cœnâ Domini ex Luthero; 'De fide sua, contra clerum Scoticum;' 'Examinationes, aut una aut altera oratio extant,' 1546. *Athen. Cantab.*

WISHART, or WISCHEART, George, a Scotch prelate, born in East Lothian 1609. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, after which he became minister of North Leith, but was deposed in 1638, and thrown into prison for refusing to take the Covenant. On his release he joined the marquis of Montrose, and narrowly escaped being put to death with that nobleman. At the Restoration he was presented to the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and in 1662 was consecrated bishop of Edinburgh. The history of the Marquis Montrose, which he wrote in Latin, has been translated into English. Died 1671.

WISSING, William, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1656. He came to England, and worked under Lely, whose manner he imitated, and after his death became the fashionable artist of the day. Died 10 Sept., 1687.

WITHAM, George, D.D., a Catholic prelate,

was a member of the ancient family of the Withams of Cliffe, Yorkshire. He received his education at Douay College, was consecrated bishop of Marcopolis 15 April, 1703, and appointed Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District. He was translated to the Northern District in 1716, and died 16 April, 1725, at Cliffe Hall, the seat of his family.

WITHER, GEORGE, a poet, born at Bentworth, in Hampshire, 1588. He studied at Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards in Lincoln's Inn, where, in 1613, he wrote his satires, entitled 'Abuses stript, and whipt,' for which he was imprisoned. In 1615 he published 'The Shepherd's Hunting,' which is the best of his works, and has been lately reprinted. He fought on the side of Parliament, and enriched himself out of the estates of the Royalists to such a degree, that at the Restoration he was sent to the Tower. Died 2 May, 1667. A very long list of his works is given in Lowndes's 'Bibliographer's Manual.'

WITHERSPOON, JOHN, a Presbyterian divine, born 1722, at Yester, near Edinburgh. He was educated at Haddington, and next at the university of Edinburgh, after which he became minister of Beith, from whence he removed to Paisley, but, in 1768, he was invited to America to become president of the college at Princeton. He died there 15 Nov., 1794. Dr. Witherspoon published, Essays on theological subjects, 3 vols.; Sermons, 2 vols; Ecclesiastical Characteristics; On the nature and effects of the Stage.

WITT, JAMES DE, a painter, born at Amsterdam 1695; died 1754.

WITT, JOHN DE, a Dutch statesman, was the son of Jacob de Witt, burgomaster of Dort, and deputy to the states of Holland. He was born in 1625, and educated at Dort, where, at twenty-three, he published a geometrical work on the elements of Curves. In 1650 he became pensionary of Dort, in which capacity he opposed the war with England; and when events justified his opinion he was chosen pensionary of Holland. When hostilities broke out with England, after the Restoration, De Witt put the fleet into a good condition, and himself piloted the East India ships out of the Texel by a new passage, to which his name was given. Of the famous battle in 1666 he drew up a minute account, by order of the States, and it is a masterpiece of its kind. The year after this he succeeded in carrying an edict for the abolition of the office of stadtholder, which proved his own ruin when the prince of Orange resumed that title in 1672. De Witt upon this obtained leave to resign his post, but soon afterwards a faction inflamed the people against him to such a degree, that he and his brother, *Cornelius*, were barbarously dragged out of doors and murdered, 24 July, 1672, after which the mob hung up the dead bodies on the gallows. Such was the end of John de Witt, a man whose whole life had been devoted to the service of his country, without the least emolument to himself. He wrote a book on the maxims of government, of which a translation in English appeared in 1746.

WITTE, PETER DE. *See* CANDIDO.

WODHULL, MICHAEL, was born at Thenford, Northamptonshire, 1740. He was educated at Winchester School, and next at Brasenose College, Oxford, which he left without a degree to settle upon his paternal estate, where he died 20 Nov., 1816. Mr. Wodhull wrote several poems, but is best known by his translation of Euripides, 4 vols., 1782.

WODROW, ROBERT, a Scotch historian, the son of James Wodrow, professor of divinity at Glasgow, was born there 1679. He became librarian of the university of Glasgow, and, in 1703, was ordained minister of Eastwood, where he died 21 March, 1734. He published 'A History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution,' 2 vols. folio, 1721-2; reprinted, 4 vols. 8vo., 1834. The following posthumous works by Wodrow have been printed: 'Private Letters, now first printed from the original MSS. 1694-1732,' privately printed at Edinburgh, 1829; 'Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers and most Eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland,' 3 vols., Glasgow, 1834; 'Analecta, Materials for a History of Remarkable Providences,' 4 vols., 1842 (Maitland Society); 'Correspondence,' 3 vols., 1842-3, edited by T. M'Crie for the Wodrow Society, which was instituted at Edinburgh, 1841, for the publication of the early writers of the Reformed Church of Scotland.

WOFFINGTON, MARGARET, an actress, born in Dublin 1719. Her father kept a huckster's shop on Ormond Quay, and she commenced her theatrical career as the pupil of Madame Violante, an exhibitor of feats of activity on the tight-rope, who had taken up her residence in the Irish metropolis about 1728. In these exhibitions little Woffington, then in her tenth year, attracted much notice as the representative of Macheath in the 'Beggar's Opera.' A few years afterwards she procured an advantageous engagement at one of the regular Dublin theatres, where she acquired so much reputation that she was invited to London, and, in 1740, she made her appearance at Covent Garden in the character of Sylvia in the 'Recruiting Officer.' She then took up the part of Sir Harry Wildair, in which she was extremely successful. She continued a favourite at Covent Garden till her retirement from the stage 1757. Her early life had been exceedingly profligate, but she now became simple in her attire and manners, and pious in her demeanour. Dying 28 March, 1760, she was buried at Teddington.

WOIDE, CHARLES GODFREY, D.C.L., a native of Holland, became preacher at the Dutch Chapel in St. James's Palace, and also reader and chaplain at that in the Savoy. He was employed by the university of Oxford to superintend the publication of Scholtz's 'Egyptian Grammar,' and 'La Croze's Lexicon Egyptiaco Latinum,' which he completed in 1778. In 1782 he was appointed assistant librarian at the British Museum, and, in 1786, received at Oxford the degree of D.C.L. The same year he published the Greek New Testament, being a fac-simile of the Alexandrian manuscript, originally in the King's Library, and now in the Museum. Died 6 May, 1790.

WOLCOT, JOHN, M.D., a satirist, born at Dodbrooke, Devonshire, 1738. He was educated first at Kingsbridge, in his native county, and next at Bodmin, Cornwall, after which he was brought up under his uncle, an apothecary at Fowey, who left him the principal part of his estate. In 1767 he obtained a doctor's degree in Scotland, and the same year went with Sir William Trelawney to Jamaica, but on the death of his patron he returned to England, and settled as a physician in Cornwall, where he became the instructor of Opie the painter, with whom he visited London in 1780.

He now quitted physic, and began, under the name of Peter Pindar, some severe attacks on the Royal Academicians, in a series of odes criticising their annual exhibitions. After this he took higher aim, and published a satirical poem, called 'The Lousiad;' in which he ridiculed the king with more wit than truth or manners. After this he brought out a number of ludicrous pieces, which went through numerous editions, both separately and collectively. The author became blind some years before his death, which happened in Somers Town, 14 Jan., 1819.

WOLF, FERDINAND, a German writer on Spanish literature, born at Vienna 8 Dec., 1796, studied in the universities of Vienna and Gratz, and was destined for the profession of the law, but, in order to devote himself to his favourite studies, became attached to the Imperial Library at Vienna, of which he was librarian for many years. Died 18 Feb., 1866. He published numerous works on subjects connected with Spanish literary history, and furnished many notes and corrections to the German version of Ticknor's 'History of Spanish Literature' (Leipsic, 1852). One of his principal works was 'Studien zur Geschichte der Spanischen und Portugiesischen Literatur' (Berlin, 1859). He also wrote upon Provençal and early French literature.

WOLF, FRIEDRICH AUGUST, a German philologist, born at Hainrode, in Holstein, 15 Feb., 1759, received under his father, who was professor at Nordhausen, the rudiments of education, next studied under Hake and Frakstein, and then went to the university of Göttingen (1777). While pursuing his studies with almost incredible ardour he gave lessons in Greek and modern languages, particularly in English. In 1779 he was appointed teacher in the college of Ilfeld, where he married. Shortly afterwards he became rector of the Latin school of Osterode, where, however, he only remained one year. He was appointed professor of philosophy at Halle, where he published most of those erudite philological works which have made his name so famous. On the outbreak of the Prussian war, in 1806, he was compelled to quit that town, and going to Berlin he received, after the peace of Tilsit, the title of councillor of state. In 1808 he took a leading part in the foundation and organisation of a new university at Berlin. There he resumed his position as professor, and his lectures were attended by crowds of distinguished persons. Going into France for the benefit of his health, he died at Marseilles 8 Aug., 1824. Wolf, who was one of Heyne's principal adversaries in critical warfare, edited the works of many of the classical writers. He brought out two editions of Homer, and published, in 1795, his celebrated 'Prolegomena ad Homerum,' in which he contends that the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssy' are not the works of Homer, but the works of several rhapsodists, which were put together and made up into the two epics.

WOLF, JOHN CHRISTOPHER, a Lutheran divine, born 21 Feb., 1683. He was educated at Hamburg under Fabricius, whom he assisted in his 'Bibliotheca Græca.' He also became professor of Oriental languages at Hamburg, where he died 25 July, 1739. His principal works are, Historia Lexicorum Hebraicorum; Dissertatio de Zabiis; Origenis Philosophumena recognita et notis illustrata; Dissertatio de Atheismi falso suspectus; Anecdota Græca sacra et profana; and Curæ philologicæ et criticæ in omnes Libros N. T., 5 vols.

WOLFE, CHARLES, an Irish divine of great poetical talent, was born in Dublin 14 Dec., 1791, and after obtaining a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, was presented to the curacy of Ballyclog, which he afterwards resigned for that of Castle Caulfield, in the diocese of Armagh. Died 21 Feb., 1823. The composition which procured for Mr. Wolfe considerable posthumous celebrity in this country was his 'Ode on the Death of Sir John Moore,' commencing 'Not a drum was heard,' &c. His literary 'Remains' were published in 1825 by Archdeacon Russell.

WOLFE, JAMES, the son of Lieutenant-General Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham, Kent, 15 Jan., 1726. He entered early into the army, and before he was twenty distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt. At that of Minden he gained additional laurels as lieutenant-colonel of Kingsley's regiment, as he afterwards did at Louisbourg, from whence he had but just returned when he was appointed to command the expedition against Quebec. The enterprise was hazardous, but General Wolfe surmounted all obstacles, and on the heights of Abraham encountered the enemy; when, in the moment of victory, he received a ball in the wrist, and another in the body, which obliged him to be carried into the rear. In his last agonies he was roused by the shout, 'They run!' on which he eagerly asked, 'Who run?' and being told the French, he said, 'I thank God: I die contented,' and expired 13 Sept., 1759. His body was brought to England, and buried at Greenwich; but a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

WOLFF, ELIZABETH, a Dutch novelist, whose maiden name was *Bekker*, was born at Vlissengen 25 July, 1733, and died 5 Nov., 1804.

WOLFF, JOHN CHRISTIAN VON, a German philosopher, born at Breslau 24 Jan., 1679. He was educated at Jena and Leipsic, after which he became professor of mathematics and philosophy at Halle; but in 1723 he was expelled the university for teaching erroneous principles. He then obtained the mathematical chair at Marburg, where he published several works. On the invitation of the king of Prussia he returned to Halle in 1741, and resumed his former station. He was also made a privy-councillor, vice-chancellor, and professor of the law of nature and nations. Afterwards he was appointed chancellor of the university, and created a baron of the empire. His principal works are, 'Elementa Matheseos Universæ,' 5 vols. 4to.; 'A System of Philosophy,' 23 vols. 4to.; and a treatise 'On the Law of Nature and Nations,' 3 vols. Died 9 April, 1754.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM, was born 26 March, 1659, at Coton Clanford, Staffordshire, and educated at Lichfield, whence he removed to Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree 1681, and entered into orders. Soon after this he became assistant in the free school at Birmingham, but on coming into possession of an estate left to him by a relation he married and settled in London. He died 22 Oct., 1724, and was buried in the church of Great Fimborough, Suffolk. His treatise, entitled 'The Religion of Nature delineated' (1724), has gone through many editions.

WOLLASTON, WILLIAM HYDE, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Charterhouse Square, London, 6 Aug., 1766. He was sent to complete his education at

Caius College, Cambridge, where he studied medicine, and took his degrees of M.B. and M.D. successively in 1787 and 1793. In the latter year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to the 'Transactions' of which he communicated a variety of excellent papers on chemical and philosophical subjects. In 1806 he was elected second secretary to the Royal Society; and in 1812 he was elected a member of the Geological Society. He also communicated several papers to Dr. Thompson's 'Annals of Philosophy,' who says, in speaking of modern British chemistry, that a distinct school was established by Dr. Wollaston. Among other instruments he constructed a sliding rule of chemical equivalents, highly useful to the practical chemist; and he made a galvanic battery of such small dimensions that it was contained in a thimble. By a very ingenious process he was enabled to make wire of platina much finer than any hair, and almost imperceptible to the naked eye. Geologists are much indebted to him for his camera lucida; and his invention of the goniometer introduced into the department of crystallography a certainty and precision which the most skilful observers were unable to obtain. This eminent man died 22 Dec., 1828, having a short time previously presented to the Royal Society stock to the amount of £1000, the interest of which was to be annually employed in the encouragement of experiments.

WOLLEY, RICHARD, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1667-8; M.A. 1671). He was a clergyman, and the author of 'Galliæ Notitiæ, or the present state of France,' 1687, 1691, and of other works published by John Dunton, the noted bookseller.

WOLSEY, THOMAS, a cardinal and statesman, was born in 1471 at Ipswich, where his father was a butcher, who gave him a good education, and sent him to Magdalen College, Oxford, of which society he became fellow and tutor. In 1500 he obtained the living of Lymington, Somersetshire. In 1508, being then chaplain to Henry VII., he was made dean of Lincoln; and in the next reign he gained an absolute ascendancy over the young monarch by flattering his passions and sharing in his amusements. He was accordingly made almoner to the king, a privy-councillor, canon of Windsor, registrar of the Garter, and dean of York. Soon after this accumulation of honours he was appointed chancellor of the Garter, and rewarded with a grant of the revenues of the bishopric of Tournay, in Flanders. In 1514 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, and within a few months afterwards was elevated to the see of York, and the dignity of a cardinal. In 1516 he was appointed papal legate, with the fullest powers, and at the same time was made lord-chancellor. In 1519 he obtained the temporalities of the see of Bath and Wells, to which were added those of Worcester and Hereford, with the rich abbey of St. Alban's. Wolsey now aspired to the Papacy, and on being disappointed of it, received, as a compensation from the emperor, a pension of nine thousand crowns of gold, while his own sovereign gave him the bishopric of Durham. On the death of Adrian VI. he made another effort to gain the tiara, but without success. In 1528 he exchanged Durham for Winchester; but a cloud now arose, occasioned by the king's dissatisfaction with his conduct in the business of the divorce. Accordingly, while the cardinal sat in the court of Chancery, an indictment was preferred against him in the King's Bench on the statute of provisors, in consequence of which the great seal was taken from him, all his goods were seized, and articles of impeachment were soon exhibited in Parliament. The prosecution, however, was stayed, and he received the king's pardon; but while he was endeavouring to reconcile himself to his fallen state at Cawood Castle, his capricious master caused him to be arrested for high treason, and hurried from Yorkshire towards London. The agitation and fatigue brought on a disorder, of which he died at the abbey of Leicester, 28 Nov., 1530. He founded Christ Church, at Oxford, and another college at Ipswich, which last was seized and dissolved.

WOMACK, LAURENCE, an English prelate, born in Norfolk 1612, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the living of Lopham in 1642, but was ejected from it soon after for his loyalty. At the Restoration he took the degree of D.D., and was made archdeacon of Suffolk, prebendary of Ely, and rector of Hornings heath. In 1683 he was promoted to the bishopric of St. David's, and died 13 March, 1685-6. He wrote some controversial pieces against the Calvinists and dissenters.

WOMBWELL, GEORGE, a famous English showman, and proprietor of the well-known menageries of wild beasts, died at North Allerton, Yorkshire, 16 Nov., 1850, aged 72.

WOOD, ANTHONY, an English biographer, was born at Oxford 17 Dec., 1632. He took the degree of master of arts at Merton College in 1655; and in 1663 began the 'Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis,' published in 1674 in 2 vols. folio. Wood wrote this work in English, but Dr. Fell, dean of Christ Church, had it translated into Latin, and printed at his own expense. This work has been since published from the author's manuscript in 3 vols. 4to. But the most important undertaking of Wood is 'Athenæ Oxoniensis; or an exact History of all the Writers and Bishops who have had their education in the University of Oxford from the year 1500,' 2 vols. folio, 1691-2. This invaluable work came to a second edition in 1721, in 2 vols. folio; and a greatly-improved edition by Dr. Philip Bliss appeared in 4 vols. 4to., London, 1813-20. Some passages in the first edition, reflecting on Lord Clarendon, gave such offence to the university, that the book was burnt, and the author expelled. Wood died at Oxford 29 Nov., 1695.

WOOD, Mrs. *See* PATON.

WOOD, ROBERT, an elegant scholar and statesman, born at Riverstown, co. Meath, 1716. In 1751 he made the tour of Greece, Egypt, and Palestine; and, at his return, published a volume in folio, entitled 'The Ruins of Palmyra, otherwise Tadmor in the Desert,' with plates. This was followed by a similar 'Description of the ruins of Balbec.' In 1759 Mr. Wood was appointed under-secretary of state. He died at Putney 9 Sept., 1771. After his death appeared his 'Essay on the Life and Writings of Homer.'

WOODDESON, RICHARD, D.C.L., born at Kingston, Surrey, 1748, was Vinerian professor of law at Oxford from 1777 to 1793, when he removed to London on being appointed a commissioner of bankruptcy. Died 29 Oct., 1822. He published 'Elements of Jurisprudence,' 1789; and 'A Systematical View of the Laws of England; as treated

in a course of Vinerian Lectures, read at Oxford,' 3 vols., 1792-3; new edition by W. R. Williams, 3 vols., 1834.

WOODFALL, WILLIAM, a newspaper editor and parliamentary reporter, born in London 1746. After being apprenticed to a printer in Paternoster Row, he assisted his father in printing and editing the 'Public Advertiser.' He then edited in succession the 'London Packet' and the 'Morning Chronicle,' which he left in 1789, in order to commence on his own account a new paper, called 'The Diary.' Mr. Woodfall was the first writer who undertook to detail the reports of the debates in Parliament on the night of the proceeding. Without taking a note to assist his memory, without the use of an amanuensis to ease his labour, he was sometimes known (says a writer in the 'Gentleman's Magazine') to write sixteen columns, after having sat in a crowded gallery for as many hours without an interval of rest. When other papers, by the division of labour, produced the same length of details with an earlier publication, he yielded the contest, and suffered the 'Diary' to expire. Mr. Woodfall, who was an intimate friend of Garrick and Goldsmith, died in Queen Street, Westminster, 1 Aug., 1801.

WOODFORD, EDWARD, LL.D., an educationist, was born near Elgin 15 April, 1800, and educated at King's College, Aberdeen; after which he taught the classics at a private academy in Aberdeen; next at the Southern Academy, Edinburgh; then at Jedburgh, and finally was at the head of the Madras College at St. Andrew's. He was appointed one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for Scotland 1850; and died at Edinburgh 6 Jan., 1869. His works are, 'An Epitome of part of Cæsar's Commentaries;' 'Eclogæ Horatianæ, containing nearly all the Writings of Horace;' 'Elements of the Latin Language;' and 'The Answers in the Shorter Catechism adapted for reading in continuous text.'

WOODHEAD, ABRAHAM, an English Catholic writer, born at Maltham, in the parish of Almondbury, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1608. In 1624 he became a student at University College, Oxford, of which society, after graduating in arts, he was elected a fellow 1633. Afterwards he took holy orders, and travelled on the Continent. For some time he resided at Rome, where he was entertained by George, duke of Buckingham, whom he instructed in mathematics. In 1660 he was restored to his fellowship, of which he had been deprived by the Parliamentary visitors in 1648. As, however, he had, in the course of his travels, been converted to the Catholic religion, he quitted the university on the pretence of going abroad; and from that time resided obscurely at Hoxton, near London, where he caused youths to be trained up in the Catholic faith, and also wrote divers books in vindication of the Church of Rome. In the university it was generally supposed that he had gone beyond the seas, and in consequence of this belief, a travelling pension of £20 per annum was granted to him. Died 4 May, 1678. Mr. Woodhead, who was regarded as one of the ablest champions of the Roman Church, composed a number of works in defence of its tenets, including the following: 'The Guide in Controversies: or a rational Account of the Doctrine of the Roman Catholics concerning the ecclesiastical Guides in Controversies of Religion: reflecting on the later writings of Protestants; particularly of Archbishop Laud and Dr. Stillingfleet on this subject,' 4to., London, 1667, 1673; 'The Roman Churche's Devotions vindicated from Dr. Stillingfleet's Misrepresentations,' 8vo., 1672; 'Two Discourses concerning the Adoration of our Blessed Saviour in the Eucharist,' 4to., Oxford, 1687. He likewise translated a number of works from the Latin and Spanish.

WOODHOUSE, ROBERT, a mathematician, born at Norwich 28 April, 1773; graduated at Cambridge, as a member of Caius College (B.A. 1795; M.A. 1798); became a fellow of that society; Lucasian professor of mathematics 1820; Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy 1822; superintendent of the Cambridge Observatory 1824; died in London 23 Oct., 1827. His works are, 'The Principles of Analytical Calculation,' 1803; 'Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry,' 1809; 5th edition 1827; 'Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems, and the Calculus of Variations,' 1810; and a 'Treatise on Astronomy.'

WOODHOUSELEE, LORD. *See* TYTLER.

WOODLARK, ROBERT, the founder and first master of St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Cambridge. He became provost of King's College 1452; and in 1459, and again in 1462, was elected chancellor of the university. In 1475 he founded Clare Hall, now called Clare College, of which he became the first master. He was superseded in the provostship of King's 15 Oct., 1479, but how long he survived that date is unknown. Fuller remarks that Woodlark stands alone without any one to accompany him, being the first and the last who was master of one college, and at the same time founder of another. An interesting communication respecting Woodlark, by the Rev. Charles Hardwick, was read to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1858.

WOODVILLE, ANTHONY, EARL RIVERS. *See* RIVERS.

WOODWARD, BERNARD BOLINGBROKE, F.S.A., was born at Norwich 2 May, 1816, and educated at Highbury College, graduating as B.A. of the university of London 1841. He was appointed congregational minister at Harleston 1843, but settled in London 1849. He was appointed librarian in ordinary to the queen at Windsor, and keeper of the prints and drawings 6 July, 1860, and died in London 12 Oct., 1869. Mr. Woodward published an edition of 'Barclay's Dictionary,' 1848; 'History of Wales,' 1853; 'History of America;' 'History of Hampshire;' 'Specimens of the Drawings of Ten Masters,' 1869; and, conjointly with Mr. William L. R. Cates, compiled a condensed 'Encyclopædia of Chronology and History,' published 1872.

WOODWARD, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Derbyshire in 1665. He was originally a linendraper, but, by the assistance of Dr. Peter Barwick, he studied physic, and received the degree of doctor from Archbishop Tenison. In 1695 he published 'An Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth,' in which he asserted that the waters at the Deluge dissolved the minerals and rocks, which were afterwards gradually deposited and intermixed with sea-shells. This hypothesis Woodward defended in a Latin treatise entitled 'Naturalis Historiæ Telluris illustrata et aucta.' He was about this time elected professor of physic in Gresham College, and also a fellow of the Royal Society, as well as of the College of Physicians.

He excited attention likewise by the discovery of an iron shield, on which Rome was supposed to be represented when burnt by the Gauls. In 1707 the doctor printed a letter to Sir Christopher Wren, giving 'An Account of Roman Urns and other Antiquities lately dug up near Bishopsgate.' He had after this a dispute with Mead and Friend on the treatment of the small-pox. Dr. Woodward founded a lecture on mineralogy at Cambridge. Died 25 April, 1728. After his death were published two works of his on fossils, and some on medical subjects.

WOOLLETT, WILLIAM, an engraver, born at Maidstone, in Kent, 1735. He became apprentice to Tinney, and soon rose to excellence, particularly in landscapes. He also acquired celebrity by his prints of the 'Death of General Wolfe,' and the 'Battle of the Boyne,' after West. Died 23 May, 1785.

WOOLSTON, THOMAS a deistical writer, born at Northampton 1669. He became fellow of Sidney College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor in divinity. While at the university he distinguished himself by his zeal for allegorising the Holy Scripture, but did not venture to attack the verity of the Gospel history till Collins raised the controversy about the truth of revelation. Then, under the mask of a moderator, Woolston published 'Six Discourses on the Miracles of Christ,' in which he represented those events as merely figurative. For this he was prosecuted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one hundred pounds. He died 27 Jan., 1732-3. He was the author of some other pieces of a better description.

WOOLLSTONECRAFT, MARY. *See* GODWIN.

WORCESTER, CHARLES SOMERSET, first EARL OF, the natural son of Henry, duke of Somerset, by Joan Hill, assumed the name of Somerset, and being a person of great abilities, was by Henry VII. constituted one of his privy council, admiral of the fleet, vice-chamberlain of the household, sent ambassador, with the order of the Garter, to the Emperor Maximilian, and was with Henry VIII. in his expedition into France. For his heroic actions he had the office of lord-chamberlain bestowed on him for life, and was created earl of Worcester. He died 1526.

WORCESTER, EDWARD SOMERSET, second MARQUIS OF, the inventor of the steam-engine, was eldest son of Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert of Chepstow, who, in 1642, was created marquis of Worcester. He was born in 1601, and was known first as Lord Herbert, afterwards as earl of Glamorgan, and finally as marquis of Worcester. With his father, the first marquis, he zealously maintained the cause of King Charles I. during the civil wars. About 1645 the king despatched him to Ireland to treat with the Catholics of that kingdom, and to raise troops for service in England. However, the secret was discovered, and Charles denied he had given any authority to his agent; although, in order to procure Glamorgan's release, the king informed the lord-lieutenant that he had acted by his orders. He succeeded to his father's title and honours in 1646, and soon afterwards (March, 1647-8) went to France as a voluntary exile, being accompanied by Father George Leyburn. After remaining in France four or five years, he returned to this country, and was imprisoned in the Tower till 1655. In that year he composed a little work, first printed in 1663, and many times since, entitled 'A Century of the Names and Scantlings of such Inventions as at present I can call to mind to have tried and perfected, which (my former Notes being lost) I have, at the instance of a powerful friend, endeavoured now, in the year 1655, to set these down in such a way as may sufficiently instruct me to put any of them in practice.' In this work he describes an engine, actually constructed by him, which was in reality a steam-engine. He describes it (art. 98 of the 'Century') as 'an admirable and most forcible way to drive up water by fire,' and adds, 'I call this a semi-omnipotent engine, and do intend that a model thereof be buried with me.' His attempts to bring his great invention into notice were unsuccessful, as he was regarded with great disfavour by those in power, chiefly on account of his adherence to the Catholic religion; and his contemporaries considered him to be a mere visionary, whereas, in truth, he was one of the greatest mechanical geniuses that ever appeared in the world. In the British Museum is a folio broadside signed Worcester, in which he gives a description of his 'Stupendous Water-Commanding Engine boundless for Height and Quantity.' He died 3 April, 1667. An account of the 'Life, Times, and Scientific Labours of the Second Marquis of Worcester, to which is added a reprint of his Century of Inventions 1663, with a commentary thereon by Henry Dircks,' appeared at London in 1865. Mr. Dircks also published, in 1866, a volume of 'Worcesteriana.'

WORCESTER, JOHN TIPTOFT, EARL OF, K.G., was born at Everton, Cambridgeshire, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He was the son of Lord Tiptoft and Powys, and was created earl of Worcester on being appointed deputy of Ireland by Henry VI. He was also made knight of the Garter by Edward IV., and constituted constable of the Tower and lord treasurer. When he visited Rome, for the purpose of inspecting the Vatican, he delivered a Latin oration to the Pope. After this he went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and on his return presented many valuable manuscripts to the university of Oxford. He was beheaded, on a charge of high treason, 18 Oct., 1470. This earl was the patron of Caxton, who printed his translation of 'Cicero de Amicitia,' and other works.

WORCESTER, WILLIAM. *See* BOTONER.

WORDSWORTH, CHRISTOPHER, D.D., a younger brother of the poet, was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1774, and, after receiving a preliminary education at Hawkstead Grammar School, became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1796; M.A. 1799). About 1802 he became domestic chaplain to Dr. Manners Sutton, bishop of Norwich, and subsequently archbishop of Canterbury. Through this connection he obtained much church preferment, including the rectory of St. Mary's, Lambeth (1816) and the living of Buxted, Sussex (1820). In 1820 he was appointed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a new quadrangle, or 'court,' was added to the college mainly through his exertions. Resigning this important office 1840, he retired to his parish of Buxted, where he died 2 Feb., 1846. His principal works are, 'Six Letters to Granville Sharp, esq., respecting his remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the New Testament,' 1802; 'Ecclesiastical Biography, or Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England

from the commencement of the Reformation to the Revolution,' 6 vols., 1809; three works on the authorship of 'Icôn Basilike;' and 'Christian Institutes,' 4 vols., 1837, compiled from the writings of Anglican divines.

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM, one of the greatest of our English poets, was born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 7 April, 1770, and educated with his brother Christopher at the Hawkstead Grammar School. In 1787 he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1791, and shortly afterwards he visited the Continent. His pursuit through life was poetry, and his profession that of stamp distributor for the government in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Wordsworth made his first appearance as a poet in 1793 by the publication of 'An Evening Walk: an Epistle in Verse, addressed to a Young Lady from the Lakes of the North of England.' In the same year he published, 'Descriptive Sketches in verse, taken during a pedestrian tour in the Italian, Grison, Swiss, and Savoyard Alps.' The poetical merit of these pieces was highly appreciated, and received great praise from Coleridge. The congeniality of pursuit soon ripened into intimacy; and in Sept. 1798, accompanied by Miss Wordsworth, the two friends made a tour in Germany. Wordsworth's next publication was the first volume of his 'Lyrical Ballads,' 1798, which on their appearance made no way with the public, though they eventually became extremely popular. In the same year he wrote 'Peter Bell,' the most strongly condemned of all his poems; and the publication of it when the author's name was better known—for he kept it by him nearly twenty years—brought down a shower of contemptuous criticisms on his head. Wordsworth married, in 1803, Miss Mary Hutchinson, of Penrith, and settled among his beloved lakes, first at Grasmere and afterwards at Rydal Mount, near Ambleside. Southey's subsequent retirement to the same beautiful country, and Coleridge's visits to his brother poets, originated the name of the 'Lake School of Poetry,' by which the 'Edinburgh Review' distinguished the three great poets whose names are so closely connected. Wordsworth's fame slowly increasing, he put forth in 1807 two volumes of poems, which were favourably received, and in particular attracted the notice of Lord Byron. His next publications were, 'The Excursion,' 1814; 'Peter Bell,' already alluded to; 'The Waggoner;' 'The White Doe of Rylstone, or the Fate of the Nortons,' 1815; 'The River Duddon' (1820) described in a noble series of sonnets, and containing some of his very finest poetry; 'Ecclesiastical Sketches in verse,' 1822; and 'Yarrow Revisited and other Poems,' 1835. In the last-named year he received an annual pension of £300 from Sir Robert Peel's government, and permission to resign his office of stamp-distributor in favour of his son. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from Durham and Oxford, was appointed poet-laureate on the death of Southey, 1843; and died at Rydal Mount 23 April, 1850. After his death appeared 'The Prelude, or Growth of the Poet's Mind, an Autobiographical Poem.'

WORLIDGE, THOMAS, an English artist, born 1700. He painted portraits in miniature, and afterwards in oil, but acquired more credit by his etchings in the manner of Rembrandt. His principal performance is a book of gems from the antique. Died 23 Sept., 1766.

WORMIUS, OLAUS, a Danish physician, born 1588. He took his doctor's degree at Basle; after which he became professor of the belles-lettres at Copenhagen; but in 1615 he removed to the Greek chair, and in 1624 to that of physic. He died in 1654, leaving a Runic Lexicon and other works on Scandinavian antiquities.

WORONZOFF, MIHAIL SEMENOVITCH, PRINCE, a Russian general and statesman, born at Moscow 1782; died at Odessa 18 Nov., 1856.

WORSLEY, Sir RICHARD, Bart., was born in the Isle of Wight 1751. He succeeded his father in 1768, and became governor of the island, comptroller of his majesty's household, and member of Parliament for Newport. He resided in Italy for many years, and made a large collection of antiquities, of which a catalogue was published under the title of 'Musæum Worsleianum,' 2 vols. folio. Sir Richard also wrote the 'History of the Isle of Wight,' 1781. Died 8 Aug., 1805.

WORTHINGTON, JOHN, D.D., was born at Manchester 1618, and educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was elected to a fellowship. He became master of Jesus College, which he held till the Restoration, when he was presented to the cure of St. Benet Fink, London; and, after the fire of London, to the rectory of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, whence he removed to Hackney, where he died 1671. His 'Select Discourses' were published, with Archbishop Tillotson's funeral sermon for him, 1725 (new edition 1726).

WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM, D.D., was born in Merionethshire 1703, and educated at Jesus College, Oxford. He became minister of Llanrhayader, Denbighshire, and also prebendary of St. Asaph and York. He died at his vicarage 6 Oct., 1778. His principal works are, Essay on the Scheme of Redemption; On the historical Sense of the Mosaic Account of the Fall of Man; Sermons at Boyle's Lecture, 2 vols.; Scripture Theory of the Earth; Enquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacks; and a Defence of the same against Farmer.

WORTLEY, LADY EMMELINE CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH STUART, was born 2 May, 1806, being the third daughter of John Henry, fifth duke of Rutland. She married, in 1831, the Hon. Charles Stuart Wortley, brother to Lord Wharncliffe, and was left a widow in 1844. She travelled in the East, and, in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem, was kicked by a mule, and the injuries she then received proved fatal some months later. Her death occurred at Beyrout 29 Oct., 1855. Lady Emmeline wrote a considerable quantity of poetry, and was also the author of 'Travels in the United States during 1849–50,' and of 'A Visit to Portugal and Madeira,' 1854.

WOTTON, Sir HENRY, a statesman, born at Boughton Hall, in Kent, 1568. He was educated at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford, and next to Queen's College, where he wrote a tragedy called 'Tancredo.' He left Oxford in 1590, and travelled through France, Germany, and Italy. On his return home he became secretary to the earl of Essex, on whose fall he went abroad again, and while at Florence was honoured with the confidence of the grand duke, who sent him on a secret mission to James VI. of Scotland. When that monarch ascended the English throne he conferred on Wotton the honour of knighthood, and appointed him ambassador to

the republic of Venice, where he contracted an intimacy with Father Paul Sarpi. After this he was sent to several other courts. In 1623 he was made provost of Eton College, and took deacon's orders in compliance with the statutes. He died in Dec. 1639. Sir Henry was an elegant writer both in prose and verse, as appears in his works, printed under the title of 'Reliquiæ Wottonianæ;' besides which he wrote 'The State of Christendom.'

WOTTON, WILLIAM, D.D., born at Wrentham, Suffolk, 1666, became a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; rector of Middleton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, 1693; a prebendary of Salisbury 1705; and died at Buxted, Essex, 13 Feb., 1726. Dr. Wotton was a voluminous writer and translator, his chief works being, 'Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning;' a 'History of Rome;' 'Discourses relating to the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees;' and a translation of the Welsh laws of Hywel Dha.

WOUVERMANS, PHILIP, a painter, born at Haarlem 1620. He studied under Wynants; and though he never left his own country, he attained as much excellence as if he had been in the school of the Caracci. His landscapes, huntings, battles, and historical pieces are held in great estimation. Died 19 May, 1688.

WRANGEL, FRIEDRICH VON, COUNT, a Prussian field-marshal, born at Stettin 13 April, 1784, entered the army at an early age, served through the war of Liberation, and distinguished himself at the battle of Leipsic. In the first Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848-9 he was for a time commander-in-chief of the allied Prussian and Federal forces, and succeeded in penetrating into Jutland; and in the second Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864, again, for a short time, held the post of commander-in-chief of the allied Prusssian and Austrian armies. He was superseded by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia in May, and made a count. Died June, 1868.

WRANGHAM, FRANCIS, M.A., F.S.A., was born at Raisthorpe, near Malton, Yorkshire, 1769, and educated at Cambridge, first in Magdalen College, and afterwards in Trinity Hall. He graduated B.A. with high honours, both mathematical and classical, in 1790, proceeded to his master's degree in 1793, and in 1794, 1800, 1811, and 1812, gained the Seatonian prize for the best English poem on a sacred subject. On quitting the university he acted as tutor to a nobleman; and subsequently he put his name on the boards of Trinity College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became vicar of Hunmanby with Muston, Yorkshire, 1795; vicar of Folkton the same year; examining chaplain to the archbishop of York 1814-34; rector of Thorpe Basset 1819; archdeacon of Cleveland 1820; archdeacon of the East Riding 1828; prebend of York and of Chester; rector of Dodleston, Cheshire, 1837. Archdeacon Wrangham died 27 Dec., 1842. Besides various poems and sermons, he published a corrected edition of Langhorne's translation of Plutarch, 6 vols., 1808; 'The British Plutarch,' 6 vols., 1812, 2nd edition 1816; an edition of Dr. Zouch's Works, with a prefatory memoir, 2 vols., 1820; a translation of the first four books of the Odes of Horace, 1821; and Bishop Walton's Prolegomena to the Polyglott Bible, with copious annotations, 2 vols., 1828. He published a collection of his writings under the title of 'Sermons, practical and occasional, Dissertations, Translations, including new Versions of Virgil's Bucolica, and of Milton's Defensio Secunda, Seaton Poems, &c.,' 3 vols., 1816.

WRAXALL, Sir NATHANIEL WILLIAM, was born at Bristol 8 April, 1751, and commenced his career in the civil service of the East India Company. Returning to Europe 1772 he visited, during the next ten years, various parts of the Continent. In 1774-5 he was employed upon a confidential mission from the queen of Denmark to her brother, George III., king of England. In 1780 he entered Parliament as a supporter of Lord North, though at a later period he gave his support to Pitt. In 1813 he was created a baronet. Two years later an action for libel was brought against him by Count Woronzoff, the Russian ambassador, whom he had accused of complicity in the murder of a German princess, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of £500, and to suffer six months' imprisonment; but he was released after a confinement of three months. He died at Dover 7 Nov., 1831. His works are, 'Cursory Remarks made in a Tour through some of the northern Parts of Europe,' 1775; Tour in France, 1784; a 'History of France;' 'Tour round the Baltic;' 'Historical Memoirs of My Own Time, from 1772 to 1784,' 2 vols., 1815; and 'Posthumous Memoirs of his own Time,' 3 vols., 1836.

WRAY, ROBERT BATEMAN, an engraver of gems, born at Broadchalk, Wiltshire, 16 March, 1715; died at Salisbury 1770.

WREN, Sir CHRISTOPHER, an architect and mathematician, was nephew to the bishop of Ely, and the son of Dr. Christopher Wren, dean of Windsor, who died 1658. He was born at Knoyle, Wiltshire, 28 Oct., 1632, and at the age of fourteen became a student in Wadham College, Oxford, where his mathematical genius attracted universal admiration. After taking his bachelor's degree there he removed to a fellowship in All Souls' College, and became one of the Philosophical Society. In 1657 he was chosen professor of astronomy at Gresham College, which he quitted on being appointed, in 1661, to the Savilian chair at Oxford, where he was created, the same year, doctor of civil law. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, to whose volumes he was a liberal contributor. In 1665 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the reparation of St. Paul's Cathedral; and when the city was reduced to ashes he drew the plan of a new one, which, however, was not carried into effect. In 1668 he was made surveyor-general of public works; and at this time he built the theatre at Oxford. Being now engaged in so much business, he resigned the professorship at Oxford 1673, and the same year received the honour of knighthood. His greatest performances were the Monument; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court; St. Mary-le-Bow; St. Michael, Cornhill; St. Dunstan-in-the-East; St. Magnus, London Bridge; St. Stephen, Walbrook; and, above all, St. Paul's Cathedral, which he lived to see completed. In 1680 he was chosen president of the Royal Society; was afterwards appointed architect and commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and comptroller of the works at Windsor. He sat twice in Parliament; but, to the disgrace of the Whigs, in the reign of George I. this great man was deprived of his places. He died 25 Feb., 1723, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. His son, *Christopher*, was a learned antiquary, and collected Memoirs of his family, which, in 1750, were pub-

lished by Dr. Stephen Wren, his son, under the title of 'Parentalia.'

WREN, MATTHEW, a learned prelate, born in London 1585. He became fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; and in 1614 rector of Teversham, Cambridgeshire. In 1621 he accompanied Prince Charles to Spain; and, on his return, was elected master of Peterhouse. In 1628 he was made dean of Windsor, and registrar of the Garter. In 1633 he attended the king to Scotland; and the year following was promoted to the bishopric of Hereford; from whence he was translated, soon after, to Norwich; and, in 1638, to Ely. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower, where he lay eighteen years, without any trial. At the Restoration he visited his diocese, and built a new chapel in Pembroke Hall. Died 24 April, 1667. Some of his letters and sermons have been published.

WREN, MATTHEW, eldest son of the preceding, was born 1629, at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, of which his father was then master. At the Restoration he became secretary to Edward, earl of Clarendon, and on the fall of that nobleman was appointed secretary to James, duke of York. Died 1672. He wrote 'Considerations on Harington's Oceana,;' and 'Monarchy Asserted.'

WRIGHT, ICHABOD CHARLES, eldest son of Ichabod Wright, of Maperly Hall, Notts, was born 1795. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1817; M.A. 1820), and was for some time fellow of Magdalen College. He translated Dante into English verse, the Iliad of Homer into blank verse, and published a Letter to the Dean of Canterbury, with remarks on Mr. M. Arnold's criticism on the early portion of that work. Mr. Wright, who was head of a banking firm at Nottingham, also wrote some able pamphlets on the currency question. Died 14 Oct., 1871.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH, a painter, born 1734, at Derby, where his father was an attorney. At the age of seventeen he was placed under Hudson, on leaving whom he painted portraits and historical pictures. Though he did not visit Italy till he was forty years old, the short time he spent there was much to his advantage. In 1775 he returned to England, and settled, first at Bath, and next in his native town, where he died 29 Aug., 1797. Some of his landscapes are equal to those of Wilson and Claude; and his moonlight pieces are much admired.

WROE, JOHN, the founder of a religious sect, died at Collingwood, Melbourne, Australia, 5 Feb., 1863. He was eighty-one years of age, and had followed the trade of a prophet for more than forty years. He founded a sect which is said to have numbered adherents in all parts of the world, and which held as its cardinal article of faith the divine inspiration and absolute authority of its founder. His followers in Melbourne confidently looked for his resurrection, but in this they were greatly disappointed. The sect called themselves 'Christian Israelites,' but were popularly known as 'Beardies,' in consequence of their wearing their hair uncut and unshaven. They were zealous and incessant street preachers of an incoherent and unintelligible doctrine, apparently compounded of Judaism, Christianity, and the principles of the Adamites of Munster. Wroe was constantly attended by a secretary, who took down everything

that fell from his lips, and these notes were sacredly preserved as divine communications. The hymns and the more private books of the sect abound in flagrantly indecent images and references. Their historical manual is 'The Life and Journal of John Wroe, with Divine Communications to him: being the Visitation of the Spirit of God, to warn Mankind that the Day of the Lord is at hand, &c.,' 2 vols., Gravesend, 1859.—*Notes and Queries.*

WURMSER, DAGOBERT SIGISMUND, COUNT, an Austrian general, born in Alsace 1724. In his youth he served in the French army, and next in that of the emperor, where he rose to the highest honours. In the revolutionary war he drove the republicans out of Alsace; but at last was obliged to retreat before superior numbers. In 1794, however, he took Mannheim; and in 1796 defeated the French in Italy. At last, being obliged to throw himself into Mantua, he was compelled to capitulate. He died in Hungary 1797.

WYATT, JAMES, an architect, born at Burton, Staffordshire, about 1743. He went to Rome, and there studied the principles of architecture and painting under Viscentini. On his return to England he was employed to build the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, which established his reputation; and when Sir William Chambers died he was appointed surveyor-general to the Board of Works. He also became a member of the Royal Academy, and sat as president of that institution for some time. He died in consequence of the overturning of a carriage 5 Sept., 1813.

WYATT, MATTHEW COTES, an eminent English sculptor, born 1775, was educated at Eton, and at the age of nineteen was employed under the immediate patronage of George III. in the design and execution of several works at Windsor Castle. The most remarkable of these was the cenotaph in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the memory of the Princess Charlotte Augusta. He subsequently obtained a high reputation by his equestrian statues, among which are those of the duke of York, the duke of Wellington, and the horse for the statue of George III. at the east end of Pall Mall. One of his finest specimens of sculpture was his 'Bashaw,' the favourite Newfoundland dog of the earl of Dudley, to which a poetical allusion was made by Lord Byron. He died at Paddington 10 Jan., 1862.

WYATT, RICHARD JAMES, a sculptor, born in London 3 May, 1795; died in Rome 28 May, 1850. The principal productions of his chisel are, 'Nymph entering the Bath;' 'Nymph leaving the Bath;' 'Shepherdess with a Kid;' 'Musidora;' 'Penelope.'

WYATT, Sir THOMAS, a statesman and poet, was born at Allington Castle, Kent, 1503. His father, Sir Henry Wyatt, was imprisoned in the Tower in the reign of Richard III., where he is said to have been preserved by a cat that fed him daily, for which reason all the portraits of him are painted with that animal in his arms or by his side. On the accession of Henry VII. he was knighted; and in the next reign made master of the Jewel Office. He died in 1533. His son Thomas was educated both at Cambridge and Oxford, after which he made the tour of Europe, and on his return received the honour of knighthood. He became a great favourite with Henry VIII. Wyatt, however, fell into some trouble afterwards by his freedom of speech, and was twice tried for sedi-

tion, but acquitted. He died at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, Oct. 1542. His poems were first published with those of Lord Surrey. He also translated the Psalms into metre.—*Athen. Cantab.*

WYCHERLEY, WILLIAM, a dramatic poet, born at Cleve, Shropshire, about 1640, was educated in France, whence he returned at the Restoration, and became a student in the Middle Temple; but, instead of the law, he applied himself to dramatic poetry. His plays are, 'Love in a Wood;' 'The Gentleman Dancing Master;' 'Plain Dealer;' and 'The Country Wife.' These pieces became very popular, and introduced the author to the first circles. The king admitted him to his private parties, and the duchess of Cleveland became his mistress. At length he gave great offence by marrying the countess of Drogheda, which proved his ruin; for though the lady at her death left him her fortune, his title was disputed, and he lay several years in prison. At last he was released by James II., who settled on him a pension. He died 1 Jan., 1715. Besides his plays, he published a volume of poems; and in 1728 his posthumous works were printed by Theobald. In Pope's correspondence are some of Wycherley's letters.

WYCLIFFE, or WICLIF, JOHN, an English ecclesiastic, who has been styled the 'Morning Star of the Reformation,' was born about 1324 at a village of the same name near Richmond, Yorkshire. He became a commoner of Queen's College, and afterwards of Merton College, Oxford, where about 1360 he gained considerable notoriety by engaging in a fierce but ridiculous controversy with the different orders of friars who, by their zeal and piety, had deservedly earned the esteem of the public. Some taught with applause in the universities; many lent their aid to the parochial clergy in the discharge of their ministry; several had been raised to the episcopal dignity; and others had been employed in difficult and important negotiations by their sovereigns. The reputation and prosperity of the new orders awakened the jealousy of their rivals. Fitz-Ralph, archbishop of Armagh, openly accused them before the Pontiff; and Wycliffe, treading in the footsteps of Fitz-Ralph, maintained at Oxford that a life of mendicity was repugnant to the precepts of the Gospel, and that the friars in practice and doctrine were involved in the guilt of fifty heresies. The men whom he attacked justified themselves by the example of Christ, who was supported by the alms of his disciples; and Wycliffe replied with this nice distinction—that Christ, though he received, did not ask; while the friars, not content with spontaneous offerings, extorted others by their importunity and falsehoods. This controversy had no immediate result, but it was the origin of that violent hostility to the friars which Wycliffe displayed in every subsequent stage of his life. Wycliffe was chosen master of Balliol College, and in Dec., 1365, Archbishop Islip appointed him warden of Canterbury Hall. On the death of that prelate (1366) his successor, Langham, issued a mandate depriving Wycliffe of the wardenship; but he refused to resign, and, by adopting the expedient of appealing to Rome, he obtained a respite for three years. The Sovereign Pontiff ultimately gave a decision adverse to Wycliffe, who submitted to it, though with feelings of resentment, to which his contemporaries attributed those bitter and envenomed invectives with which he afterwards assailed the court of

Rome, as well as the monastic orders. He had obtained the honorary title of one of the king's chaplains, and, as such, strenuously maintained in the university the rights of the crown against the pretensions of the Pontiff. His name stands second on the list of commissioners appointed to meet the papal envoys at Bruges (1374) for the purpose of adjusting in an amicable manner the disputes between the two powers. He was afterwards preferred to a prebend in the collegiate church of Westbury, being already in possession of the rectory of Fylingham, which he exchanged for that of Lutterworth, both in the diocese of Lincoln. To accept a preferment was so contrary to the principles which he afterwards taught that it is probable he had not yet determined to embrace the profession of a reformer. He continued, however, to lecture at Oxford, and imitated in his manner of life the austerity of the men whom he so warmly opposed. He always went barefoot, and was clad in a gown of the coarsest russet. By degrees he diverted his invectives from the friars to the whole body of the clergy. The Pope, the bishops, the rectors, and curates smarted successively under the lash. Every clergyman was bound, he contended, to imitate the Saviour in poverty as well as virtue. But clerks possessioners—so he termed the beneficed clergy—did not imitate the poverty of Christ. 'They were choked with the tallow of worldly goods, and consequently were hypocrites and antichrists.' By falling into sin they became traitors to their God, and of course forfeited the emoluments of their cures. In such cases it became the duty of laymen, under pain of damnation, to withhold from them their tithes, and to take from them their possessions. To disseminate these and similar principles, he collected a body of fanatics, whom he distinguished by the name of 'poor priests.' They were clad like himself, professed their determination never to accept any benefice, and undertook to exercise the calling of itinerant preachers without the licence, and even in opposition to the authority, of the bishops. Wycliffe's opinions, echoed and re-echoed from the pulpits of his poor priests, made numerous proselytes. Men crowded to hear the new preachers. The novelty of their manner, the severity with which they arraigned the real or imputed vices of their spiritual superiors, and the boldness of their invectives against the dues, the claims, and the privileges of the clergy, interested the passions and won the assent of their hearers. But there was another weapon which the rector of Lutterworth wielded with equal address and still greater efficacy. In proof of his doctrines he appealed to the Scriptures, and thus made his disciples judges between him and the bishops. Several vernacular versions of the sacred writings were even then extant, but they were confined to libraries, or only in the hands of persons who aspired to superior sanctity. Wycliffe made a new translation, multiplied the copies with the aid of transcribers, and by his poor priests recommended it to the perusal of their hearers. In their hands it became an engine of wonderful power. Men were flattered by the appeal to their private judgment; the new doctrines insensibly acquired partisans and protectors in the higher classes, who alone were acquainted with the use of letters; a spirit of inquiry was generated; and the seeds were sown of that religious revolution which in little more than a century astonished and con-

vulsed the nations of Europe. The coarseness of Wycliffe's invectives, and the refractory conduct of his poor priests, soon became subjects of astonishment and complaint. In the last year of Edward, while the Parliament was sitting, he was summoned to answer in St. Paul's before the primate and the bishop of London. He obeyed; but made his appearance (19 Feb., 1377-8) between the two most powerful subjects in England, the duke of Lancaster, and Percy, the lord-marshal. Their object was to intimidate his opponents; and the attempt was begun by Lancaster, who ordered a chair to be given to Wycliffe. Courtenay, the bishop of London, replied that it was not customary for the accused to sit in the presence, and without the permission, of his judges. A vehement altercation ensued, and the language of Lancaster grew so abusive, that the populace rose in defence of their bishop; and had it not been for his interference, would have offered violence to his reviler. Though the duke escaped with his life, the palace of the Savoy was pillaged in the tumult. Wycliffe found it necessary to make the best apology in his power, and was permitted to depart with a severe reprimand, and an order to be silent for the future on those subjects which had given so much cause for complaint. A few weeks before the death of Edward III., eighteen propositions, selected from the works and lectures of Wycliffe, and relating to the temporal possessions of the Church, and the use of ecclesiastical censures, had been laid before Pope Gregory XI.; and about the end of the year 1377, in consequence of the papal letters, the rector of Lutterworth was summoned to explain his opinions in the presence of the primate and of the bishop of London. To prepare for the day of trial, he first published a defence of part of his doctrine, in language the most bold and inflammatory. Soon afterwards he composed a second apology, in which, though he assumed a more moderate tone, he avowed his willingness to shed his blood in defence of his assertions. There is, however, reason to believe that the new apostle was in no haste to grasp the crown of martyrdom. At the trial he exhibited to the prelates the same paper, but with numerous corrections and improvements. It begins with a profession of his readiness to submit to the correction of the Church whatever he may have taught contrary to the doctrine of Christ. He then proceeds to notice the several propositions, which he explains, qualifies, and defends; but occasionally, to impart to them something like a rational meaning, is compelled to make use of quibbles and evasions which seem unworthy of a sensible or of an honest man. This paper, however, was admitted by the bishops as orthodox, and its author was dismissed with an order to abstain from the use of language so calculaed to perplex and mislead the ignorant. In 1382 a synod of divines censured as heretical or erroneous twenty-four opinions which had been zealously inculcated by the new preachers. From this condemnation Wycliffe appealed to the protection of the duke of Lancaster by his disciples Hereford and Rapyngham; but that prince rejected the application, and a royal mandate was sent to Oxford suspending Wycliffe from the office of teaching, and ordering his works to be seized and forwarded to the archbishop in their existing state. Acting on the advice of the duke of Lancaster, Wycliffe reluctantly submitted to the judgment of his ordinary, read a confession of faith in the presence of several prelates, and, retiring to the rectory of Lutterworth, was suffered to remain there without further molestation. Two years afterwards, as he was assisting at the Mass of his curate on the feast of the Holy Innocents, at the moment of the elevation of the host, a stroke of apoplexy deprived him of the use of his tongue and of most of his limbs. He expired on the last day of the year 1384. According to the doctrine of Wycliffe, the authority of the Crown was supreme over all persons and property in England, to the exclusion, not only of the secular, but the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See. He was opposed to the whole framework of the hierarchy as a device of clerical ambition, to episcopacy and endowments, and held that the clergy should be supported by alms, and should require only livelihood and clothing. He retained the ordinance of baptism, but without regarding it as essential to salvation, and the sacrifice of the Mass, but without the doctrine of transubstantiation. He denied any intrinsic beneficial influence from confirmation, penance, holy order, or extreme unction, and declared them all fraught with delusion. He believed in the existence of an intermediate state, but held Masses for the dead to be a piece of clerical machinery adjusted with a view to gain. He taught that men are neither better nor worse for church censures, but that the destiny of each is determined according to his own spiritual condition as a responsible creature. Wycliffe left a great number of works, some of which, including his version of the Holy Bible, have been printed, but the greater portion of his writings only exist in MS.—*Lingard's History of England.*

WYKEHAM, William of, a pious prelate, born at Wykeham, Hampshire, 1324. His first patron was Nicholas Uvedale, governor of Winchester Castle, who made him his secretary, and he was afterwards employed in the same capacity by Bishop Edyngdon. In 1356 Edward III. appointed him clerk of the works at Windsor, where he built the castle nearly as it now stands. In 1357 he was presented to the rectory of Pulham, Norfolk; to which was added a prebend in the church of Lichfield, and in 1360 he was made dean of the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, London. His civil promotions were equally rapid, and he was successively appointed keeper of the privy seal, secretary to the king, and governor of the great council. In 1366 he was advanced to the bishopric of Winchester, and soon after made chancellor of England; which last office he resigned in 1371. He had scarcely entered upon his episcopal dignity before he began to repair the cathedral, and to found a school at Winchester. While engaged in these works he was persecuted by the duke of Lancaster and his party, who brought various charges against him, of which he was acquitted, and yet his enemies succeeded in seizing his temporalities and excluding him from Parliament. But when Richard II. came to the throne he was freed from his troubles and again made lord chancellor, which place he resigned in 1391. In 1380 he laid the foundation of his college at Oxford, which he completed in 1386. He also built and endowed another at Winchester. He died 27 Sept., 1404.

WYNANTS, Jan, a Dutch painter, born at Haarlem about 1600. He is supposed to have been the master of Wouvermans.

WYNDHAM, Sir WILLIAM, a statesman, born at Orchard Wyndham, Somersetshire, 1687. He received his education at Eton, and next at Christ Church, Oxford, after which he made the tour of Europe, and on his return was chosen knight of the shire for his native county. In 1710 he was made secretary at war, and in 1713 chancellor of the exchequer. On the accession of George I. he was dismissed from office, and when the Rebellion broke out in Scotland he was sent to the Tower, but never brought to trial. He continued to act in opposition till his death, which happened at Wells 17 June, 1740, when he was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, *Charles Wyndham*, who became earl of Egremont, and died in 1763.

WYON, THOMAS, was born at Birmingham 1792. His father was the chief engraver of His Majesty's seals, and the son followed the same profession. At length, however, he became a student of the Royal Academy, where he obtained two silver medals, one for the best model after the antique, and another for a model from life. At the age of sixteen he commenced his career by engraving a medal given to a person for saving the life of a seaman. His next essay was as a candidate for the premium offered by the Society of Arts for medal engraving. On this occasion he chose for his subject an ideal head of Isis, which procured him the gold medal. He now engraved a medal of Lord Wellington from a bust by Nollekens, which obtained him a situation in the Mint. On the restoration of peace he engraved an excellent medal, for which he obtained another premium. After this he was much employed in executing various works, the principal of which was the new coinage of 1816. For the opening of Waterloo Bridge he also engraved a medal, and another to commemorate the enterprise of Lord Exmouth at Algiers. At the time of his death, which happened 22 Sept., 1817, he was engaged upon a series of medals to record the most memorable naval achievements of the reign of George III.

WYON, WILLIAM, R.A., an engraver and designer of coins and medals, was born at Birmingham 1795. His father was Peter Wyon, a dye-sinker of that town, in partnership with his elder brother, Thomas. Coming to London (1816) he was appointed second engraver at the Mint, which post he held till his death. He became an A.R.A. 1832, and a R.A. 1838. Died at Brighton 29 Oct., 1851. Mr. Wyon's works, which may be classified under the several heads of coins, pattern pieces not coined, medals, and seals, are extremely numerous.

WYRLEY, or WIRLEY, WILLIAM, a herald, was born in Leicestershire, and in 1604 obtained the situation of Rouge-Croix, pursuivant of arms, which he held till his death in 1618. He published a book entitled 'The true Use of Armoury shewed by History,' 1592. He also made collections for a history of Leicestershire, of which Burton made great use.

WYTHER. *See* WITHER.

WYTTENBACH, DANIEL, was born in 1746, at Bern, where his father, Daniel Wyttenbach, was minister. He studied philology at Marburg, at Göttingen, and at Leyden, where he was a pupil of Ruhnken. In 1771 he was appointed professor of Greek and philosophy in the Athenæum of Amsterdam, now called after him the Wyttenbach Athenæum. In 1779 he was appointed to the chair of eloquence at Leyden, which he held until the infirmities of old age and blindness compelled him to retire. In 1816 he went to Heidelberg. In 1817 he was created a doctor of philosophy by the university of Marburg. He died 17 Jan., 1820. His Latin compositions, especially his 'Vita Ruhnkenii,' are among the best modern specimens of that language. He edited the 'Opera Moralia' of Plutarch, 12 vols., 8vo.; and 'Selecta Principum Historicorum, Herodoti, Thucydidis, Xenophontis, Polybii, Plutarchi Vitæ Demosthenis et Ciceronis,' with useful notes, Amsterdam, 1794, 8vo. From 1779 to 1808 he edited the 'Bibliotheca Critica,' Leyden, 12 vols. 8vo.

X.

XAVIER. *See* FRANCIS XAVIER (ST.).

XENOCRATES, a Greek philosopher, was born at Chalcedon B.C. 396. He first became the disciple of Æschines, and next of Plato, whom he accompanied to Sicily. He succeeded Speusippus as head of the academy. He was also sent on an embassy to Philip, king of Macedon, and afterwards to Antipater, neither of whom could corrupt him by presents. Notwithstanding this the Athenians were so ungrateful that they caused him to be sold because he was too poor to pay the taxes. Demetrius Phalereus, however, discharged the debt, and gave him his freedom. He was drowned at the age of eighty-two. A tract of his on death was printed by Aldus 1497.

XENOPHANES, the founder of the Eleatic sect, which took its name from Elea, in Magna Græcia, where three of its principal members, Parmenides, Zeno, and Leucippus, were born. Xenophanes was a native of Colophon, and became a preceptor in the Pythagorean school, but added many new opinions of his own to that philosophy, particularly on the immutability of matter. He died B.C. 456.

XENOPHON, a philosopher, warrior, and historian, was the son of Gryllus, and born at Athens about 444 B.C. He was the disciple of Socrates, who saved his life in the Peloponnesian war. He afterwards went to the court of Cyrus, with whom he was in great favour; but when that prince was killed by his brother Artaxerxes, Xenophon and ten thousand Greeks effected their march home in spite of all opposition. Of this retreat Xenophon wrote a narrative, which is extant. After this he went into Asia with Agesilaus, king of the Lacedemonians; and in his absence the Athenians passed a decree of banishment against him, whereupon he went to Elea, and next to Corinth, where he died about 357 B.C. His principal works are, the 'Cyropædia,' or the Life of the Elder Cyrus; 'The Expedition of the Younger Cyrus;' 'The Grecian History;' 'The Memorabilia of Socrates, with the apology for that philosopher;' 'Oeconomics,' which Cicero translated; and 'The Republic of the Athenians.' There was another *Xenophon*, called Ephesius, from the place of his birth. He lived in the second or third century, and wrote a romance entitled 'Ephesiaca; or the Loves of Habrocomes and Anthia.'

XERXES I., king of Persia, succeeded his father Darius, the son of Hystaspes, B.C. 485. He conquered Egypt, and then turned his arms against Greece, with an army of 800,000 men and 1000

ships. He threw a bridge over the Hellespont, and cut a passage through Mount Athos; but at the Straits of Thermopylæ he was encountered by Leonidas, who, with 300 Spartans, made a prodigious slaughter of the Persians. The Athenians shortly after defeated their fleet near Salamis, whereupon Xerxes was obliged to return to his own country, leaving Mardonius in the command of the remains of his army. Disgusted with the war, he abandoned himself to luxury, and was slain by Artabanus, the captain of his guards, B.C. 465.

XIMENES DE CISNEROS, FRANCISCO, a Spanish cardinal, born 1437, at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile. He was educated at Alcala and Salamanca, whence he proceeded to Rome, where the Pope gave him a bull for the first vacant prebend in his native country. This the archbishop of Toledo not only refused to obey, but confined Ximenes in the Tower of Uceda. On regaining his liberty he obtained a benefice in the diocese of Siguenca. Soon after this he entered into the Franciscan order, and spent some time in solitude. On his return to Toledo, Queen Isabella made him her confessor, and in 1495 nominated him to that archbishopric. He established an university at Alcala, and another at Talavera, where he also founded the college of St. Idofefonso. But perhaps his greatest work was the Polyglot Bible, begun in 1502 and finished in 1517, in 6 vols. folio. In 1507 the Pope gave him a cardinal's hat; and soon after the king appointed him prime minister, which office he discharged with the greatest honour. He was very successful in the conversion of the Moors, three thousand of whom were baptised in one day at Grenada. On the death of Ferdinand, in 1516, the cardinal was appointed regent of the kingdom; and one of his first acts was to introduce a reformation in the government He died 8 Nov., 1517, and was buried in the college of St. Ildefonso, at Alcala.

XYLANDER, WILLIAM, a classical scholar, born at Augsburg 1532. His origin was low; but he received a liberal education, and in 1549 went to the university of Tubingen, and afterwards to that of Basle. In 1557 he translated Dion Cassius into Latin, which procured him the professorship of Greek at Heidelberg, where he died 10 Feb., 1576. The other authors translated by him are Marcus Antoninus, Plutarch, and Strabo.

XYPHILIN, JOHN, patriarch of Constantinople in the eleventh century, was a native of Trebizond. He attained the patriarchal dignity by his learning and piety in 1064, and died in the possession of it in 1075. There is a sermon of his in the Bibliotheca Patrum. His nephew, of the same names, abridged Dion Cassius, of which work Manning published an English translation.

Y.

YALDEN, THOMAS, D.D., a poet, was born at Exeter 1671. He became fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and obtained the living of Willoughby, Warwickshire. He was also chosen lecturer on moral philosophy, and in 1706 took the degree of doctor in divinity. The duke of Beaufort gave him the rectories of Chalton and Cleanville, Herefordshire; and in 1713 he succeeded Atterbury as preacher at Bridewell Hospital. Some of his poems possess merit. Died 16 July, 1736.

YARRELL, WILLIAM, a naturalist, was born June, 1784, in London, where he succeeded his father in the business of a newspaper agent. Love of sport first led him to pursue the study of natural history, in which he became famous. He was elected a fellow of the Linnæan Society, whose 'Transactions' he enriched with many valuable contributions; and he was also one of the originators of the Zoological Society. His principal works are, 'The History of British Fishes' (2 vols., 1836; 2nd edition 1854), and 'The History of British Birds,' 2 vols., 1843. Mr. Yarrell died at Great Yarmouth 6 Sept., 1856.

YATES, FREDERICK HENRY, an English actor, born 1798; died 21 June, 1842. He was for some time manager of the Adelphi Theatre.

YEATES, THOMAS, an oriental scholar, born in London 1768; became an assistant in the library of the British Museum 1823; died 7 Oct., 1839. His principal works are, a 'Hebrew Grammar' (1812; 7th edition, by Bialloblotzky, 1846); and 'A Syriac Grammar, principally adapted to the New Testament in that language,' 1821.

YELVERTON, Sir HENRY, was born at Islington 1566. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Gray's Inn. In 1613 he was made solicitor-general and received the honour of knighthood. Three years afterwards he was appointed attorney-general; but having given some offence to the duke of Buckingham, he was deprived of the office, fined, and imprisoned. He afterwards recovered the favour of the duke, and was made one of the judges of the King's Bench, from which court he removed to the Common Pleas. Died 24 Jan., 1630. His 'Reports of Special Cases' were published in French 1661, and in English 1734.

YORK, HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENS STUART, Cardinal, titular DUKE OF, the last descendant of the royal house of Stuart, was born at Rome 20 March, 1725, being the second son of James Stuart, commonly called the Old Pretender, by Maria Clementina Sobieski. Towards the close of 1745 Prince Henry, as he was then called, went to France, to put himself at the head of an army assembled about Dunkirk. This force was destined to support that of Prince Charles Edward, but the battle of Culloden put a stop to the embarkation, and Henry returned to Rome, where, to the dissatisfaction of his family, he took holy orders, and in 1747 was made a cardinal by Pope Benedict XIV. He afterwards received the appointment of chancellor of the church of St. Peter, and the bishopric of Frascati. From this time he led a very exemplary life, without any ambitious views; though on his brother's death, in 1788, he caused a medal to be struck bearing this inscription on one side: *Henricus Nonus, Angliæ Rex*; and on the obverse: *Gratiâ Dei, sed non Voluntate Hominum*. When the French overran Italy in 1796, the cardinal disposed of all his personal effects for a temporary subsistence; and in 1798 removed to Venice, where, being very much distressed, George III., king of England, sent him £4000 as the first year's pension for life. In 1801 Cardinal York returned to Rome, and at the time of his death, which occurred 19 Aug., 1807, he was dean of the Sacred College, of which he had been one of the most virtuous, unpresuming, and disinterested members for upwards of sixty years.

YORK, LAURENCE, D.D., a Catholic prelate, was born in London 1687; joined the Benedictine order; was appointed coadjutor to Dr. Pritchard, Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, and consecrated bishop of Niba 10 Aug., 1741; succeeded to the vicariat 1750; but resigned in 1764, and retiring to St. Gregory's, Douay, died there 14 April, 1770.

YORKE, CHARLES, brother to the second earl of Hardwicke, in conjunction with whom he projected the 'Athenian Letters.' He was born 1722, and bred to the law. In 1770 he accepted the great seal, with the title of Baron Morden, for which he was so severely reproved by his brother, that he went home and shot himself 20 Jan.

YORKE, PHILIP, earl of Hardwicke. *See* HARDWICKE.

YORKE, PHILIP, a relation of the Hardwicke family, was born at Erthig, Denbighshire, 1743. He became a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge (M.A. 1765). He was M.P. successively for Helstone and Grantham. Mr. Yorke published, in 1799, 'The Royal Tribes of Wales.' Died 1804.

YOUATT, WILLIAM, a veterinary surgeon, born 1777; died in London 9 Jan., 1847. He published treatises on 'The Horse,' 'Sheep,' 'The Dog,' 'The Pig,' 'Cattle,' and other valuable works on subjects connected with his profession.

YOUNG, ARTHUR, was born in Norfolk, and educated at Cambridge. He obtained the patronage of Dr. Wilcocks, bishop of Rochester, to whom he dedicated, in 1734, 'An Historical Dissertation on Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion.' He became prebendary of Canterbury, and died 1759.

YOUNG, ARTHUR, an agriculturist, son of the preceding, was born 1741. He served his apprenticeship to a wine-merchant; but on entering into the possession of his paternal estate he became a farmer, and impoverished himself by experiments. After this he set up as a teacher of others; and in 1770 published a volume called 'The Farmer's Calendar,' which was followed by a periodical work, entitled 'The Annals of Agriculture.' Mr. Young also made excursions through the British islands and on the Continent, to collect information on subjects of rural economy. At length a board of agriculture was established, of which he was appointed secretary, with a salary of £600 a-year. Mr. Young became blind some years before his death, which happened 20 Feb., 1820. His works are numerous, and his Travels amusing.

YOUNG, Sir CHARLES GEORGE, was born 1795, and educated at Charterhouse School. In 1813 he entered the College of Arms as a pursuivant, and he was promoted to the post of York herald about seven years later. In 1822 he was appointed to the registrarship of the College, an office of labour and responsibility, which he resigned on his appointment in 1842 as Garter king-at-arms. In conformity with the usual custom, he received the honour of knighthood on the latter occasion. He died in London 31 Aug., 1869. Sir Charles was author of the following privately-printed books relating to subjects with which his office had made him especially conversant: 'Catalogue of Works on the Peerage and Baronetage of England, Scotland, and Ireland,' 1827; 'Catalogue of the Arundel MSS. in the Library of the College of Arms,' 1829; 'An Account of the Controversy between Reginald Lord Grey of Ruthyn, and Sir Edward Hastings, in the Court of Chivalry in the reign of Edward IV.,' 1841; 'The Order of Precedence, with authorities and remarks,' 1851; 'Privy Councillors and their Precedence,' 1860; 'The Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff and their Precedence,' 1860; 'On Ornaments and Gifts consecrated by the Roman Pontiffs, viz., the Golden Rose, the Cap and Sword presented to the Sovereigns of England and Scotland,' 1860. Sir Charles was a frequent contributor to 'Notes and Queries,' under the signature of 'C.'

YOUNG, CHARLES MAYNE, a celebrated English actor, born 10 Jan., 1777; died 28 June, 1856. A Memoir of him by Julian Charles Young, M.A., rector of Ilmington, was published at London in 2 vols., 1871.

YOUNG, EDWARD, D.C.L., a poet, born at Upham, Hampshire, 1684. He was educated at Winchester School; and in 1703 became a student of New College. In 1708 he obtained a fellowship at All Souls, where he took his degree of bachelor of laws 1714, and that of doctor 1719. In 1713 he published his poem on the 'Last Day;' which was followed by the 'Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love.' About this time he wrote his tragedy of 'Busiris;' and in 1721 that of 'The Revenge.' He was at this period ambitious of a seat in Parliament, and stood candidate for Cirencester, but failed. His satires came out at different times, and were collectively published in 1728, under the title of 'The Universal Passion.' In this last-mentioned year he took orders, and was appointed chaplain to the king. On the death of George I., he preached and printed a sermon, entitled 'A True Estimate of Human Life;' and in 1729 he published another, which he delivered before the House of Commons on the 30th of January. In 1730 he was presented to the living of Welwyn, Hertfordshire; and soon after married Lady Lee, daughter of the earl of Lichfield, and widow of Colonel Lee. She died in 1741, on which he is supposed to have written his 'Night Thoughts,' the most durable of all his works. In 1753 was performed his tragedy of 'The Brothers,' the profits of which he made up one thousand pounds, and gave the sum to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He next produced a volume in prose, called 'The Centaur not Fabulous;' and in 1759, 'Conjectures on Original Composition;' which was followed by 'Resignation, a poem.' In 1761 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the princess dowager of Wales. He died at Welwyn 12 April, 1765.

YOUNG, MATTHEW, an Irish prelate, was born in the county of Roscommon in 1750, and educated in Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship in 1775, and entered into orders. He became one of the first members of the Royal Irish Academy, to whose volumes he was a liberal contributor. In 1786 he was elected professor of philosophy in Trinity College; and during the administration of the Marquis Cornwallis he was advanced to the bishopric of Clonfert. He died at Whitworth, in Lancashire, 28 Nov., 1800. His works are, An Essay on Sounds; The Method of Prime and Ultimate Ratios, illustrated by a Commentary on the first two books of Newton's Principia; Analysis of the Principles of Natural Philosophy.

YOUNG, THOMAS, M.D., F.R.S., an Egyptologist and man of science, born at Milverton, Somersetshire, 13 June, 1773. He received his education

partly at Edinburgh, and partly at Göttingen, taking his doctor's degree at the latter university 1795. He also graduated, as a matter of form, at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; after which he settled in London, where he practised as a physician till his death on 10 May, 1829. He was professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution (1801-3); foreign secretary of the Royal Society (1804); and secretary of the Board of Longitude 1818. His lectures before the Royal Institution, afterwards published as 'A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanic Arts' (2 vols., 1807), contain a complete system of natural philosophy. It was in this work that Dr. Young set forth the principle of interferences in the undulatory theory of light, in regard to which Sir John Herschel wrote that 'this discovery alone would have sufficed to place its author in the highest rank of scientific immortality, even were his other almost innumerable claims to such distinction disregarded.' Having studied the Coptic language, Dr. Young proved that in certain cases the Egyptians used pictorial representations to denote alphabetical or syllabic sounds, and he thus preceded Champollion in the career of brilliant discovery which unlocked the ancient records of Egypt. His 'Miscellaneous Works, including his Scientific Memoirs, Hieroglyphical Essays, and Correspondence; with Life by Dean Peacock,' appeared at London in 4 vols. 8vo., 1855.

YRIARTE, DON JUAN DE, a Spanish writer, born in the island of Teneriffe 1702. He became keeper of the royal library at Madrid; afterwards interpreter in the office of secretary of state; and a member of the Royal Academy. He died in 1771. His select works were published in 1774, in 2 vols. His nephew, *Tomas de Yriarte* (b. about 1750; d. 17 Sept., 1791), wrote a poem, entitled 'La Musica;' and also 'Literary Fables,' which last have been translated into English.

YVES, ST. *See* IVES.

YVETAUX, NICOLAS VAUQUELIN, Seigneur DES, a French poet, born at Fresnayne, near Falaise, 1559; died 9 March, 1649.

Z.

ZABARELLA, FRANCESCO, a cardinal, born at Padua 1339. He became professor of law at Florence, and afterwards archbishop of that city. In 1411 he was made a cardinal, in which capacity he took an active part in the council of Constance, where he died 26 Sept., 1417. His works make 6 vols. folio. His nephew, *Bartolommeo Zabarella*, also became archbishop of Florence, and died 1442. He had a son, before he was in orders, named *Giacomo Zabarella*, who was an astrologer, and died at Padua 1589. He had the title of Count Palatine; and wrote 'Commentaries on Aristotle.'

ZACCARIA, FRANCESCO ANTONIO, a Jesuit, born at Venice 1714. He became librarian to the duke of Modena; and he was also keeper of the imperial library at Mantua, till the expulsion of his order from the states of Italy obliged him to remove to Rome, where he suffered much persecution from the same cause. Pope Pius VI., however, granted him a pension, and other marks of his favour. He died 10 Oct., 1795. His principal works are, The Literary History of Italy, 14 vols.; Literary Annals of Italy, 3 vols.; The Lapidary, and Numismatic Institutions; Library of Ancient and Modern Literary History, 6 vols.

ZACH, ANTON, Baron VON, an Austrian general, born at Pesth 17 June, 1744; died at Gratz 22 Nov., 1826. He was the brother of *Franz, Baron von Zach*, a celebrated astronomer, born at Presburg 4 June, 1754; died at Paris 2 Sept., 1832.

ZACHARIÄ, JUSTUS FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a German poet, born at Frankenhausen 1 May, 1723; died at Brunswick 30 Jan., 1777. His best productions are of the mock-heroic class.

ZACHARIÄ VON LINGENTHAL, KARL SALAMO, a German jurist, born at Meissen 14 Sept., 1769; died at Heidelberg 27 March, 1843.

ZAGOSKIN, MIHAIL NIKOLAIEVITCH, a Russian dramatist and novelist, born 26 July, 1789; died at Moscow 5 June, 1852.

ZAMBECCARI, FRANCESCO, COUNT, an Italian aeronaut, born at Bologna 1756; killed 21 Sept., 1812.

ZAMOYSKI, JOHN, a learned Pole, of noble family, who became rector of the university of Padua. On his return to his own country he was employed in state affairs, and married the niece of Stephen Battori, king of Poland. He also distinguished himself as a military commander, and recovered a great part of the Polish dominions from the czar of Muscovy. He refused the crown of Poland; and died 3 July, 1605. Zamoyski was the friend of science, and the author of some learned works on Roman Antiquities.

ZAMPIERI, DOMENICO. *See* DOMENICHINO.

ZANCHIUS, JEROME, a Protestant divine, born in Italy 1516. He entered the society of canons regular when young; but, in 1550, he left Italy to follow Peter Martyr, by whom he had been converted to the reformed religion. He went to Geneva, and next to Strasburg, where, in 1553, he obtained the chair of divinity. After a residence there of ten years, he removed to Chiavenna, in the territory of the Grisons; but, in 1568, he accepted the divinity professorship at Heidelberg, which office he held till 1578, when the death of the elector, and the accession of a prince of different principles, obliged him to remove to Neustadt. He continued there seven years, and then returned to Heidelberg, where he died 19 Nov., 1590. His treatise 'On Predestination' was translated into English by Toplady.

ZANOTTI, FRANCESCO MARIA CAVAZZONI, a mathematician, born at Bologna 1692. He became librarian and secretary to the academy at Bologna, the history of which he wrote in Latin, to the year 1766. He was at first a Cartesian, but afterwards became a zealous defender of Newton's system. He was also a good Latin and Italian poet. Died 24 Dec., 1777.

ZANZALUS, JACOBUS, called also *Baradæus*, a Syrian monk of the sixth century, revived the sect of the Monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edessa, and from him the sect took the name of *Jacobites*. Died 588.

ZENO, the founder of the Stoic philosophy, was a native of Cyprus, where his father was a merchant. At the age of thirty he went to Athens, and became successively the disciple of Crates, Stilpo, Xenocrates, and Polemo; after which, he opened a school in the Stoa, or Porch, whence his disciples obtained the name of Stoics. His integrity was so great, that the Athenians entrusted him with the keys of the citadel, and honoured

im with a crown of gold, and a statue of brass.
e lived to the age of ninety-eight, and then
rangled himself, B.C. 264. There was another
hilosopher of this name, who, by way of dis-
nction, was called the Eleatic: he flourished
.C. 463. He was a native of Elea; and denied the
xistence of external objects.

ZENO, called the Isaurian, emperor of the
ast, married the daughter of Leo I. in 458.
is conduct was so odious that, in 475, he was
riven from his throne by Basiliscus; but the year
llowing he recovered it. Died in April, 491.

ZENO, APOSTOLO, an Italian writer, born at
enice 1669. He founded in his native city the
cademy 'Degli Animosi,' and conducted there
periodical work called 'Giornale di Letterati d'
talia.' He also wrote numerous dramatic pieces;
ut one of his best works is a commentary on the
Bibl. dell' Eloquenza Italiana di Fontanini.' He
esided for several years at the imperial court, as
istoriographer and laureate; but in 1731 he re-
rned to Venice, where he died 11 Nov., 1750.
e also left works on antiquities; and letters, in
vols.

ZENOBIA, queen of Palmyra, was descended
om the Ptolemies; and her instructor was Lon-
inus. She spoke Greek and Latin with elegance;
nd wrote a history of the East, which is lost. Her
usband, Odenatus, a Saracen prince, contributed
o the victories gained over the Persians, for which
allienus declared him emperor of the East. After
he death of Odenatus, Zenobia conquered Egypt;
ut at length Aurelian declared war against her,
nd laid siege to Palmyra, which she defended to
he utmost extremity; and in an attempt to escape
as taken, and carried to Rome, where she died,
bout the year 300.

ZEUXIS, a painter of antiquity, was a native of
eraclea, and flourished B.C. 400. He discovered
he manner of disposing lights and shades, and is
lowed to have excelled in colouring. He gained
ch immense wealth by his pictures, that at last
e gave away his works, saying they were above
l price. His principal picture was a representa-
on of Helen, designed from Homer.

ZHUKOFFSKY, VASILI ANDREEVITCH, a Russian
et, some of whose works were translated into
nglish by Sir John Bowring; born at Mishensky,
the government of Penza, 29 Jan. (O.S.), 1783;
ed at Baden 12 April, 1852.

ZIETEN, JOHN JOACHIM VON, a Prussian general,
rn 1699. He distinguished himself greatly in
e seven years' war, particularly at the battle of
ague, and the storming of the heights of Torgau.
ied 27 Jan., 1786.

ZIMMERMANN, EBERHARD AUGUST WILLIAM
N, a learned German, was born in 1743 at
elzen, where his father was superintendent. He
ceived his education first at Göttingen, and next
Leyden; after which he became professor of
tural philosophy in the Caroline College at
unswick. His first work was a treatise on the
alysis of Curves, and in 1777 he published 'Spe-
men Zoologiæ,' the outline of his 'Geographical
istory of Man and Quadrupeds.' He visited
ngland three times, and printed here in 1787 his
olitical Survey of the present State of Europe.'
he French Revolution made a strong impression
on the mind of Zimmermann, and he warned
s countrymen of the evils which they would
ffer from it. For this he was ennobled by the
mperor Leopold. After this he published several geographical works, but one of his best was a 'General Survey of France and of the United States of America.' In 1806 Zimmermann left Brunswick, and went to Hamburg; but afterwards he returned to the former city, and died there 4 July, 1815.

ZIMMERMANN, JOHANN GEORG, a physician, born 1728 at Brugg, in the canton of Bern. He studied under Haller at Göttingen, and in 1752 returned to his native place, where he practised till 1768, when he was appointed physician to the king of Great Britain at Hanover. The empress of Russia also invited him to her court, but he declined the offer. He, however, attended Frederick the Great in his last illness; after which he published a defence of that monarch, with some interesting anecdotes, in 3 vols. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, Zimmermann wrote zealously against the Illuminati, and took pains to form societies for the purpose of counteracting them. This injured his nerves, and brought on a disorder, which carried him off 7 Oct., 1795. The principal of his works, the 'Treatise on Solitude,' and 'Essay on Natural Pride,' have been translated into English.

ZINCKE, CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, a painter in enamel, was born at Dresden about 1684. He came to England in 1706, and studied under Boit, whom he surpassed, as he also did Petitot. He was patronised by the royal family, and died March, 1767.

ZINGARELLI, NICOLO, a musical composer, born at Rome 4 April, 1752; died at Naples 5 May, 1837.

ZINZENDORF, NICHOLAS LOUIS, COUNT, bishop of the Moravian Church, or Unitas Fratrum, was born in Misnia 1700. As soon as he came of age he purchased Bethelsdorf, in Upper Lusatia, where he gave an asylum to Christian David and the remains of the Moravian Brethren, who built a village near the Hutburg, or Watch Hill, whence it was called Herrnhut, or 'The Watch of the Lord.' This place became considerable, and in 1727 the settlers formed an organised church, of which the count, who had previously received episcopal ordination, became the bishop. After this he travelled over Europe, and twice visited America. In England the Brethren were recognised as an episcopal church by Parliament, notwithstanding which many writers attacked them with violence, as a sect not fit to be tolerated. Under this odium the count and his friends remained silent; and time has completely refuted the calumnies that were heaped upon them. Count Zinzendorf lived many years in this country, but died at Herrnhut 9 May, 1760.

ZISCA, JOHN, or rather Trocznow, the reformer of Bohemia. He served in the army when young, and lost an eye in battle, whence he was called Zisca. On the death of John Huss he became the leader of his diciples, and gained several victories over the Catholics. He also built a town on an eminence, and named it Tabor, from whence his followers were called Taborites. At the siege of Rubi he lost the other eye, notwithstanding which he continued the war with such vigour that the Emperor Sigismund found it expedient to propose terms of peace, which Zisca accepted, but died of the plague during the negotiation in 1424. He is said to have left directions that a drum should be made of his skin, to animate the reformers and appal their enemies.

ZOEGA, GEORGE, an antiquary, was born 1751, at Keil, in Danish Holstein. He resided many years at Rome as the consul of Denmark, and was much esteemed by Cardinal Borgia and Pius VI., at whose desire he wrote his book 'De Origine et usu Obeliscorum.' The irruption of the French into Italy reduced Zoega to poverty, from which he was relieved by the king of Denmark, who also sent him the order of Danebrog. He died at Rome 10 Feb., 1809. His other works are, a 'Catalogue Raisonné' of the imperial medals struck at Alexandria, and 'A Dissertation concerning Lycurgus and the Menades.'

ZOFFANI, JOHN, R.A., an eminent portrait-painter, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in or about 1723, and came to England in 1761. He returned to the Continent in 1773, and visited Italy. In 1783 he was admitted a member of the Royal Academy, and subsequently he went to India, where he became a favourite of the nabob of Oude, and amassed a handsome fortune, with which he returned to England. He died 11 Nov., 1810, aged 87, and was buried in Kew churchyard. Mr. Zoffani was particularly celebrated for small whole-lengths, and painted several pieces of Garrick and his contemporaries in dramatic scenes.

ZOILUS, a celebrated critic, born at Amphipolis, in Thrace, about 270 B.C. He was a disciple of Polycrates, the Sophist, who rendered himself notorious by his invectives against Socrates. The pupil imbibed the same rancorous spirit, and employed all his time in criticising eminent authors, particularly Xenophon, Plato, Demosthenes, Aristotle, and Homer. He entitled his attack upon the great poet, 'Zoilus, the scourge of Homer, wrote this against that lover of fables.' Zoilus died a violent death.

ZOLLIKOFER, GEORGE JOACHIM, a Protestant divine, born at St. Gall, in Switzerland, 1730. He was educated at Bremen, and next at Utrecht, after which he became a preacher at Murten, in the Pays de Vaud, whence he removed to Monstein, in the Grisons, next to Isenburg, and lastly to Leipsic, where he died 28 Jan., 1788. His 'Devotional Exercises' and 'Sermons' have been translated into English.

ZONARAS, JOHN, a Greek historian, who held some honourable offices at the court of Constantinople, after which he entered the monastic order of St. Basil. He lived in the twelfth century, and wrote 'Annals of the Empire to the year 1118,' printed at Paris 1687. He was also the author of commentaries on the canons of the apostles and councils.

ZOROASTER, a philosopher of antiquity, whose history is involved in obscurity. Some assert that there was but one of the name, who was a Persian, while others speak of six Zoroasters, whom they carry up to the patriarchal ages. The most credible supposition is, that there was a Zoroaster, a Perso-Median, in the time of Darius Hystaspes, and also another who lived at a more remote period, and who taught the Babylonians astronomy. Zoroaster, called Zardusht, the reviver of philosophy among the Persians, was born in Media, and derived much of his learning from the Brachmans of India. He restored the worship of fire, and his followers still exist under the names of Gaurs and Parsees. They are said to possess a work of their founder, entitled the Zend, and a compendium on it called the Sadder. Fragments of a poetical work in Greek, with the title of th 'Oracles of Zoroaster,' were published at Paris i 1589.

ZOSIMUS, an historian of the fifth century, w of noble birth, and advocate of the imperial tre sury. He wrote a Roman history in Greek, pa of which is extant, and full of virulence again Christianity. The best edition is that of Leipsi in 1784.

ZOUCH, RICHARD, D.C.L., was born of a nob family, at Ansley, in Wiltshire, about 1590. H was elected from Winchester School to a fellow ship at New College, Oxford, where he took h doctor's degree, after which he became an adv cate in Doctors' Commons. In 1620 he was a pointed regius professor of law at Oxford, and 1625 made principal of St. Alban's Hall. He w also warden of the Cinque Ports, and judge of th Court of Admiralty. He died 1 March, 1660. H works are mostly in Latin.

ZOUCH, THOMAS, D.D., was born 1737, Sandal, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, and educat at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he w chosen fellow in 1763. In 1770 he was presente to the rectory of Wycliffe, in his native county in 1793 instituted to that of Scrayingham; and 1805 collated to a prebend in the cathedral Durham. He died 17 Dec., 1815. His works ar 'The Crucifixion,' a Seatonian prize poem; E quiry into the prophetic character of the Roma as described by Daniel; The good Schoolmaste exemplified in the character of the Rev. Joh Clarke; Memoir of Sir Philip Sidney; Memoir John Sudbury, dean of Durham; an edition Isaac Walton's 'Love and Truth;' another, of th writer's 'Lives.' His 'Works,' edited by Arc deacon Wrangham, were published at York, 2 vols. 8vo., 1820.

ZSCHOKKE, JOHANN HEINRICH DANIEL, a G man writer in prose and verse, born at Magdebu 22 March, 1771; died at Biberstein, in Switze land, 27 June, 1848. His collected works exte to 40 vols. The most popular of his writings i series of meditative and devotional essays, entiti 'Stunden der Andacht,' a selection from whi was translated by Frederica Rowan, at the requ of Queen Victoria, after the death of Prince Albe and published under the title of 'Meditations Death and Eternity,' 1862.

ZUCCARELLI, FRANCESCO, a painter, was bo at Florence about 1710. He came to England abo 1752, and while here painted many pictures, so of which were engraved by Vivares. He return to Florence 1773, and died there 1788.

ZUCCHERO, TADDEO, a painter, born in t duchy of Urbino 1529. He studied at Rome un Pietro Calabro, and improved himself afterwa by contemplating the works of Raphael. He d 2 Sept., 1566. His brother, *Frederico Zucchi* was born 1543. He was instructed by Tadd many of whose pictures he finished. He was tronised by Gregory XIII. till he exhibited a p ture of Slander, in which were represented so persons of eminence with asses' ears. To av punishment he travelled as far as England, while here painted the portrait of Queen Eli beth. At length he was recalled to Rome, wh he established an academy. He died 1616.

ZUINGLIUS, ULRICUS, the reformer of Switz land, was born at Wildehausen 1487. He took doctor's degree in divinity at Basle in 1505, was chosen pastor of Glaris, from whence he

ioved to Zurich in 1516. He opposed indul-ences in Switzerland at the same time that uther did in Saxony; but he went farther in the ork of reformation, particularly in simplifying ie mode of worship, trying to explain the doc-ine of the Eucharist, which occasioned violent isputes between him and his German brethren. civil war arising between the Catholic and Pro-

testant cantons, Zuinglius accompanied the army of the latter, and was killed in the first action 11 Oct., 1531. His works have been printed in four volumes folio.

ZUMALACARREGUY, Tomaso, a Spanish general, leader of the army of the pretender, Don Carlos, was born 1789, and was slain at the siege of Bilboa 25 June, 1835.

THE END.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

AALI PASHA.

AALI PASHA, MEHEMET EMIN, an Ottoman statesman, born at Constantinople 1815. Entering the diplomatic service, he was appointed in 1834 second Secretary to the Embassy at Vienna. Previously to his return to Turkey in 1836, he visited Russia. Then he became in succession Chief Interpreter of the Divan (1837), Councillor of Embassy, Chargé d'Affaires at London (1838-9), Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1840), Ambassador at London (1841-4), member of the Supreme Council of State and of Justice, interim Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chancellor of the Imperial Divan (1844-6). When Reschid Pasha became Grand Vizier, Aali succeeded him as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and remained constant to him in all the political vicissitudes of 1846-52. Having been promoted to the dignity of Muchir, he changed his title to Pasha. Aali was Grand Vizier from August to November, 1852, and retired on the rejection of a proposed Ottoman loan. In May, 1854, he was appointed Governor of Broussa, and in October recalled to Constantinople and made President of the Council of the Tanzimat and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1855 he represented the Porte at the Conferences of Vienna, and returned to occupy the post of Grand Vizier, to which he had been appointed during his absence. Aali, as first plenipotentiary of the Porte, took an active part in the Conference of Paris. He resigned the Grand Viziership 1 Nov., 1856, and was replaced by Reschid Pasha. He re-entered the Council 20 Nov., but speedily resigned his appointment. Upon the death of Reschid Pasha he was again appointed Grand Vizier, 11 Jan., 1858, and being shortly after superseded, remained in the Cabinet as President of the Tanzimat. He was again made Grand Vizier; was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs 22 Nov., 1861, and concluded the Treaty of Commerce with England and France. In May, 1864, he was President of the Conference of the Representatives of the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris, and which met in order to regulate the political situation of Roumania. He continued to preside over the Foreign Office of the Porte till 1867, when he succeeded Fuad Pasha in the Grand Vizierate, and soon afterwards he was entrusted with the regency of the empire during the Sultan's visit to England and France. During the insurrection in Crete he attempted by turns a policy of clemeney and severity towards the Candiotes, granted them an amnesty and afterwards delivered them over to councils of war. He himself went on a fruitless mission of pacification to Crete in Feb., 1868. In the same year he assisted in giving a constitutional character to the Council

ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN.

of State of Turkey. To him is due the averting of the imminent conflict between Turkey and Greece. In Feb., 1869, after the death of Fuad Pasha, he once more assumed the direction of Foreign Affairs. He compelled the Viceroy of Egypt to recognise solemnly the suzerainty of the Sultan, and in 1870 he attended the London Conference for the deneutralisation of the Black Sea. Aali Pasha was, with Reschid Pasha, one of the most zealous and sincere advocates of reform in Turkey. His countrymen have highly extolled his talent for poetry. Died at Brenkeui, in Asia Minor, 6 Sept., 1871.

ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN, Sultan of Turkey, was born 9 Feb., 1830, being the second son of the Sultan, Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, 25 June, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He had much stronger military tastes than his predecessor. His government succeeded in raising several loans in the London money market for the avowed object of reforming the finances of the empire, but these reforms proved to be illusory. One of the most troublesome questions that for some time affected the interests of the Porte arose out of the scheme of M. de Lesseps, for the formation of the Suez Canal, as the Emperor of the French gave a decision in favour of the company, against the Viceroy of Egypt, by which the suzerainty of the Porte was virtually ignored. The Sultan negociated treaties of commerce with England and France, and crushed the rebellion in Montenegro in 1862. He visited the Exhibition at Paris in July, 1867, landed at Dover July 12, and was enthusiastically received in London; but his journey to France and England alienated from him the sympathies of the orthodox Mussulmans. The Sultan's government was greatly disturbed by the insurrections in Crete, which were fomented by Greece; but peace was ultimately restored at the close of the year 1868. A serious rising in Herzegovina occurred in 1874. Events followed one another in rapid succession. Ultimately the Sultan was deposed 30 May, 1876, and was succeeded by his nephew Murad V., who was in turn deposed, after a reign of three months, on the ground of insanity, being succeeded by his brother, Abdul Hamid II., 31 Aug., 1876. After his deposition the ill-fated Abdul-Aziz was confined in one of the royal palaces, where he was found dead on the morning of 4 June, 1876. It was generally believed at the time that he had committed suicide, but there is now no doubt that he was foully murdered. Midhat Pasha and

eight other persons, accused of complicity in the crime, were sentenced to death 29 June, 1881.

A'BECKETT, Sir William, brother of Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett, was born in London 1806, educated at Westminster school, and called to the bar 1829. He was appointed successively Solicitor and Attorney-General of New South Wales, and resident Judge at Port Phillip, a post which he exchanged for that of Chief Justice of Victoria, on its erection into a separate colony. He retired and returned to England in 1863, and died at Norwood, Surrey, 27 June, 1869. He was editor of the 'Universal Biography,' and author of the greater part of 'The Georgian Era.'

AGASSIZ, Louis Jean Rodolphe, naturalist, was born 28 May, 1807, in the village of Mottier, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. In 1818 he entered the Gymnasium of Bienne, and in 1822 he was removed to the Academy of Lausanne as a reward for his proficiency in science. He studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich; and at the last-mentioned University took the degree of M.D. At Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. Being entrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the 116 species of fish collected by Spix in Brazil, he introduced a new classification. He next undertook a systematic arrangement of the fresh-water fishes to be found in Central Europe. After composing several learned works on fossil ichthyology, he turned his attention to the mollusca and the echinoderms, and published several important monographs in relation to the living and fossil species of their orders. Meanwhile he had been appointed, in 1832, Professor of Natural History at Neufchâtel, and he retained this chair till 1846. During several visits to this country he diligently studied its geology, and issued an elaborate account of fossil fishes discovered in the old red sandstone of the Devonian system. A minute investigation of the glacial system of his native mountains led to the publication at Neufchâtel, in 1837, of his 'Etudes sur les Glaciers,' which suddenly made him famous. He entered more fully into the subject in a second work, 'Système Glacière: Recherches sur les Glaciers,' published at Paris in 1847. At the age of thirty, Agassiz was a member of nearly every scientific society in Europe, and had received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin. In 1846 he went to the United States, and in Dec., 1847, was appointed Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Thenceforward he made Cambridge his home. He visited and collected zoological specimens in every portion of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the valley of the Mississippi, and the great plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains. For two winters (1852-54) he held the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy in the Medical School of Charleston, South Carolina. From the year 1855 he devoted most of his time to discharging the duties of his professorship at Cambridge, to the arrangement and cataloguing of his vast collection, for the reception of which the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, was founded and endowed, and to the preparation of elaborate and extensive works on zoology and palæontology. In 1865-6 he explored a great part of Brazil, and in 1868 he was appointed a non-resident professor in Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. In Dec., 1871, he started on another exploring expedition along both the east and west coasts of the American continent from Boston *viâ* Cape Horn to San Francisco. His last undertaking was the establishment of a School of Natural History on the island of Penikese. Among Professor Agassiz's works, not already referred to, are 'Outlines of Comparative Physiology,' 'Principles of Zoology,' in conjunction with Dr. Gould; 'Contributions to the Natural History of the United States,' 'Journey in Brazil,' and 'Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ.' Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 14 Dec., 1873.

AINSWORTH, William Harrison, novelist, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born 4 Feb., 1805, and having been educated at the free grammar school at Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up, restricting himself to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. In 1834 appeared the first of his more elaborate novels, 'Rookwood,' in which Dick Turpin makes a conspicuous figure. Its success was very great, owing in great measure to the spirit with which the apocryphal ride to York was described. Encouraged in this way to make heroes of malefactors, he turned his attention to Jack Sheppard, and at the beginning of 1839 the first number of his novel relating to that worthy appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*. 'Jack Sheppard' took the town by storm. Eight different versions of it were played on the stage, one of them furnishing Mrs. Keeley with the means of achieving a triumph not to be effaced from the memories of those who witnessed it. In 1840 Mr. Ainsworth succeeded Dickens as editor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, but retired from the post at the end of the following year to establish the magazine issued under his name. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Meanwhile he had begun to paint that long series of pictures of the past on which his fame chiefly rests, 'Crichton,' 'Guy Fawkes,' 'Old St. Paul's,' 'The Miser's Daughter,' 'Windsor Castle,' 'St. James's,' 'Lancashire Witches,' 'The Star Chamber,' 'The Flitch of Bacon,' 'Ovingdean Grange,' 'The Constable of the Tower,' 'The Lord Mayor of London,' 'Cardinal Pole,' 'John Law,' etc. Replete with incident, written in a lively style, and exhibiting a profound knowledge of the periods they illustrated, these novels were all received with more or less favour. In 1854 Mr. Ainsworth became the proprietor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, in which one of his least fortunate essays, 'The Spendthrift,' was originally published. It was not simply as a novelist that he became known to fame. In early life, under the pseudonym of "Cheviot Tichebourne," he brought out a volume of songs, dedicating them to Charles Lamb. Many of them are scattered over his prose with excellent effect; but the best proof of his poetical gifts is to be found in his 'Combat of the Thirty,' founded upon the old Breton legend. Most of his writings have achieved considerable

popularity in America, and some have been translated even into Spanish, Dutch, and Russian. He died at Reigate 3 Jan., 1882.

AIRD, THOMAS, a Scotch poet, born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 28 Aug., 1802, was educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh. He acted as editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* for a year, after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a Conservative journal, which post he occupied until 1863, when he retired into private life. His chief works are 'Religious Characteristics,' 1827; 'The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village,' a volume of tales and sketches, 1845; 'Poetical Works,' a collected edition of his poems, new and old, 1848. The poem entitled 'The Devil's Dream,' is, perhaps, the most popular of his productions. Mr. Aird was a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*; and in 1852 he brought out, for the family of Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of *Blackwood*, an edition of that author's select poems, with a memoir prefixed. Died 25 April, 1876.

AIREY, RICHARD, LORD AIREY, G.C.B., was the eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir George Airey, of Killingworth, Northumberland, G.C.H., Colonel of the 39th Regiment, by his marriage with the Hon. Katherine Talbot, third daughter of Margaret, Baroness Talbot de Malahide. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in April, 1803, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In 1821 he was appointed ensign in the 34th Regiment, in which he continued till he became Lieutenant-Colonel commanding. In 1827 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In 1830 he went out to Quebec as aide-de-camp, and was afterwards Military Secretary to Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of British North America, till 1835. He was appointed, in 1847, Assistant Adjutant-General, and in 1850 Assistant Quarter-Master General at the Horse Guards, and in 1852 he became Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. In April, 1854, he went out to Bulgaria in command of the 1st Brigade of the Light Division, and on the army proceeding to the Crimea, was appointed Quarter-Master General, and so continued to the conclusion of the Crimean war. He was present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and throughout the siege and fall of Sebastopol. For the sufferings of our gallant soldiers Sir Richard Airey was held responsible by a considerable portion of the Press, but most unfairly, as he conclusively showed by his able addresses before the Board of General Officers which was appointed in 1856 to inquire, at Chelsea Hospital, into the statements contained in the Report of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch on the arrangement and management of the Commissariat Department in the Crimea. These "Addresses" were published. In 1856 he was appointed Quarter-Master General to the Forces at the Horse Guards, which post he held till 1865, when he was appointed to the Governorship of Gibraltar for the usual period of five years. In 1870 he was appointed Adjutant-General to the forces. The duties of this office he discharged down to the end of October, 1876, when he retired, and was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Airey, of Killingworth, co. Northumberland. His Lordship had attained to

the rank of General in 1871. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1855, and promoted to the dignity of the Grand Cross in 1867. He was also a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, and a Commander of the Military Order of Savoy and of the Medjidie. Died at Leatherhead 14 Sept., 1881.

ALEXANDER II., NICOLAIVITCH, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, who succeeded, on the death of his father, Nicholas I., Feb. 19 (March 2), 1855, was born 17-29 April, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were hardly completed when the death of Alexander I., and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir-apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in some of the regiments of the Imperial Guards, excited by a union of secret societies generally known under the name of "Dekabrists," but very nearly allied to the Freemasons and revolutionists. The intention of these Dekabrists was to exterminate the Imperial family, and to divide Russia into as many small principalities as Germany was divided into at the time. But a few of the regiments having remained faithful to the Emperor, and the mutineers having no artillery, Nicholas I. overawed the rebellious regiments, and from that day, 26 Dec., 1825, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III., of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life proved so irksome to the future czar that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste. This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession, it was feared, might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their predilections were in favour of Nicholas's second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers in consequence of this preference as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest; an act of tyranny which Nicholas I. reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. In April, 1841, Alexander married Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse Darmstadt. Nicholas I. looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness, he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czarevich on this occasion,

in the presence of the ministers and the council of state, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately proclaimed emperor as Alexander II. (19 Feb.-2 March, 1855). The same afternoon, the estates of the empire, and the military stationed in St. Petersburg, did homage; and at a council held under the presidency of the new Emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the Allied Powers in which Russia was engaged. Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I., and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned General Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gorchakof on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II. in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation, with the unanimous consent of the nobility of the empire, who owned these so-called slaves, of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions, 2 March (i.e. 19 Feb. old style), 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money to be paid for it. In Feb., 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. As regards education, great efforts were made by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, was the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it was erroneously anticipated that this tentative measure would pave the way for the introduction of a National Representative Assembly. The Czar also introduced the general military conscription, and public jurisdiction with the assistance of a jury. One of the principal wars entered into of late years by Russia was that undertaken in Turkestan against the Ameer of Bokhara in Nov., 1866. After a resistance of a year and a half the Ameer was conquered, his army dispersed, and the city of Samarcand occupied by the Russian troops (May, 1868). In March, 1867, the Czar sold the whole of Russian America to the United States for £1,400,000. While Paris was being besieged by the Germans, the Czar declared that he no longer considered himself bound by those provisions of the treaty of 1856, which limited his rights in the Black Sea. This led to the Conference held in London at the commencement of the year 1871, when the parties to the treaty consented to its modification in compliance with the wishes of the Czar. Going to Berlin in Sept., 1872, the Czar had a celebrated interview with the Emperors of Germany and

Austria, both of whom subsequently paid a return visit to St. Petersburg. In 1873, Khiva was conquered by the Russian troops under General Kaufmann, part of the territory was annexed to Russia, and the suzerainty of the Czar over the khanate was established. The Czar paid a visit to this country, where he met with a hearty reception, in May, 1874. The invasion of Kokhand by Russia took place in 1875, when General Kaufmann, who commanded the troops of the Czar, gained a signal victory, which resulted in the formal annexation to the Muscovite empire of all Kokhand north of the Sir Darya. In the war between Turkey and Servia (1876), the Czar did not interfere, although the Servian army was largely reinforced by Russian recruits. But after the capture of Alexinatz by the Turks, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople presented to the Porte an ultimatum demanding the immediate conclusion of a six weeks' armistice. This the Sultan accordingly granted (1 Nov., 1876), and subsequently a treaty of peace between Turkey and Servia was concluded on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum* (1 March, 1877). The proposals of the Conference of the representatives of the European powers at Constantinople (Dec. 1876-Jan. 1877) having been refused by the Porte, the Czar issued a manifesto at Kischeneff declaring war against Turkey (24 April, 1877). Although the Turks fought most gallantly, and offered a desperate resistance, they were ultimately compelled to yield to superior numbers, and the Russian troops marched almost to the gates of Constantinople. A treaty of peace between the two countries was signed at San Stefano, 19 Feb. O.S. (3 March), 1878. The provisions of that treaty were, however, materially modified at the Congress of Berlin. Several attempts were made on the Czar's life: the first on 16 April, 1866, when he was fired at by an ex-student named Karakosof, while entering his carriage at St. Petersburg. The pistol, however, was turned aside by a workman named Komissarof, a native of Kostroma, who was afterwards ennobled for the act. The second attempt was at Paris, 6 June, 1867, by Berezowski, a Pole, who fired into the carriage in which the Czar was seated with his two sons and the Emperor Napoleon. Both sovereigns escaped unhurt, but the horse of one of the equerries was wounded. The assassin was about to fire another shot when the barrel of the pistol burst and rendered his hand powerless. On 1 Dec., 1879, a daring but unsuccessful attempt was made by some Nihilist conspirators to blow up with dynamite the railway train in which the Emperor was travelling to Moscow. A few weeks later (17 Feb. 1880) another desperate attempt was made, also by Nihilists, to blow up with dynamite the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. It narrowly missed its object, the Czar's life being saved by a combination of accidents. Eight soldiers of the guard were killed, and many others injured. The horror inspired by this outrage led to the suspension of public liberty, and the transfer of dictatorial powers to General Melikoff, who was successful in his administration of justice, and who for some time held the revolutionists effectually in check. The death of the Empress about this period allowed the Czar to enter into a morganatic marriage with the Princess Dolgorouki. Often foiled in their bloodthirsty attempts, the Nihilists at last succeeded in assassinating their hated foe. The Czar, on returning to the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg

from a military review, was attacked in the street by Nihilist assassins, armed with dynamite bombs. The first explosion failed in its object, but while the Czar was seeing to the safety of his injured guards, a second bomb was thrown, which inflicted horrible and fatal wounds. After lingering a few hours, Alexander II. passed away 13 March, 1881. Five Nihilists, convicted of participation in the crime, were hanged on 15 April. The Emperor Alexander II. married, 28 April, 1841 (as has been already stated), Marie Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, by whom he had a large family. The eldest of the princes, Nicholas, the Czarevich, born 20 Sept., 1843, died prematurely at Nice, in April, 1865. Alexander, born 10 March, 1845, married 9 Nov., 1866, the Princess Maria Sophia Frederique Dagmar, now called, after her having assumed the orthodox faith, Maria Féodorovna, of Denmark. On his father's death he succeeded to the throne as Alexander III. The Emperor's only daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie, was married to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh 23 Jan., 1874.

ALFORD, HENRY, D.D., critic, poet, and divine, was the son of Henry Alford, a barrister, who afterwards became a clergyman (see the first part of this Dictionary, p. 34). He was born in London, 1810. His early education he received at Ilminster grammar school, and its completion at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship and took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. In 1834 he was elected a Fellow of his College, and in the following year was presented to the vicarage of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, which he held for eighteen years. In 1853 he was appointed incumbent of Quebec Street Chapel, London, where he gained a high reputation by his eloquent preaching; and in 1857 he was, on Lord Palmerston's recommendation, made Dean of Canterbury in succession to Dr. Lyall. Dr. Alford's literary efforts date from the time of his University career. In 1831 he published at Cambridge his first volume, 'Poems, and Poetical Fragments;' in 1835, 'The School of the Heart, and other Poems,' 2 vols.; and in 1841, 'Chapters on the Poets of Greece.' In 1841 he also produced the first part of a very important and highly esteemed work, his edition of the 'Greek Testament,' with English notes, the compilation of which occupied him nearly twenty years. Another very popular work by him is 'The New Testament for English Readers,' consisting of the Authorized Version, with notes, marginal references and commentary. Dean Alford contributed articles on religious and literary topics to the *Contemporary Review* (of which he was the editor), *Good Words*, and other periodicals, and took part in controversies with respect to various points in English grammar. His little book on New Testament synonyms is of much value to the Christian student. He died at Canterbury 12 Jan., 1871. His widow published his 'Life, Journal, and Letters,' in 1873.

ALZOG, JOHANNES BAPTIST, Church historian, born at Ohlau, in Silesia, 29 June, 1808. After a preliminary training in the gymnasium at Brieg, he studied philosophy and Catholic theology at Breslau and Bonn. Afterwards he gained a livelihood at Aix-la-Chapelle as a private tutor (1830-33). In 1834 he was ordained priest in the seminary at Cologne. On being created D.D. he published 'Explicatio Catholicorum systematis de interpretatione litterarum sacrarum' (Münster, 1835), which procured for him in the same year the appointment of Professor of Exegesis and Ecclesiastical History in the seminary at Posen. In 1845 he obtained a canonry at Hildesheim, where he became principal of the Diocesan Seminary and also of the Educational Institute. These appointments he exchanged in 1853 for the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Freiburg. His literary reputation is based on his 'Universalgeschichte der christlichen Kirche: Lehrbuch für akademische Vorlesungen' (Mainz, 1840), which reached a ninth edition in 1872, and was translated into many modern languages. One English version is entitled, 'Manual of Universal Church History; translated, with additions, from the ninth German edition, by J. F. Pabisch and the Rev. T. S. Byrne' (Cincinnati, 1874, etc.). The fourth and concluding volume of another English translation was published at Dublin in 1882. Among his other works are:—'Ueber die Aufgabe des kath. Kirchenhistorikers' (Freiburg, 1854); 'De Litterarum Græcarum atque Romanarum studiis cum Theologia Christiana conjungendis' (Freiburg, 1857); and 'Grundriss der Patrologie, oder der ältern christlichen Literargeschichte' (Freiburg, 1866; 3rd edit. 1874). Dr. Alzog also contributed articles to Wetzer and Welte's 'Kirchenlexicon der katholischen Theologie.' He was one of the theologians invited to assist at the Vatican Council. Died at Freiburg 28 Feb., 1878.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish novelist, born 2 April, 1805, at Odense, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to give him any other education than that to be obtained in the charity school in the place, and from this school he was taken at nine years of age, when he could but just read. About that time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years later, he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his widowed mother. He employed his leisure in reading plays, and conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. He failed to get an appointment at the Copenhagen theatre, and afterwards to find employment as a joiner, and having had the misfortune to lose his fine voice, was reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but failed to make any impression. At length his efforts attracted the notice of Counsellor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving that the youth possessed genius, went to the king, and obtained an order for his admission, free of charge, to one of the Government gymnasia. From this school Andersen went to college, and soon became favourably known by his poetical works. Under the inspiration of a journey in Italy, he wrote his 'Improvisatore.' The romance called 'O. T.' which followed, was a picture of the secluded life of the North. In 'Only a Fiddler,' he described his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received an annuity, which enabled him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Subsequently he travelled much, and visited England. He published 'Tales from Jutland,' 1859; 'The Sandhills of Jutland,' 1860; 'Tales for Children,' 1861; 'The Wild Swans: a Fairy Tale,' 1863; and 'The Tée Maiden,' translated from the German by Mrs. Bushby. His writings were translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and

even Russian; the Leipzig edition, 1847, is in 35 volumes. An English translation of the 'Story of my Life,' by Andersen, appeared at London in 1871. It contains chapters additional to those in the Danish edition, bringing the narrative down to the Odense festival of 1867. His volume of fairy tales, 'Nye Eventyr og Historier,' had an extraordinary success in Denmark. Andersen died at Copenhagen 4 Aug., 1875.

ANDREWS, ALEXANDER, author and journalist, born 4 Aug., 1824. In 1842 he began to contribute to periodical literature, his earliest articles appearing weekly for some years in the *Mirror*. Subsequently he wrote articles and series of papers for *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, *London Society*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Notes and Queries*. In 1854 he published 'The Eighteenth Century,' but his principal work was 'The History of British Journalism,' 2 vols. 1856. Ten years later he commenced a monthly publication called *The Newspaper Press*. Died at Stoke Newington 9 Nov., 1873.

ANSELL, GEORGE FREDERICK, a scientific inventor, born at Carshalton, Surrey, 4 March, 1826. In early life he studied surgery, but not finding it suit his taste, he decided to attend the lectures at the Royal College of Chemistry and the Royal School of Mines, where he was soon appointed lecture assistant to Dr. Hofman. His next appointment was to the Professorship of Chemistry at the Royal Panopticon, where he succeeded in volatilizing gold, and made important experiments upon iron, steel, etc. He was well known to the scientific world by his fire-damp indicator, intended to prevent explosions in coal-mines. In 1855 Lord Palmerston gave him an appointment in the Royal Mint under the mastership of Mr. Thomas Graham, where he rendered valuable services and obtained considerable credit by his treatment of brittle gold. His pen was usefully employed in numerous essays, his most important literary work being 'The Royal Mint.' Died 21 Dec., 1880.

ANSTED, DAVID THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., writer on science; born in London 1814, graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge (B.A. 1836; M.A. 1839), of which he was elected a Fellow. He became Professor of Geology at King's College, London, 1840; Vice-Secretary of the Geological Society, 1844; Lecturer on Geology at the East India Military Seminary at Addiscombe, 1845; Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year; and Examiner in Physical Geography in the Department of Science and Art, 1868. For many years he was chiefly occupied in the application of geology to engineering, mining and other practical departments of science, and practised as a consulting mining engineer. Among his numerous works are—'Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical;' 'Geologists' Text Book;' 'The Ancient World;' 'Gold-seeker's Manual;' 'Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography;' 'The Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures;' 'Physical Geography,' (fifth edition, 1871); and 'The World we Live In' (twentieth thousand, 1877). Died 13 May, 1880.

ANTONELLI, GIACOMO, Cardinal, was born 2 April, 1806, at Sonnino in the Volscian country on the border of the Pontine marshes, of parents of the middle class. At an early age he went to Rome to be educated, and to prepare himself for the ecclesiastico-legal career, and filled various minor posts in the public offices until, in 1841, under Pope Gregory XVI., he became Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior. From thence he proceeded to the Ministry of Finance, and became Minister of that department in 1845. There Pius IX. found him on his elevation, and a year afterwards created him Cardinal Deacon of Santa Agatha in Suburra, the church of the Irish College. Cardinal Antonelli was then appointed President of the Commission appointed to draw up the new Constitution which the Pope was about to grant, and soon afterwards he became the head of the reforming Ministry, which during the fruitless attempt of Piedmont to liberate the North of Italy from Austria, sent an army of observation to the frontier of the Legations. But when the Italian Liberals broke with the Holy Father, whom they had thought to use as a tool, to be subsequently cast aside, Cardinal Antonelli resigned his office, and was succeeded by Mamiani, who in turn gave way to the brilliant and unfortunate Count Rossi. The murder of the latter on the steps of the Cancelleria, and the virtual imprisonment of the Holy Father in the Quirinal, led to the flight to Gaeta, where Cardinal Antonelli immediately joined his Sovereign, and was appointed by him Cardinal Secretary of State. It is unnecessary to enumerate the successive misfortunes which afterwards happened to the Holy See. The Cardinal Secretary of State met them all with equal firmness, dignity, and prudence, and always enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the Supreme Pontiff, Pius IX., whose seclusion he shared, and with whom he never failed, except under the pressure of extreme suffering, daily to transact the business of his office. Died in the Vatican 6 Nov., 1876.

APPLETON, CHARLES EDWARD CUTTS BIRCHALL, D.C.L., journalist and author, was born at Reading 16 March, 1841, and educated there in the grammar school, of which his father, the Rev. Robert Appleton, was for many years head-master. In 1859, he was elected direct under the old system to a Tunbridge Fellowship at St. John's College, Oxford, thrown open, for that turn, to public competition. He graduated B.A. in 1863, and subsequently proceeded to the degree of D.C.L. After studying in the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, he came to London, where he founded the *Academy*, a high-class literary journal, the first number of which appeared on 9 October, 1869. To the editorial management of this paper the remainder of his life was chiefly devoted. It was owing to Dr. Appleton's exertions that the movement in favour of the endowment of research took solid shape and organisation; and he also took an active share in the agitation that resulted in the passing of the Universities Act of 1877. In the question of international copyright, likewise, he took a deep interest. When ordered by his physician to spend the winter of 1877–78 in the Mediterranean, he made an elaborate tour through Egypt, partly in company with Professor Blackie, returning by the coast of Syria, Sicily, and the island of Capri. On his arrival in England at the end of May it was found that his health had not improved. He therefore paid another visit to the East, and died at Luxor, in Upper Egypt, 1 Feb., 1879. Dr. Appleton published a translation of Döllinger's 'Universities, Past and Present,' 1867; and, 'The Economical Character of Subsidies to Education; the Endowment of Research a Pro-

ductive Form of Expenditure,' printed in a volume of which he was the editor, entitled 'Essays on the Endowment of Research,' 1876. His 'Life and Literary Relics' were published in 1881, by John H. Appleton, late Vicar of St. Mark's, Haplefield, Sussex, and A. H. Sayce, M.A.

ARGELANDER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST, German astronomer, born at Memel, Prussia, 21 March, 1799, was educated at the University of Königsberg, and studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterwards employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823 he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828, when he superintended the building of a new one at Helsingfors. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn, and he continued to occupy that chair till his death. His 'Uranometrie,' the 'Atlas of the Heavens,' and other works, will serve as an imperishable monument of his theoretical and practical mastery of astronomical science. Died at Bonn 17 Feb., 1875.

ARLÈS-DUFOUR, JEAN BARTHÉLEMY, an eminent French supporter of Free Trade. His original name was Arlès; he was the son of a municipal councillor of Lyons, in which city he was born 1805. Becoming a silk-merchant, he married into the family of Dufour, eminent bankers of Lyons, and united the name of his wife with his own. He was one of the jurors at the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris, held in 1851 and 1855 respectively. In 1853 he was made Secretary-General of the Imperial Commission on Manufactures. He published many articles relative to the textile fabrics exhibited at the Exposition of 1855. For fifteen years before leaving Lyons he was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Municipal Council of that city, as well as of the Society of Primary Instruction and of the Council General of the department. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour 1837, was promoted to be an officer of the Legion 1854, and Commander 1860. Died at Cannes 12 Jan., 1872.

ARNIM, COUNT HARRY KARL EDWARD VON, a Prussian diplomatist, born 3 Oct., 1824, at Montzelsitz, in Pomerania, being the son of Heinrich von Arnim, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was educated at the gymnasium at Köslin, the Ritter-Akademie at Brandenburg, and the University of Berlin. He represented the Court of Berlin at Rome as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from 1864 down to the Italian occupation in Sept., 1870. On 28 July in the latter year he was created a count by a cabinet order. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his government, his theory on the subject being embodied in his celebrated 'Pro Memoria' addressed to Dr. Döllinger. Count Arnim was the first envoy whom Germany sent to France on the resumption of friendly relations after the war of 1870. Having taken a prominent part in concluding the supplementary agreement with France at Frankfort, he was, upon the restoration of regular relations, nominated German Ambassador at Paris. In this capacity he distinguished himself by bringing about the final Convention of 1872, thereby accelerating not a little the evacuation and the payment of the indemnity. Soon after this a misunderstanding arose between the Count and the Chancellor Prince Bismarck. Though opposed to the Catholics, and seconding the exertions of his chief against them with all his heart, Count Arnim, true to the tradition of his family, was a thorough Conservative, and was supposed to evince a certain predilection for the French Legitimists. When M. Thiers was suddenly turned out, and Marshal MacMahon appointed President of the Republic by a majority which was regarded in Prussia as devoted to the Papacy, Count Arnim was speedily recalled from Paris, and appointed to Constantinople. He presented his letters of recall to Marshal MacMahon 29 April, 1874. Soon afterwards his Roman despatches were published at Vienna; but the Count denied being a party to this breach of official secrecy. However, an exchange of official communications upon this and kindred subjects led to his being placed on half-pay before he had time to repair to his new post. In Oct., 1874, he was arrested in his private residence, near Stettin, at the instance of Prince Bismarck, and conveyed to Berlin, where he was cast into gaol. The charge preferred against him was that he had embezzled important State documents from the archives of the German Embassy at Paris. The municipal Court of Berlin passed sentence on 19 Dec., 1874. The charge of embezzlement was rejected as unproved, but the Count was convicted of having "removed" or "made away with" thirteen documents relating to ecclesiastical affairs. He was therefore sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to the payment of the costs of the trial. The sentence was never enforced, owing to the Count having left the country and got beyond the reach of his enemies. An appeal was lodged against the sentence, and in June, 1875, the case was heard again before the Kammergericht. The result was that the claims put forward by the Government were even more decisively sustained than on the first trial, and the term of imprisonment was increased from three months to nine. The Count himself was at this time at Lausanne, and pleaded ill-health as a reason for remaining there. A few months later there appeared an anonymous pamphlet bearing the title, 'Pro Nihilo,' which was afterwards proved to have been written by Count Arnim. The object of this publication was to make the public believe that the prosecution had been prompted throughout by the personal hatred entertained by the Chancellor towards himself. An application by the German Public Prosecutor to indict Count Arnim for treason as the probable author of the pamphlet was granted by the Senate of the High Court of State. Summoned to appear at Berlin, the recusant Count pleaded the necessity of continued absence on the ground of ill-health. After many delays, the trial ended on 12 Oct., 1876, when Count Arnim was found guilty by the High Court of State on the charges of betraying his country, offending the Emperor, and insulting Prince Bismarck and the Foreign Office. The sentence awarded was five years' penal servitude. Count Arnim died in exile at Nice 19 May, 1881.

ARNOTT, NEIL, M.D., F.R.S., a Scotch physician and philanthropist, born at Arbroath, co. Angus, 15 May, 1788, was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School, and subsequently at Marischal College, in the University of Aberdeen. After following the medical course in the University, he came to London in 1806, and became the pupil of Sir Everard Home. After passing his medical examination, he spent some

years as a surgeon in the naval service of the East India Co., and in 1811 settled as a physician in London, where he acquired a very large practice. In 1823–24 he delivered a course of lectures on natural philosophy in its applications to medicine. These lectures formed the basis of his valuable and popular work, first published in 1827, on the 'Elements of Physics; or, Natural Philosophy, General and Medical.' In 1836 Dr. Arnott was nominated a member of the Senate of the University of London, and in 1837 he was gazetted physician extraordinary to the Queen. He published a treatise on 'Warming and Ventilating,' 1838; another on 'The Smokeless Fire-place, Chimney-valves, etc.,' 1855; and 'A Survey of Human Progress,' 1861. In 1869 he gave to each of the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St. Andrews, a donation of £1000 for the promotion of the study of experimental physics. He also placed at the disposal of the University of London £2000 to found a scientific scholarship. He was a man of great mechanical genius, and invented the 'Arnott stove,' the 'Arnott ventilator,' a 'water bed' of great excellence for invalids, and other valuable contrivances to increase human comfort and relieve suffering. Died in London 2 March, 1874.

ARROWSMITH, John, the last of the well-known family of geographers, was born at Winston, Durham, 1790, and came to London in 1810 to join his uncle Aaron, the elder, who then lived in Charles Street, Soho, and who afterwards removed to Soho Square. He assisted his uncle in the production of many noble works on a scale previously unknown in modern cartography. Subsequently he commenced business on his own account, and brought out his 'London Atlas.' The first edition of this work, consisting of 50 plates, was published in 1834. The series was afterwards much extended, and formed the finest collection of maps which had then appeared. Between 1831 and 1869, when he retired from active life, Arrowsmith constructed a large number of geographical works, and there are few regions in the world of which his careful toil has not afforded some elucidation. He was one of the founders of the Royal Geographical Society, was for many years on its council, and in 1862 received the Patron's Gold Medal for the services he had rendered to geographical science. Died at South Kensington 2 May, 1873.

ARUNDELL, Thomas, B.D., son of Mr. Thomas Tagg, one of the leading members of the Methodist community in the City of London, was born 1817. In early life he dropped his surname and assumed the maiden name of his mother. After serving several London curacies he received from Bishop Blomfield the living of St. Peter's, Hammersmith. This he resigned in 1860 for the benefice of Hayton in Yorkshire. In Jan., 1876, he became Vicar of Whetstone, near Finchley. He obtained the degree of B.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1868 as a member of Queen's College. Mr. Arundell wrote the 'Life and Death of the Rev. Montague Batty' 1858, and 'Historical Reminiscences of the City of London and its Livery Companies.' Died 5 Nov., 1880.

ASHWELL, Arthur Rawson, M.A., Canon of Chichester, son of a gentleman engaged in commercial pursuits in London, was born 1825. He entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1843, and was elected to a foundation scholarship at Caius College in 1846. He graduated B.A. (15th wrangler) in 1846, and was ordained in 1848, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the curacy of Speldhurst. The next year he returned to Cambridge, where he was curate of St. Mary the Less for a short time. In 1851 he began the work with which his name was so long associated, that of training teachers for elementary education. He was vice-principal of St. Mark's under the Rev. Derwent Coleridge in 1851-2, from whence he was chosen the first principal of the Training College for the diocese of Oxford at Culham, and worked there for the next ten years with great vigour. He resigned in 1862 and came to London, where for two years he was minister of a proprietary chapel in Hanover Square. His style of preaching at that time was too hard and dogmatic to be popular in a congregation of pew-renters, and in 1865 he returned to the work of education. On the Rev. Derwent Coleridge retiring from St. Mark's, he was a candidate for the principalship, but was defeated by one vote, the successful candidate being the Rev. J. G. Cromwell, whom he succeeded as Principal of Durham Training College. In 1870 he accepted the offer of a residentiary canonry at Chichester. He also became principal of Chichester Theological College, and was successively rector of St. Martin's and St. Andrew's in that city. Canon Ashwell was a vigorous and able writer and published several lectures and sermons. He was the editor of the *Literary Churchman*, afterwards of the *Church of England Quarterly*, and of the first volume of the 'Life of Bishop Wilberforce' (1880). Died at Chichester 23 Oct., 1879.

AUBER, Daniel François Esprit, musical composer, the son of a Paris printseller, was born at Caen, in Normandy, 29 Jan., 1782. At a very early age he acquired a great facility in drawing and music, and played with considerable execution on the piano and violin. Having no taste for business, his father consented to his becoming a composer for the stage; and in 1813 he produced his first opera, 'Le Séjour Militaire,' which proved a failure. In 1819 his second work, 'Le Testament et les Billets-doux,' made its appearance, with but little better success. 'La Bergère Châtelaine,' and 'Emma' (1821), were more favourably received. 'Leicester' (1822), 'La Neige' (1823), 'Le Concert à la Cour,' and 'Léocadie' (1824), 'Le Maçon,' and 'Fiorella' (1826), fully established his reputation. It was, however, 'La Muette de Portici,' known under the name of 'Masaniello,' that accomplished his renown. 'La Fiancée' (1829) and 'Fra Diavolo' (1830) made his position secure, and he afterwards produced many popular operas such as 'Le Domino Noir,' 'Zanetta,' and 'Les Diamants de la Couronne.' Auber, who was decidedly one of the great musical geniuses of his age, was made a member of the Institute, in the section of the Fine Arts, in April, 1829, and was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour 1847, and Grand Officer, 1861. He composed a musical piece for the opening of the great International Exhibition of 1862. This illustrious composer died in Paris 12 May, 1871, after having undergone the fatigues of the siege and the terrors of a part of the insurrection of the Commune. His obsequies were celebrated with great pomp on 15 July following. A monument to his memory was erected by public subscription in the cemetery of Montmartre.

AUERBACH, Berthold, German novelist and

poet, was born of Jewish parents, at Nordsteten, in the Black Forest at Würtemberg, 28 Feb., 1812. He commenced his studies in Jewish theology at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the gymnasium at Stuttgart in 1832. From that period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich and Heidelberg, but soon abandoned Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, 'The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature,' was published in 1836. His 'Poet and Merchant' appeared in 1837, and 'Spinoza' in 1839; and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. The reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his 'Educated Citizens, a Book for the Thinking Middle Classes,' published in 1842, and the 'Village Tales from the Black Forest,' in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter having been translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems, inserted in the novel, 'The Professor's Wife,' 1848, was afterwards included in a new edition of the 'Village Tales,' and subsequently dramatised by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845-6 Auerbach prepared and published an almanack under the title of 'The Godfather,' after the manner of Franklin's 'Poor Richard's Almanack.' From 1845 he resided principally at Weimar, Leipsic, Breslau, and Dresden. A new work by him, a novel entitled, 'Das Landhaus am Rhein,' appeared in 1869. It met with extraordinary success in Germany, and was translated into English under the title of 'The Country House on the Rhine,' 1870. The war between France and Germany produced, in 1871, a contribution from Auerbach, who, under the title of 'Wieder unser; Gedenkblätter zur Geschichte dieser Tage,' gave a well-written summary of the current opinions and of the different circumstances which marked the commencement of the war and its continuance. His novel 'Walfried: eine vaterländische Familiengeschichte,' appeared in 1874; and 'Brigitta' in 1880. Auerbach died at Cannes 8 Feb., 1882.

AUERSPERG, ANTON ALEXANDER, COUNT, an Austrian politician and poet, popularly known as *Anastasius Grün*, his *nom de guerre*, was born of an ancient family at Laybach in Carniola, 11 April, 1806. He pursued his studies in his father's house and in several educational establishments at Vienna. Early in life he became prominent in the Liberal party of Austria, was a member of the Frankfort preliminary Parliament and of the National Assembly in the same city (1848), and he acted a conspicuous part in the Diet of Carniola from 1861 to 1867, after which date his ultra-German tendencies made his position in that assembly so unpleasant that he procured his election to the Diet of Styria. In 1861 Count Auersperg became a life-member of the Austrian House of Peers, and in 1863 the Emperor conferred upon him the dignity of Privy Councillor. He was, however, a man whose principles were too advanced to suit the Conservative autocratic ideas of the Austrian Court, and though respected he was never a favourite there. Count Auersperg holds a high rank among the lyrical and epic poets of Germany, especially excelling as a humorist and a political satirist. Among his most admired works are, 'Blätter der Liebe,' 1830; 'Der letzte Ritter,' 1830; 'Spaziergänge eines Wiener Poeten, 1831; 'Schutt,' 1835; 'Gedichte,' 1837; and 'Volkslieder aus Krain,' 1850. Died at Gratz 12 Sept., 1876.

AURELLE DE PALADINES, LOUIS JEAN BAPTISTE D', French general, born at Malezieux (Loire) 9 Jan., 1804. In 1855 he was engaged in the Crimean war, and, leaving France a General of Brigade, he soon won his promotion to the rank of General of Division, in which capacity he commanded one of the best bodies of infantry engaged at the siege of Sebastopol. After his return to France he was, for several years, in command of the military division of Marseilles; and when the Italian war broke out, in 1859, his care and assiduity in this locality contributed in no small degree to the regular dispatch of the numerous parties and trains which were sent to Genoa and the Italian peninsula. At a later period he held a command in the east of France, and, in recompense of his long services, he received, on the occasion of his being placed on the retired list, in 1869, the Grand-Cross of the Legion of Honour. On the declaration of war with Prussia the General offered his services to the Government, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire, he gave a rude check to the Germans on 10 Nov., 1870, when he attacked and defeated General von der Tann near Orleans, and re-occupied that city. On the 5th of December, however, a portion of his army was defeated, with heavy loss, by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and a series of battles ensued along the Loire, resulting in the retreat of the French. The consequence was that on 8 Dec. the Government at Tours issued a decree removing General d'Aurelle to the command of the Camp of Instruction at Cherbourg, and appointing General Bourbaki to the chief command of the First Army of the North. After the conclusion of peace General d'Aurelle was nominated (4 March, 1871) Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Seine. He was likewise elected a member of the National Assembly. General d'Aurelle de Paladines published an account of his military operations under the title of 'La Première Armée de la Loire,' 1872. In 1874, having attained the age of 70 years, which is the limit of active service in the French Army, he resigned the command of the 14th Army Corps, at Bordeaux, to which he had been appointed in July, 1871. He was elected a senator for life in 1875, and acted with the monarchical majority. Died at Versailles 17 Dec., 1877.

B.

BABBAGE, CHARLES, F.R.S., mathematician, born at Teignmouth 26 Dec., 1792, was the son of Mr. Benjamin Babbage, who became a partner in the London banking-house of Messrs. Praed, Mackworth, and Babbage. Charles Babbage was educated first at the Totnes Grammar School, then by a private teacher, the Rev. Stephen Freeman, of Forty Hill, Enfield, and at Trinity College, and later at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, M.A. in 1817. At the university he was intimately associated with Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Herschel, and Mr. (afterwards

Dean) Peacock in mathematical studies. Working together, they translated and edited a treatise by Lacroix on the Differential Calculus, with notes and appendix, to which Mr. Babbage contributed an essay on the solution of functional equations. In 1828 Mr. Babbage was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics at Cambridge, and he held that chair for eleven years. He soon afterwards produced his Tables of Logarithms from 1 to 108,000, a most laborious work, made so useful and convenient for calculators that it was immediately put into use. These tables were employed in the English and Irish trigonometrical surveys, and were republished in many editions, not only here but in foreign countries. Meantime Mr. Babbage had conceived the notion, which had indeed been thought of by Pascal and other French geometricians, that certain arithmetical operations could be performed by mechanism. He first broached his ideas on the subject of his 'Calculating Machine,' or 'Difference Engine,' in 1822. The Government of the day at first patronised the invention, but ultimately took alarm at the prospect of the enormous expense involved in its completion, and withdrew their support. The machine, upon which Mr. Babbage had, out of his small fortune, already spent some thousands of pounds, was presented, together with drawings illustrative of its operation, to King's College, London, in 1843. Mr. Babbage published, in 1832, his interesting treatise on the 'Economy of Machinery and Manufactures.' Four years later he wrote the 'Ninth Bridgewater Treatise,' in which he showed how mathematics, as well as the physical sciences, may afford proof of the Divine design in creation. Among his numerous other works are an essay on the 'Decline of Science,' and an autobiographical memoir called 'Passages in the Life of a Philosopher.' Mr. Babbage was one of the founders of the British Association and of the Astronomical Society. He died in Dorset square, London, 18 Oct., 1871.

BACK, Sir GEORGE, F.R.S., D.C.L., a British Admiral and Arctic navigator, born at Stockport 1796; having entered the navy in 1808, was made prisoner and sent to France in 1809, where he remained five years. On regaining his liberty he joined the fleet at Flushing, and was afterwards employed on the Halifax station. He passed his examination in 1817, joined H.M.S. "Bulwark," and in 1818 volunteered for, and was appointed to, the "Trent," hired brig, Lieut.-Commander John Franklin. Having accompanied Captain David Buchan on a voyage of discovery to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, lat. 80° 36' N., he was, early in 1819, selected to attend Lieut.-Commander Franklin in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River, and along the coast eastward. In this bold and hazardous undertaking, in the prosecution of which the adventurers performed their journey, a distance of 1104 miles, from Fort Enterprise to Fort Chippewyan and back (chiefly in canoes and on foot, their supplies being exhausted) in the depth of winter, with a temperature of 57° below zero, Mr. Back displayed that perseverance and indifference to fatigue and danger which marked his career as an Arctic traveller, and Franklin attributed the safety of the expedition to his personal exertions. Having, in 1821, been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and having served in H.M.S. "Superb," in the West Indies, he, in 1825, accompanied Captain Franklin on another expedition to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Beechy and Parry in their attempts to discover, from opposite quarters, a North-west Passage. The particulars of this remarkable mission are fully detailed in Captain Franklin's 'Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825-7.' Lieut. Back extended his researches to latitude 70° 24' N., longitude 149° 37' W., and was again instrumental in saving the party. He was promoted, in 1825, to the rank of Commander; and when Captain Franklin, on the return of the expedition, set out in advance with five of his party, from Great Bear Lake, Back was left at Fort Franklin in charge of the remaining officers and men, the boats, collections of natural history, rough notes, and astronomical and meteorological observations; with instructions to proceed, on the breaking up of the ice, to York Factory, and thence to England, which he reached in 1827. From that time Captain Back remained unemployed until 1833, when, having volunteered, he was appointed to conduct an expedition fitted out for the purpose of instituting a search for Sir John Ross, who had left England, in 1829, on a voyage to the Polar Seas. Captain Back published an account of this expedition, entitled a 'Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish or Back River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-5.' On his return to England in 1835, Captain Back obtained post rank, by "order in council," and in 1836 was appointed to the "Terror," in which he sailed soon afterwards for Papa-Westray, one of the Orkney islands, in command of a new Arctic expedition fitted out with every appliance that seemed likely to ensure success. Captain Back published an account of this voyage, 'Narrative of the Expedition in H.M.S. "Terror," undertaken with a View to Geographical Discovery on the Arctic Shores, in 1836-7.' From that period, with the exception of a temporary appointment under the Treasury, to examine and report upon the condition of Holyhead harbour, Captain Back remained upon half-pay. In 1837 the Geographical Society conferred upon him both its medals. He received the honour of knighthood in 1839, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, together with a service of plate from the subscribers to the Arctic Land Expedition. Sir G. Back attained flag rank in 1857, and that of Admiral in 1867. Died 5 June, 1878.

BAER, KARL ERNST VON, a Russian naturalist, born at Piep, in Esthland (Esthonia), 28 Feb. (N.S.) 1792. At eighteen years of age he entered on a four years' course, terminating with the doctorate of medicine, in the Russo-German University of Dorpat. Afterwards he pursued his medical studies for a year at Vienna and then studied at Würzburg, under Döllinger, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in that university. In 1817 he became Prosector in human anatomy at Königsberg, where he remained eleven years, appointed Professor of Zoology and Director of the Zoological Museum in addition to his post as Prosector. He made in 1827 his famous discovery of the ovarian ovum of mammals, which formed the subject of a communication to the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg in that year, and for which in 1831 he received the prize medal of the Paris Academy. In 1834 he settled in St. Petersburg, where he was made a member of the

Academy. He was also a Knight of the Prussian order *pour le Mérite*, and a member of the chief scientific academies and societies of Europe. Among his works are, 'Epistola de ovi mammalium et hominis genesi,' Leipzig, 1827; 'Ueber die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Thiere: Beobachtung und Reflexionen,' Königsberg, 2 vols., 1828-37; 'Untersuchungen über die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Fische,' Leipzig, 1835; 'Ueber doppelleibige Misgeburten,' St. Petersburg, 1845; and a highly instructive Autobiography. Died at Dorpat 28 Nov., 1876.

BAGEHOT, WALTER, political economist and journalist, born at Langport, Somersetshire, 3 Feb., 1826, was educated at University College, London, of which he became a Fellow. He graduated M.A. in the London University. Early in life, under the care of his father, Mr. Thomas Watson Bagehot, a banker, he became intimately acquainted with banking business, and was led to devote special attention to commercial and financial subjects. His marriage to a daughter of Mr. James Wilson, for some time Indian Finance Minister and founder of the *Economist*, brought him into close connection with the management of that paper. On the death of his father-in-law, he became proprietor and editor, and in his hands the paper was conducted with very great ability and success. Mr. Bagehot contributed a number of valuable articles to the *National* and *Fortnightly Reviews*; and he was the author of three independent works, 'The English Constitution,' 'Physics and Politics,' 1872, and 'Lombard Street,' 4th edition, 1873, all of which had a wide circulation. Mr. Bagehot made two unsuccessful attempts to get into Parliament. He was for some time Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London. Died at Langport 24 March, 1877. A collection of his writings, under the title of 'Literary Studies,' with a prefatory memoir by Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, appeared in two vols. 1879.

BAINES, THOMAS, topographer, born about 1806, was third son of Mr. Edward Baines, who represented Leeds in several Parliaments, and brother of Sir Edward Baines, who also represented the same town in the Legislature. Mr. Thomas Baines was the editor of the *Liverpool Times*, one of the old papers which expired under the pressure of the cheap dailies. He was the author of 'History of Liverpool,' 'Lancashire and Cheshire; Past and Present,' and 'Yorkshire; Past and Present.' In 1858 Mr. Baines was appointed agent at the Liverpool office in London, and this position he held to the time of his death, which took place at Seaforth Hall, the residence of his daughter, 31 Oct., 1881.

BALFE, MICHAEL WILLIAM, musical composer, born in Dublin 15 May, 1808. His earliest musical studies were as a violinist, in which capacity he performed at London concerts as a juvenile solo-player, as "Master Balfe." He also studied singing under C. E. Horn, and after some attempts on the stage he went to Italy, where he pursued his studies as a vocalist and made his earliest essays in dramatic composition. Subsequently he appeared as a singer at the Italian Opera at Paris under the name of Signor Balfi. On his return to London, in 1835, he sang at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts, and also appeared at Drury Lane in the 'Siege of Rochelle,' one of his earliest operas, 'The Jewess,' and other pieces. His 'Maid of Artois' was written for Malibran, and the great *cantatrice* gained in it one of her chief successes. In 1839 he became the lessee of the English Opera House, but the enterprise was unsuccessful, and he abandoned it for the more congenial and profitable work of composition. Within the next few years he produced in rapid succession 'Joan of Arc,' 'The Bohemian Girl' (his most popular opera; reproduced on the French, German, and Italian stage), 'Rose of Castille,' 'Catharine Grey,' 'The Enchantress,' 'The Maid of Honour,' 'Satanella,' 'The Daughter of St. Mark,' 'The Bondman,' 'The Puritan's Daughter,' 'The Sicilian Bride,' 'Blanche de Nevers,' and other operas of less note. Balfe died at his residence near Hertford 20 Oct., 1870. His daughter, Victoria Balfe, born 1837, after a most successful *début*, in the London season of 1857, sang with great success in that and the two following years, in England, in Italy, and at St. Petersburg. This lady was married to Sir John Crampton in 1860. A divorce was obtained in 1863, and soon afterwards she was married to the Duke de Frias, grandee of Spain. She died 22 Jan., 1871, at Madrid.

BAMFORD, SAMUEL, a political writer, born at Middleton, Lancashire, in Feb., 1788. His career was a remarkable one. He was successively a weaver, warehouseman, sailor, public secretary, bookseller, newspaper correspondent, and Government clerk, and was several times a political prisoner. His two chief works, 'Passages in the Life of a Radical,' and 'Early Days,' give a detailed account of his connection with the political movements in Lancashire which brought him into notoriety. He also wrote several poems of considerable merit. Died at Harpurhey, near Manchester, 13 April, 1872.

BARKER, THOMAS JONES, painter, was the eldest son of Thomas Barker, of Bath, painter of the celebrated picture of 'The Woodman.' He was born at Bath 1815, went to Paris in 1835 to study his profession, and then became a pupil of Horace Vernet, in whose studio he remained for many years. During his residence in Paris Mr. Barker frequently exhibited at the Salon, and received three gold medals. He painted several pictures for Louis Philippe, the chief one being 'The Death of Louis XIV.,' which was destroyed during the Revolution of 1848. In 1840 he painted 'The Bride of Death' for the Princess Marie, youngest daughter of Louis Philippe, for which he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Barker was better known in England as a portrait painter and a painter of military subjects. Among his works may be mentioned 'The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher,' 'The Allied Generals before Sebastopol,' 'The Relief of Lucknow,' 'General Williams leaving Kars,' 'Napoleon after the Battle of Bassano, or the Lesson of Humanity,' 'Wellington crossing the Pyrenees,' 'Lord Nelson receiving the Swords of the Spanish Officers on board the San Joseph,' and 'The Surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan,' all of which were exhibited and engraved. Among other works of the artist of a different kind, which were also published, were 'The Noble Army of Martyrs,' 'The Intellect and Valour of Great Britain,' and 'The Secret of England's Greatness.' The last of his engraved works was one of 'The Death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., at Carisbrooke.' Mr. Barker was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and one of the last of his pictures which

he sent there was 'The Return through the Valley of Death,' representing Lord George Paget with his companions of the 11th Hussars and the 4th Light Dragoons returning to the English lines after the memorable charge of the Light Brigade. Many of the most distinguished men of their time gave sittings to Mr. Barker, among them the late Earl of Beaconsfield. Mr. Barker died 27 March, 1882.

BARRY, EDWARD MIDDLETON, R.A., architect, third son of Sir Charles Barry, was born 1830. He was educated at King's College School, London, and studied architecture under Professor Donaldson at University College, London, in the office of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and afterwards under his father, whom he succeeded as architect of the Houses of Parliament in 1860, and in that capacity completed the building. Mr. Barry was the architect of Covent Garden Theatre, which was built from his designs in 1857 in the short space of eight months. He carried out numerous architectural works, including the Opera House at Malta; the Charing Cross Hotel, and the Eleanor Cross in front of it; the great hotels at Cannon Street, and the Star and Garter, Richmond; the Floral Hall, Covent Garden; the Grammar School at Leeds; the Birmingham and Midland Institute; and the completion of Halifax Town Hall, which was left unfinished by Sir Charles Barry. In 1867 Mr. Barry submitted designs in competition for the new National Gallery, and his design was deemed the best by the judges. In the same year he also competed for the new Law Courts, and was again successful; as the judges selected his design and that of Mr. G. E. Street as the two best of those submitted to them, and recommended the joint appointment of these two architects. Mr. Disraeli's Government, however, did not comply with this recommendation, but appointed Mr. Barry to the National Gallery and Mr. Street to the Law Courts. Mr. Barry was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and filled the office of Vice-President; he was an honorary member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and an honorary member of the Society of Architecture at Amsterdam, and other societies. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and made a Royal Academician in 1870. Mr. Barry became Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy 16 May, 1873, and Treasurer in 1874. He died suddenly of apoplexy while sitting with his colleagues at the council-table at Burlington House 27 Jan., 1880.

BARYE, ANTOINE LOUIS, a French sculptor, born in Paris 24 Sept., 1795. At the age of 13 he was placed in the studio of Fourier, an engraver, but subsequently he became the pupil respectively of Bosio and Gros, sculptors, and also was admitted a student of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. In 1827 he sent his first work to the Salon, and continued for many years to exhibit there. Barye was distinguished for his sculptures of animals, and among these may be mentioned the lions that decorated the entrance of the Tuileries, a 'Tiger devouring a Crocodile,' 'Fighting Bears,' 'A Lion and a Boa-Constrictor,' 'Jaguar devouring a Hare.' The latter was contributed to the Paris International Exhibition of 1855, and for it he obtained the *grande médaille d'honneur*, the only one awarded for Art bronzes. Among his principal statues may be placed his groups of 'Theseus contending with the Minotaur,' and 'Angelica and Roger on the Hippogriff.' From 1848 to 1854 M. Barye occupied the post of keeper of the plaster casts and moulds at the Louvre. In 1850 he was appointed to superintend the course of drawing relating to natural history at Versailles, and in 1854 to a similar post in the Paris Museum. Died in Paris 26 June, 1875.

BAYLEY, JAMES ROOSEVELT, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, was born in the city of New York 23 Aug., 1814. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, where he was for some time a tutor. After entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he officiated for some time as the pastor of a congregation at Harlem, on New York Island, and of another at Hagerstown, Maryland. Subsequently, however, he joined the Roman Catholic communion, and repairing to France he made his ecclesiastical studies, preparatory to the priesthood, at the old St. Sulpice, in Paris. Returning to the United States, he was ordained priest by Bishop Hughes 2 March, 1842. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Vice-President of St. John's College, Fordham, and at a later period its President. When St. John's College was transferred to the Jesuit Fathers, the Rev. Mr. Bayley was appointed secretary to the diocese of New York, a position he held from 1846 till 1853, when, at the recommendation of Archbishop Hughes and his suffragan, Pope Pius IX. named him first Bishop of the new See of Newark, New Jersey. He was consecrated in the cathedral of New York, by Archbishop (afterwards Cardinal) Badini, 30 Oct., 1853. While Father Bayley was secretary of the diocese of New York, he found time to write his 'Sketch of the History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York,' revised edition, 1869, and his 'Life of Simon Gabriel Bruté,' first Bishop of Vincennes, Indiana. He was also the author of a volume of 'Pastorals for the People.' On 30 July, 1872, he was appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore, in succession to Archbishop Spalding. Died 3 Oct., 1877.

BEACONSFIELD, BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF, K.G., an illustrious English statesman, born in London 21 Dec., 1804, was the second son of Isaac D'Israeli, of Bradenham, Bucks, the author of the 'Curiosities of Literature,' by his wife Maria, daughter of George (or Joshua) Basevi. He was initiated into the covenant of Abraham, and during his earlier years was brought up in the Jewish faith; but in 1817 he was baptized in the church of St. Andrew, Holborn, according to the rites of the Established Church. His education he received in private schools. In 1821 he was articled to a solicitor in the city, and in 1824 he was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn; but the law was not to his liking, and he abandoned it for the more fascinating pursuits of literature. In 1826 the first volume of his clever book, 'Vivian Grey,' appeared, gaining for its author the ear of the novel-reading public, and attracting the attention of society. In the following year he made a classical tour in Italy and Greece; and in 1830 a religious pilgrimage to Syria and the Holy Land, where he found or fed the Oriental fancies which inspired his fantastic romance entitled 'The Wondrous Tale of Alroy' (1833). Previously to this, in 1828, he had published 'The Voyage of Captain Popanilla,' a gay and good-humoured, but flimsy satire, which met with little success. In 1831 he came back to England to find the country in the vortex of the

Reform agitation. With the old landmarks being swept away before the rising flood of democratic feeling, with his ambition catching fire at the prevailing excitement, one has only to read 'Coningsby' to conceive the eagerness with which he panted to make his way into the arena. He set himself, with characteristic determination, to enter public life. Few men, starting from nothing to win everything, met with more discouragement at the outset. His first attempt was on the Buckinghamshire borough of High Wycombe, and the names of his sponsors are vouchers sufficient for the principles on which he stood. Joseph Hume and Daniel O'Connell promised and vowed on his behalf; yet the Whig held his ground against the Radical, and the name and interest of the Hon. Charles Grey carried the election against Disraeli. Sent back to private life during the eventful year of the Reform Bill, he occupied his leisure and energy in the production of 'Contarini Fleming, a Psychological Autobiography,' pronounced by Heine to be "one of the most original works ever written." It was followed speedily by 'The Young Duke,' 'Alroy,' and 'What is He?' an answer to a question asked half-contemptuously in political clubs, and in which, appearing as a political pamphleteer, he gave evidence of those powers of sarcasm which did him and his party such service afterwards. Next his versatile talents turned themselves to poetry, and the 'Revolutionary Epick' (1834, republished in 1864) was perhaps the only failure he never tried to redeem. In 1836 he reappeared on the hustings at High Wycombe with no better fortune than before, and in the following year, standing for Taunton as a Conservative, he was defeated by Mr. Labouchere. When he alluded later to the easy politics of his early years, he dismissed them lightly as the wild oats of his political life. Yet, as is pointed out by the *Times*, Mr. Disraeli all along enunciated ideas of his own as to the natural alliance of Toryism with democratic progress. In his 'Vindication of the English Constitution,' published in 1835, he struck the key-note to the explanations he afterwards consistently offered of all his apparent inconsistencies. In that *brochure* he boldly averred that since 1831 the political powers of the Tories had only "been maintained by a series of democratic measures of the greatest importance and most comprehensive character." Compelled to accept a Reform Bill, they insisted forthwith upon widely extending its operation. They rescued the freemen of England from threatened political annihilation, and they organised societies throughout the country for the general promotion of registration, "three great democratic movements quite in keeping with the original and genuine character of Toryism." But, as the leading journal proceeds to observe, however his ingenuity might contrive to reconcile the apprehensions of Toryism with the encroachments of democracy, he was sufficiently consistent through life in his dislike and denunciations of the Whig oligarchy. In the 'Letters of Runnymede,' contributed to the *Times*, and republished in 1836, with a dedication to Sir Robert Peel, he passed the leaders of the Whig party in fierce and unflattering review. Towards the close of 1836 he published a love-story, 'Henrietta Temple,' and in the spring of 1837 appeared 'Venetia,' a novel, in which he portrayed the characters and appearance of Byron and Shelley. It was in 1837 that he took his seat in the House of Commons as one of the Conservative members for Maidstone. Instead of studying to conciliate prejudice, he set himself to provoke and defy it. It was in the debate on the Irish election petitions that the member for Maidstone rose to break down in his famous maiden speech. He followed O'Connell, his former patron, now his bitter personal enemy. Disraeli had gone out of his way at Taunton to make an attack on the Irish agitator in an election speech. The latter had retorted with that bitter surmise as to his assailant's descent from the impenitent thief, and for once Disraeli's usually impassive nature had been stung into madness. Disraeli had vowed vengeance "when they should meet at Philippi," and now the meeting had come and he had his opportunity. When O'Connell resumed his seat it was the new member who caught the Speaker's eye. In spite of the habitual consideration of the House for a novice, the orator's style and manner were irresistible. Smiles broke into laughter, and at last the oration came to a permanent standstill amid shouts of merriment. However, the peroration of that maiden failure was the most remarkable of the many telling perorations delivered by the speaker, for it contained the secret as well as the promise of his long series of triumphs: "I am not at all surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. Aye, sir, and though I sit down now, the time will come when you will hear me." To say this, not so much in the petulance of temper, as with the calm earnestness of conviction, at a moment when most men would have been crushed hopelessly under the load of ridicule and stung beyond power of reflection by the disappointment of cherished hopes, gave evidence of unexampled strength of will and presence of mind, and of the overwhelming self-confidence it went so far to justify. During the next few years Mr. Disraeli spoke at intervals, and was listened to with growing attention, as he learnt to tone down his style and gestures in deference to the sentiment of his critics. In 1839 he published his five-act tragedy, the 'Count Alarcos,' founded on an old Spanish ballad. In this year also he married Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Evans, of Brancefort Park, Devon, and widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis, who had been his colleague in the representation of Maidstone. To the fortune she brought him, and the influence she exercised over his character and career, Mr. Disraeli was in no small measure indebted for his brilliant success. In 1841 he was elected for Shrewsbury. At this period he kept himself before the public rather as a writer than as a speaker. It was then that he wrote some of his most successful fictions, till at last in 'Coningsby,' a political novel of the day, he embodied the doctrines of a new school of political thought. The attacks which Disraeli, as a member of the 'Young England' party, made on Sir Robert Peel, began in 1844, the year in which his most successful novel, 'Coningsby, or the New Generation,' made its appearance. That work was followed by 'Sibyl, or the Two Nations' (1845), 'Ixion in Heaven,' with other tales (1847), and 'Tancred, or the New Crusade' (1847). The severe and effective philippics directed by Mr. Disraeli against Sir Robert Peel on account of the alleged treachery of that statesman to his party in the adoption of his Free Trade policy are among the most remarkable speeches to be found in the

annals of our Legislature. In 1847 Mr. Disraeli obtained the seat for Buckinghamshire, which he retained until his elevation to the peerage. After the death of Lord George Bentinck in 1848, he not only succeeded him as chieftain of their own small section of political enthusiasts, but was recognised as leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons during Lord John Russell's first Administration. Thus he steadily advanced in influence, all the more by abandoning some of his crochets and fitting in with the general policy of the Conservatives until 1852, when he first held office as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's short-lived Cabinet, and became leader of the House of Commons. At this period he added to the number of his literary productions by the publication of a biography of his father, Isaac D'Israeli (1849), and an admirable 'Political Biography of Lord George Bentinck' (1852). Mr. Disraeli exhibited great ingenuity as a financier, but his second budget in 1853 proving unacceptable to the House, the Ministry were outvoted and resigned office. Mr. Disraeli resumed the leadership of the Opposition in the Lower House, and when in 1858 Lord Derby formed his second administration, he was again intrusted with the seals of the Exchequer. In March, 1859, he introduced a measure of Parliamentary Reform. He advocated a £10 franchise for the counties, and proposed to introduce in the boroughs certain "fancy franchises," as they were termed. The Derby ministry were defeated on the second reading of this Bill by a majority of 39, whereupon they resigned and the Liberals came into power, which they retained for seven years. During that period Mr. Disraeli led the minority in the Lower House with marked ability, his reputation as a brilliant debater being enhanced by his frequent encounters with Mr. Gladstone. When at last Lord Derby regained power in July, 1866, Mr. Disraeli returned to his old post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was chiefly he who induced the Conservative party to pass the Reform Bill of 1867, which virtually gave us household suffrage in boroughs. On the resignation of Lord Derby in Feb., 1868, he was appointed Prime Minister of England, which office he resigned at the end of the year. The honours offered to the retiring Minister on this occasion were accepted for his wife, and Mrs. Disraeli was raised to the peerage by the style of Viscountess Beaconsfield. (She died 15 Dec., 1872, aged 83.) While out of office he devoted his leisure to the composition of another novel, 'Lothair' (1870). When the Liberal Government were defeated on the Irish University Bill by a majority of 3 (12 March, 1873), Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation, and the Queen, having accepted it, sent for Mr. Disraeli, who however declined to take office in the circumstances, alleging that he had had some personal experience of government by minority, and that it had convinced him "that such an experiment weakened authority and destroyed public confidence." Mr. Gladstone accordingly reconstructed his Cabinet, and remained in office till the beginning of the following year, when most unexpectedly, after Parliament had been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business, he resolved on an appeal to the nation, tendering to the electors a bribe in the shape of a promised remission of the income-tax. The answer of the country was unmistakable. The returns of the general election

—the first which occurred under the system of ballot—were completed on 27 Feb., 1874, and showed a total of 351 Conservatives and 302 Liberals, inclusive of the Home Rulers, whose allegiance to the Liberal cause was by no means to be relied on. Mr. Gladstone at once resigned, and Mr. Disraeli, succeeding him in the Premiership, formed his Cabinet early in March. Mr. Disraeli was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow 19 Nov., 1873, and re-elected to that office in Nov., 1874. He was elevated to the peerage by the title of Earl of Beaconsfield 16 Aug., 1876. Together with the office of First Lord of the Treasury, he held that of Lord President of the Council from Aug., 1876, till Feb., 1878. His policy, which was severely criticised at the time, with regard to the Eastern Question, resulted in the assembling of the Congress of Berlin, at which the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury assisted as the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain. It is interesting to know that Lord Beaconsfield went to Berlin at the earnest solicitation of Lord Salisbury, who felt that the Prime Minister, "speaking, as he alone was able to do, with the full mandate of the English people, would produce an effect on the negotiations and the action of the Powers such as no other man could have produced." The Congress held its final sitting on 13 July, 1878, when the Treaty of Berlin was signed by all the plenipotentiaries. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, on returning to London on the 16th, were met with a most enthusiastic reception at Charing Cross, and were enabled to announce that they had brought back "peace with honour." On 22 July Lord Beaconsfield was invested by the Queen with the Order of the Garter. The policy of the Government which brought about the Treaty of Berlin, the signing of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, and the occupation of Cyprus, led to much discussion in Parliament. The Marquis of Hartington moved in the House of Commons a resolution directed against that policy, and after a debate of four nights the action of the Government was supported by the overwhelming majority of 143, there being 195 votes for the resolution, and 338 against it (2 Aug., 1878). The day after this decisive political victory had been achieved, the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were presented with the freedom of the City of London, and subsequently entertained at a grand banquet at the Mansion House. The Conservative prospects seemed satisfactory in the beginning of 1880, as the Parliamentary strength of the party was unbroken, and few persons had any suspicion of the surprise that was being prepared by the constituencies in answer to the appeal to them in the spring of that year. When the returns for all the constituencies were completed, it was computed that the new Parliament would number 349 Liberals, 243 Conservatives, and 60 Home Rulers. Lord Beaconsfield thereupon resigned, and was succeeded by his old rival and bitter opponent, Mr. Gladstone. His lordship carried into his retirement the respect and admiration of the most honourable of his opponents, and few statesmen ever deserved more generous consideration at the hands of their opponents, since he never embarrassed them by the shadow of factious opposition when he felt the dignity or interests of the country to be at stake. In his retirement he produced his last work of fiction, 'Endymion' (1880). He died at his house

in Curzon Street, London, 19 April, 1881, and was buried on the 26th in the churchyard of Hughenden, Buckinghamshire. The funeral was attended by a very considerable gathering of distinguished personages, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold. "Few men's political character (the *Times* remarks) has been more harshly attacked, and few statesmen ever addressed their protestations of patriotism and principle to more distrustful ears. If we grant some justice in the common sentiment, we must recollect that there is much extenuation for the relaxation of political morality when authority was so often detached from responsibility. What power he exercised was during the greater part of his career in Opposition, and then it was chiefly critical or obstructive. While on the Treasury benches he had long to accept his impulse from Liberal opponents, or conciliate the opposition of extreme Radicals. At length a time arrived when he could actually direct the national policy. With a powerful Parliamentary majority, and the absolute confidence of his Sovereign, he may be almost said to have swayed for a time the councils of Europe. It is by his use of that ascendency that posterity will chiefly judge him. Undoubtedly since then he has held a very different place in the public estimation. In his last ministry the world recognised a resolute and consistent fulfilment of purposes deliberately formed and matured. It may be said of him, inverting the words of Tacitus, *Omnium consensu incapax imperii nisi imperâsset*. Whatever may be the estimate of his public policy, in his personal career he has left an example of successful industry and determination that should encourage every one who looks to work and progress as the rule and end of life. He has left his mark and set his name on great public measures, and now that he has gone and they have passed into history, we can judge more charitably of motives to which his enemies frequently did grave injustice. We repeat again, what we said before, that often, where we believe him to have been mistaken and ill-advised, often when he changed his ground with a celerity unusual even in these days of rapid conversions, a subtle power of self-deception was at work that kept his acts and conscience in honest harmony. This remark applies to his long and arduous labours as an English party-leader, by which he gradually converted a dismayed and disorganised mob into a successful army. His foreign policy needs no such excuse. That policy was a consistent effort directed towards definite ends, and having for its object the maintenance and augmentation of the Empire, avoiding even the appearance of weakness, and deliberately preferring the risk of war to making even trivial concessions if they could be represented as involving national humiliation."

BEALES, EDMOND, political agitator, son of Mr. Samuel Pickering Beales, of Newnham, Cambridge, was born 3 July, 1803, and educated at Bury St. Edmunds and at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1825; M.A. 1828). He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1830, and practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer; and was revising barrister for Middlesex from 1862 to 1866. He unsuccessfully contested the Tower Hamlets in 1868, was President of the Reform League from 1865 to 1869, and in September, 1870, he was appointed County Court Judge of Circuit 35. Mr. Beales was the author of several pamphlets on Parliamentary reform, and was a member of the Emancipation Society during the American Civil War, of the Jamaica Committee under Mr. John Stuart Mill, and of the Garibaldi Committee. In the last-named capacity he signalised himself by defending the right of the people to meet on Primrose-hill. His name, however, is best remembered in connection with the League, which, on the rejection of the Reform Bill of 1866, began to agitate in its favour, and which organised the famous meeting in Hyde Park. Died at Osborne house, Bolton Gardens, London, 26 June, 1881.

BECHER, ELIZA, LADY, known in early life as Miss O'Neill, was the most eminent actress of her time. She was born in Ireland about 1791. Her father, Mr. John O'Neill, was manager of a strolling company, and her mother was a Miss Featherstone. To the latter's care the future tragedian was chiefly indebted for her education. Miss O'Neill's first appearance, as Duke of York, in 'Richard III.,' gave promise of her future success. As she grew, her fame grew with her. Long admired in the provinces and capital of Ireland, she was engaged for the London stage by John Kemble. Her first appearance before a London audience was as Juliet on 6 Oct., 1812. Her success was beyond expectation, and led to a career of great brilliancy. In characters such as Juliet, Isabella, and Belvidera, where gentleness predominated, Miss O'Neill never had a rival. At the height of her popularity she retired, and was married 18 Dec., 1819, to Mr. William Wixon-Becher, of Ballygiblin, M.P. for Mallow, who was created a baronet in 1831 and who died in 1850. There was issue of the marriage three sons and two daughters. Lady Becher died at the family seat Ballygiblin, near Mallow, 29 Oct., 1872.

BECQUER, GUSTAVO ADOLFO, a Spanish author, born at Seville 17 Feb., 1836, was the son of a painter of some celebrity. He studied first in the college of San Antonio Abad, and afterwards in that of San Telmo, being destined for a nautical career. At an early age he lost both his parents, and was taken care of by his godmother, as is customary in such cases in Catholic countries. Before he was sixteen he went to Madrid in search of literary glory and fortune. He succeeded as a journalist, and wrote many charming novelettes and other short pieces in prose and verse. Died at Madrid 24 Dec., 1870. A collection of his works was published in 2 vols. 1871, with an introduction by Ramon Rodriguez Correa.

BECQUEREL, ANTOINE CÉSAR, a French writer on science, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing (Loiret) 7 March, 1788. He commenced life as an officer of engineers, and saw active service in Spain and France; but in 1815 he left the military profession, and thenceforward devoted himself to scientific pursuits, particularly to the subject of electricity. In 1829 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1837 Professor of Physics at the Museum of Natural History, Paris. The Academy of Sciences awarded him its *médaille cinquantenaire* and our own Royal Society the Copley medal. He contributed a number of memoirs to the *Comptes Rendus* and the *Annales de Physique et de Chimie*; and among his more important works are 'Traité de l'Électricite et du Magnétisme;' 'Traité d'Électro-Chimie;' and 'Traité de Physique appliquée à la Chimie et aux Sciences Naturelles;' besides various treatises written in conjunction

with his son Alexandre Edmond Becquerel. Died at Paris 18 Jan., 1878.

BEDFORD, Paul, comedian, born at Bath 1798, made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane 2 Nov., 1824, as Hawthorn in the opera of 'Love in a Village,' having been for some years a favourite on the Bath and Dublin stages. For many seasons Mr. Bedford confined himself to operas, and during the performance of an English version of Donizetti's 'Don Pasquale,' at the Princess's Theatre, he obtained considerable distinction by his performance of Lablache's great part. Afterwards, however, Mr. Bedford appeared only in the melodramas and broad farces for which the Adelphi Theatre was long famous. In conjunction with Mr. Wright and Mr. Toole, he contributed greatly to the success of almost every piece produced on the Adelphi stage, having been a member of the company at that theatre for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1864 Mr. Bedford published a volume of autobiographical and theatrical anecdote, entitled 'Recollections and Wanderings.' Died 11 Jan., 1871.

BEKE, Charles Tilstone, Ph.D., F.S.A., traveller, born in London 10 Oct., 1800, received a commercial education, and afterwards studied law in Lincoln's Inn; but eventually resumed mercantile pursuits in London and in Mauritius, where he resided several years. He published the results in 'Origines Biblicæ; or, Researches in Primeval History' (vol i., 1834), styled in the *Quarterly Review* "the first attempt to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology." His historical and geographical studies of the East led him to consider the great importance of Abyssinia for commercial and other intercourse with Central Africa, and with this object, and also with a view to geographical discovery, he proceeded to Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, which country he reached in the beginning of 1841, several months before the party under Major Harris. Shortly after the arrival of the latter, Dr. Beke quitted Shoa, and went alone into the interior, where he explored Godjam and the countries lying to the west and south, previously almost entirely unknown in Europe. The results of these researches appeared partly in the geographical and other journals, and in 'A Statement of Facts,' etc. (1st edit. 1845; 2nd edit. 1846). Having returned to Europe, he excited the attention of geographers by his publications: 'An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries,' 1847; 'On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon,' 1848; 'On the Sources of the Nile,' 1849; and 'Mémoire Justificatif en Réhabilitation des Pères Paez et Lobo,' Paris, 1848; and in 'An Inquiry into A. d'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa,' 1850, he disputed the authenticity of this journey for the alleged discovery of the source of the Nile (1843-44). In addition to many essays on ethnography and geography, Dr. Beke published a treatise 'On the Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia,' 1849; and whilst in Mauritius he wrote 'The Sources of the Nile, with the History of Nilotic Discovery,' 1860. From 1836 to 1838, being then resident at Leipsic, Dr. Beke was acting British Consul in Saxony; and from 1849 to 1853, in London, he acted as Secretary of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital. In 1861 Dr. and Mrs. Beke undertook a journey to Harran, near Damascus, which place he had, in his 'Origines Biblicæ,' identified with the residence of the family of the patriarch Abraham, mentioned in the Books of Genesis and Acts; and they thence travelled over Mount Gilead into the Holy Land, in the footsteps of the patriarch Jacob. In 1865 Mrs. Beke, with the co-operation of her husband, published a narrative of this journey, under the title of 'Jacob's Flight, or a pilgrimage to Harran.' Dr. and Mrs. Beke again left England 4 Nov., 1865, on a fruitless mission to obtain the release of the Abyssinian captives; and he published a second edition of 'The British Captives in Abyssinia' in 1867. In 1870 Dr. Beke received a Civil List pension of £100. He passed several months in 1871-2 in a careful re-exploration of the Sinaitic Peninsula, and in 1873 he made the startling announcement that Jebel Musa was not the true Sinai, but that the "Mount of God" lay at a considerable distance from it. Died at Bromley, Kent, 31 July, 1874.

BELCHER, Sir Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S., a British admiral and Arctic explorer, second son of Mr. Andrew Belcher, of Roehampton, Surrey, and grandson of Mr. Jonathan Belcher, Chief Justice, and afterwards Governor, of Halifax, was born in 1799, entered the navy in 1812, and became lieutenant in 1818. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as assistant-surveyor to Captain Beechy, in the "Blossom," then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829, Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen. In 1830 he was appointed to command H.M.S. "Ætna," employed on the survey of the coast of Africa; and also in the river Douro, 1832-3, for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards fitted H.M. ships the "Terror" and "Erebus" for Arctic service. From Nov., 1836, to August, 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in H.M.S. "Sulphur," surveying the Pacific, subsequently in the war operations of China; and of this voyage round the world he gave an interesting account in his well-known 'Narrative.' During this latter service, in 1841, he executed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and made a reconnaissance which contributed greatly to the successes of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On that occasion he destroyed twenty-eight Chinese war vessels. In recognition of these services, he was promoted to the rank of captain, with the companionship of the Bath, and in 1843 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir Edward Belcher, who was afterwards employed in the "Samarang," on surveying service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Gilolo. He commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and, in pursuance of his instructions, withdrew the crews of the icebound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1864; became a Vice-Admiral on the retired list in 1866; was created a K.C.B. in 1867; and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in Nov., 1872. Admiral Belcher was the author of 'A Treatise on Surveying,' and 'Narrative of a Voyage round the World, per-

ormed in H.M.S. "Sulphur," during the years 836-42.' Died in London 18 March, 1877.

BELL, THOMAS, F.R.S., born 11 Oct., 1792, at oole, Dorset, where his father was a medical ractitioner; entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's Iospitals in 1814, became a member of the Royal ollege of Surgeons in 1815, and an Honorary ellow of that body in 1844. He was elected a ellow of the Linnean Society in 1815, of the eological Society in 1817, of the Royal Society in 828, was President of the Ray Society from its stitution till 1859, was Secretary of the Royal ociety from 1848 until 1853, and President of the innean Society from 1853 till 1861. He held the hair of Zoology at King's College, London, 1832, ctured at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1860, and as a member of the Cæsarian Academy 'Naturæ uriosorum,' under the title of 'Linnæus.' He was corresponding member of the Academy of ciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History ociety of Boston, United States, the Société 'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and other scientific ocieties. He was elected a member of the ungarian Academy of Sciences in 1858. Mr. Bell as well known as the author of a work on 'The natomy and Diseases of the Teeth,' 'A Mono- raph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of reat Britain,' 'Natural History of British Mam- alia,' 'Natural History of British Reptiles,' Natural History of British Crustacea,' 'A Mono- raph of the Testudinata,' and of numerous papers the 'Philosophical Transactions,' etc. He pub- shed in 1878 a new edition, in 2 vols., with umerous additional letters and a memoir, of ilbert White's 'Natural History and Antiquities Selborne,' in Hampshire, at which place he sided. Died at Selborne 13 March, 1880.

BELLEW, JOHN CHIPPENDALL MONTESQUIEU, uthor, preacher, and public reader, born at ancaster 3 Aug., 1823, was educated at the rammar school of that town, and at St. Mary's all, Oxford. In 1848 he was ordained a curate St. Andrew's, Worcester. He became curate of escot in 1850, went out to the East Indies in 1851, nd was chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, l 1855, when he returned to England, and was ppointed assistant minister of St. Philip's, Regent reet, London. In 1857 he was appointed to the le charge of St. Mark's, Hamilton terrace, arylebone, in which office he continued until 62, when he became incumbent of Bedford apel, Bloomsbury. From 1855 to 1867 he was ne of the most popular of London preachers, and r many years he was well known throughout ngland as one of the most successful "readers" the period. In addition to various volumes of rmons, he published 'Blount Tempest,' 'Shak- ere's Home,' 'The Poets' Corner,' and 'The ven Churches of Asia Minor.' In 1868 Mr. llew retired from his duties as a clergyman, and ned the Catholic Church. Died in London June, 1874.

BENEDEK, LOUIS, general in the Austrian rvice, was born in 1804 at Odenburg, in ngary. After undergoing the usual course of ining at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he tered the Austrian army as a cornet in 1822, d attained the rank of colonel in 1843. Two ars later he exhibited his great military talents ring the insurrection in Galicia, which he suc- eded in completely quelling in the west, thereby abling General Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. Ordered in 1847, at the head of the regiment Giulay, to join the army in Italy, he took part in the memorable campaign of 1848 under Radetzky, distinguishing himself in the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the Order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara and to the victory of Novara. After this he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegeden. Ten years later, in the war of Italian independence, General Benedek was one of the few Austrian generals who exhibited any great military capacity, and distinguished himself at Solferino, his division being the last to leave the field. He was Governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860; and in the critical state of affairs in Italy, was soon afterwards appointed to the chief command of the Austrian army in that country. Summoned by the Emperor to command the Austrian army in the war with Prussia, Marshal Benedek sustained a defeat at Sadowa, 3 July, 1866, and was soon afterwards superseded by the Archduke Albert. Placed on the retired list, Marshal Benedek passed his remaining years unoccupied in military affairs. Died 26 April, 1881.

BENFEY, THEODORE, Sanskrit scholar, born at Noerton, near Göttingen, of Jewish parents, 28 Jan., 1809, was educated at the University of that city, under the superintendence of Ottfried Müller and Dissen. Having spent a year at Munich, he visited several other German universities, and returned to Göttingen in 1834, where he discharged the functions of Professor of Sanskrit and of Comparative Grammar. Professor Benfey published 'The Names of the Months in use among some Ancient Nations,' 1836; a German 'Translation of the Comedies of Terence,' 1837; 'Lexicon of Greek Roots,' 1839-42, a work which carried off the Volney prize at the Berlin Institute; 'Connection between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots,' 1844; 'The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Persia,' 1847; an edition of 'The Hymns of Sama-Veda,' with a translation and a glossary, 1848; 'Handbook of the Sanskrit Tongue,' 1852-54, an abridgment of which, for the use of beginners, appeared in 1855; an article on 'India,' in the Encyclopædia of Ersch and Grüber; and 'History of the Science of Language and Oriental Philology in Germany since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century,' 1869. Professor Benfey, who was a corresponding member of the Institute of France, was long engaged in the compilation of 'A Sanskrit-English Dictionary.' He was one of the greatest Sanskrit scholars of our time, and probably there has never been any single scholar in Europe who, since the discovery of Sanskrit, has more advanced our knowledge of the language and literature of ancient India than Benfey. Died July, 1881.

BENISCH, ABRAHAM, Hebrew scholar, born 1811, was educated at the University of Vienna, but settled early in England, where he published, with the sanction of the Chief Rabbi, the first translation into English of the whole of the Hebrew Scriptures as they are interpreted by the orthodox Jews. Dr. Benisch was the editor for many years of the *Jewish Chronicle*, and author of 'Life of Maimonides,' 'Judaism Surveyed,' and other works. He was one of the principal founders of the Society of Hebrew Literature and of the Anglo-Jewish Association. Died at Hornsey 31 July, 1878.

BENNETT, James Gordon, one of the most successful journalists in the United States, born at New Mill, Keith, Banffshire, 1795, was educated for the priesthood at a Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, but did not follow out the intention of his parents. In April, 1819, a period of great commercial depression, he left his native land for the United States, where he attempted to earn his living as a teacher, but with very indifferent success. In 1822 he obtained a situation on a Charleston newspaper, which he did not hold long, and repaired to New York, where he became an active member of the Fourth Estate. The first number of the *New York Herald*, of which he was the founder, appeared 5 May, 1835. This speculation proved most successful, and Mr. Bennett amassed a large fortune. Died at New York 1 June, 1872.

BENNETT, John Hughes, M.D., born in London 31 Aug., 1812, was educated at the grammar and Mount Radford schools of Exeter, and commenced the study of medicine in 1829 as an articled pupil of Mr. William Sedgwick, surgeon, of Maidstone. Entering the University of Edinburgh, he received his degree in 1837, with the highest honours, obtaining a gold medal for the best surgical report, while Sir Charles Bell recommended his thesis on the 'Physiology and Pathology of the Brain' as worthy of another medal. He afterwards studied for two years in Paris and two years in Germany. In 1843 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and in 1848 he succeeded Dr. Allen Thompson as Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in that University. He was the first (1841) to advocate in Great Britain the use of cod-liver oil for the cure of consumption, scrofula, and kindred diseases, and to give a systematic course of instruction on histology and the use of the microscope. In 1845 he discovered a remarkable disease of the blood, which he called Leucocythæmia, or white-cell blood. He also demonstrated that the hemlock of the present day is the same drug as that by which Socrates was poisoned. His most important work on 'Clinical Medicine' (1856) has passed through several editions here and in the United States, and has been translated into the Russian, Hindoo, and other languages. Died at Edinburgh 25 Sept., 1875.

BENNETT, Sir William Sterndale, Mus.D., D.C.L., was born 13 April, 1816, at Sheffield, where his father, Robert Bennett, an excellent musician, was organist of the principal church. Having lost both his parents in infancy, he was brought up by his grandfather, John Bennett, one of the lay clerks of the Cambridge University choir, by whom he was entered, when eight years old, as a chorister in King's College, and having remained there two years, was placed in the Royal Academy of Music. He was successively a pupil of Dr. Crotch, Mr. Cipriani Potter, and Mr. W. H. Holmes. The youth very soon attracted public notice by his excellent compositions for the pianoforte and his own admirable performance of them. The first of his four concertos was produced when he was but sixteen, and it was Mendelssohn's hearing of this work that laid the foundation of the strong and lasting friendship between the two composers. In 1836 Bennett went to Leipzig, where Mendelssohn was conductor of the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts; and the young Englishman's compositions and his pianoforte playing there met with hearty recognition. On his return from Germany he fixed his residence in London, and obtained a high position as a composer, a performer, and a teacher of music. In 1856 he became conductor of the Philharmonic Society, which post he resigned in 1868. He also, in 1856, was appointed to succeed Mr. Walmsley as Professor of Music at Cambridge, and received the degree of Doctor of Music in the same year, and that of M.A. in 1869. In 1868 he was appointed Principal of the Royal Academy of Music. Although the chief portions of Bennett's compositions were for the pianoforte, he produced other works which will also secure him an abiding reputation. Such are, more especially, his overtures, 'The Naiades,' 'The Wood Nymphs,' and 'Paradise and the Peri;' his cantata 'The May Queen' (produced at the Leeds festival of 1858); his oratorio 'The Woman of Samaria' (composed for the Birmingham festival of 1867); and his symphony in G minor (written for the Philharmonic Society). His latest published work was the charming sonata for pianoforte solo, entitled 'The Maid of Orleans,' which was played in this country and Germany with signal success. He was knighted in 1871. Sir W. S. Bennett died at St. John's Wood, London, 1 Feb., 1875, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

BERGENROTH, Gustav, historical writer, born at Marggrabowa (also called Oletzko), in East Prussia, 1813. He was assessor to the High Court of Berlin from 1843 to 1848, when he joined the extreme Liberals. After the revolution of 1848 he went to the United States, and in 1856 settled in London, with the object of collecting from the State Paper Office materials for the history of the Tudor period. The Master of the Rolls commissioned him to report on the important documents in the archives of Simancas, in Spain, and he pursued his task amid great difficulties at Simancas, and in London, Brussels, and Madrid. Many of the documents were written in complicated systems of cypher that were extremely hard to unravel. He edited several volumes of the 'Calendars of State Papers,' and was still prosecuting his researches when he died 13 Feb., 1869, at Madrid. He wrote an essay on Wat Tyler, in Sybel's 'Historische Zeitschrift,' 1859; the story of Queen Joanna for the supplementary volume of the 'Calendar of Spanish Papers,' and the abstract of D'Avila's account of the murder of Don Carlos by Philip II.

BERKELEY, George Charles Grantley Fitz-Hardinge, a younger son of the Earl of Berkeley, born 1800, was presented at the age of sixteen with a commission in the Coldstream Guards, from which he retired on half-pay shortly after coming of age. He represented the Western Division of Gloucestershire, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1847. In 1836 he published his novel, 'Berkeley Castle,' and feeling much annoyed at the severe strictures passed upon it in *Fraser's Magazine*, committed a violent assault upon the publisher. For this an action was brought by Mr. Fraser, who obtained a verdict with £100 damages. Dr. Maginn, who declared himself the author of the article which had given offence, was challenged by Mr. Berkeley, and was slightly wounded by him in the duel that ensued. Mr. Berkeley was the author of 'Laudon Hall,' 'Reminiscences of a Huntsman,' 'A Month in the Forests of France,' 'The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies,' 'My Life and Recollections,' 1864; 'Tales of Life and Death,' 2 vols., 1869; a volume of reminiscences, entitled 'The Upper Ten Thousand at Home and Abroad,' and 'Fact against Fiction: The Habits and Treat-

nent of Animals Practically Considered: Hydrophobia and Distempers, with some remarks on Darwin,' 2 vols., 1874. He also wrote 'Love at the Lion,' and other poems. Died 23 Feb., 1881.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, a celebrated French physiologist, born at Villefranche (Rhône) 12 July, 1813. He went to Paris with a tragedy, which was never acted nor printed, and being persuaded by St. Marc-Girardin to abandon literary pursuits, he began the study of medicine, and in 1841 became assistant to Magendie at the College of France. He was admitted Doctor of Medicine in 1843, and Doctor of Sciences ten years later. In Feb., 1854, he was appointed to the professorship of General physiology that had just been established in connection with the Faculty of Sciences at Paris. The same year he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1855 he was appointed Professor of Experimental Physiology in the College of France, in succession to Magendie, whose deputy he had been since 1847. In Dec., 1868, he was transferred to the Museum, as Professor of General physiology. Bernard's first researches were devoted to the effect on digestion of the various secretions of the alimentary canal. In a memoir printed in the *Gazette Médicale* in 1844, he made known the mechanism of the secretion of the gastric juice, and the modification which alimentary substances undergo in consequence of the action of that liquid. Other treatises by him on the Saliva, on the Intestinal Juice, and on the Influence of the different Pairs of Nerves on the intestinal apparatus, were published by him in the 'Comptes-rendus de la Société de Biologie.' But his reputation dated from his 'Researches on the Function of the Pancreas,' inserted in the 'Comptes-rendus de l'Académie des Sciences.' This memoir, in which he proved that the pancreas is the true agent of the digestion of fatty bodies, obtained for him the grand prize in experimental physiology awarded in 1849. In the same year he made public his first discoveries on the 'Glycogenic Function of the Liver,' in which he established, by numerous experiments, the fact that the blood which penetrates into the liver does not contain any sugar; whilst blood which goes from that organ and is conveyed to the heart by the hepatic veins is abundantly charged with it. He showed the influence of the nervous system on this function, and produced cases of true artificial diabetes. After many contradictions and warm controversies in France and abroad, the correctness of his views was generally admitted. He again obtained, in 1851 and 1853, the grand prize in experimental physiology, before he himself became a member of the Academy. In 1852 Bernard had presented to the Institute his 'Experimental Researches on the great Sympathetic System and on the Influence exerted by Division of this Nerve on the Animal Heat,' (1854). The curious experiments described in this memoir procured for the author, a third time, the prize for experimental physiology in 1853. A member of the Institute (Academy of Sciences) from the year 1854, Bernard was elected, almost unanimously, in 1861, a member of the Academy of Medicine (section of Anatomy and Physiology). In 1867 he became President of the Physiological Society, and in May, 1868, he was elected a member of the French Academy in succession to Flourens. An Imperial decree created him a Senator in 1869. This illustrious man of science died at Paris 10 Feb., 1878, and his funeral was celebrated on the 16th with great pomp, at the cost of the State. In addition to many communications to the Institute relating to the glycogenic function of the liver, the temperature of the blood, the nature of fever, and other subjects, Bernard published a number of volumes, consisting for the most part of his lectures at the College of France.

BERNARD, WILLIAM BAYLE, dramatist, son of a once popular English comedian, was born in 1808 at Boston, U.S. He prepared for the press his father's 'Recollections of the Stage,' and was the author of many popular plays, the best known of which are, 'The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve,' 'The Irish Attorney,' 'His Last Legs,' 'The Boarding School,' and 'Life's Trials.' Mr. Bernard published 'The Life of Samuel Lover' in 1874. Died at Brighton 5 Aug., 1875.

BIDDER, GEORGE PARKES, F.R.S., civil engineer, the son of a working man, was born 1806. Having early in life shown considerable aptitude for calculating, he exhibited his powers in several places as the "Calculating Boy." He gained the acquaintance and confidence of George Stephenson, whom he materially assisted in getting several railway bills passed through the Houses of Parliament; was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway; and was extensively employed in the construction of other lines. Mr. Bidder was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company from its establishment; and was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860-61. Died at his residence, Ravensbury, Dartmouth, 20 Sept., 1878.

BILLING, ARCHIBALD, M.D., F.R.S., a native of Ireland, born 1791, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1818, passed through the offices of Censor and Member of Council, was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, having been Professor of the Medical School there from 1817 until 1836. While engaged at the London Hospital, he instituted the series of clinical lectures which have since become an established feature of the Medical School at that institution, but resigned his appointment in 1836, on the establishment of the University of London. He was then invited to become a Fellow, and appointed a Member of the Senate, and Examiner for Degrees in Medicine. Dr. Billing was President of the Hunterian Society, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; one of the original members of the Microscopical Society; a Fellow of the Geological Society; and Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Dresden, Florence, Brussels, and New York. He was an extensive contributor to the *Lancet*, *Medical Gazette*, and other periodicals, on various subjects of diseases and physiology, such as fever, cholera, aneurism, and his original discovery of the 'Cause of the Sounds of the Heart;' was well known as the author of 'First Principles of Medicine,' a text-book in the medical world, which has gone through several editions, has been translated and published in France and Germany, and republished in America; and of 'Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart.' Died in London 2 Sept., 1881.

BINNEY, THOMAS, D.D., LL.D., a Nonconformist divine, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in April, 1798 was educated for the ministry in a theological

college at Wymondley, Hertfordshire. His first ministerial employment was at Newport in the Isle of Wight, which he left in 1829, when he accepted the pastorate of the King's Weigh House Chapel, then in Eastcheap, London. It was a hall over the ancient "Weigh House" or "Staple," which was the place used in former times for the official weighing of foreign merchandise brought to London. In 1834 the new King's Weigh House Chapel was built for Dr. Binney on Fish Street hill. He visited the United States and Canada in 1845, and in 1847 went to Australia, where he remained two years. On his return to England, he again took charge of the Weigh House "church and congregation;" but when the demolition of the building was proposed for the East London Railway, he retired, in Jan., 1871, from the post he had so long occupied. In 1872 he was appointed one of the professors in the Independent College, Regent's Park. Dr. Binney was one of the most earnest and impressive pulpit speakers of his day. His liberality of feeling and frankness of demeanour gained him the esteem of members of the Established Church, and of the Protestant dissenting communities. Indeed, he latterly declared that he had "no great objection either to moderate episcopacy or to liturgical forms;" and a variation of the latter was introduced into his own Sunday services. He also paid great attention to music in his services, a course which he explained and defended in his 'Service of Song in the House of the Lord.' Of his many published works the best known are his sermons and addresses at the Weigh House Chapel, his papers in the *Christian Times* on the Gorham case, and his various pamphlets, particularly 'The Ultimate Object of the Evangelical Dissenters avowed and advocated,' and 'Micah the Priestmaker,' a handbook containing the author's views on Ritualism. Died at Clapton 24 Feb., 1874.

BLAKEY, ROBERT, Ph.D., miscellaneous writer, born at Morpeth, Northumberland, 1795. Devoting himself early in life to literature and philosophy, he published in 1829 his first regular work on 'The Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills.' It was followed, in 1833, by his 'History of Moral Science.' In 1834 he wrote his 'Essay on Logic,' chiefly with a view to popularise this branch of knowledge. Dr. Blakey also published 'The Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church,' and 'The History of the Philosophy of Mind.' For the last the author received commendations from MM. Victor Cousin, Gioberti, Gruyer, and numerous German savants, and a gold medal from the King of the Belgians. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, which chair he relinquished on account of ill-health. His 'Temporal Benefits of Christianity,' and his 'Historical Sketch of Logic,' appeared in rapid succession, followed by the 'History of Political Literature,' in 1855, which brought down the account of authors to the year 1700. Dr. Blakey was the author of several volumes on angling and sporting topics. The University of Jena conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D., in recognition of the merit of his philosophical writings. Died 26 Oct., 1878.

BLANC, AUGUSTE ALEXANDRE PHILIPPE CHARLES, the art critic, and elder brother of Louis Blanc, was born at Castres (Tarn) 15 Nov., 1813. He was brought up as an engraver, but soon devoted himself to art criticisms, which he contributed to various journals. From 1848 to 1852 he held the post of Director of the Fine Arts. In 1868 he was admitted a member of the Academy of the Fine Arts, and after the fall of the Empire (1870) he was again appointed Director of the Fine Arts, which post he resigned after the defeat of M. Thiers (1873). In 1876 M. Charles Blanc was elected a member of the French Academy, and in 1878 he was appointed to the newly-created Professorship of Æsthetics and Art History in the Collège de France. He took a leading part in the continuation of Armengaud's 'History of Painters,' and was an enthusiastic admirer of Rembrandt, whose engravings he reproduced and edited. Only a few weeks before his death he followed up his 'Grammar of Drawing' by a 'Grammar of Domestic Decoration.' His other works were, 'Histoire des Peintres Français au XIXe Siècle,' 1845; 'Les Peintres des Fêtes Galantes,' 1853; 'Les Trésors de l'Art à Manchester,' 1857; 'De Paris à Venise: Notes au Crayon,' 1857; 'Le Trésor de la Curiosité,' 'L'Art dans la Parure,' 1874; and 'Voyage dans la Haute-Egypte: observations sur les arts égyptien et arabe,' 1876. A strange event in the career of Charles Blanc has often been alluded to, though not always correctly, as having given the idea of the plot of 'The Corsican Brothers' to the elder Dumas. The Blancs were a Corsican family, the mother being Mdlle. Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, connected with the celebrated diplomatist of that name. In 1839 Charles Blanc went to visit a friend, a physician, M. Bouloumié, 150 leagues from Paris. There he was chatting and laughing with the party in the garden one evening when suddenly he started up in agony and cried out that he had been struck, and at the same moment said he was sure something had happened to his brother Louis. The next day a letter came telling him that his brother had been struck down in the street at nightfall by a blow across the forehead. This story was afterwards related by Louis Blanc to Alexandre Dumas, and was adopted by him. Charles Blanc died 17 Jan., 1882.

BLANQUI, LOUIS AUGUSTE, a French communist, was a son of Jean Dominique Blanqui, a member of the Council of Five Hundred, and brother of Jérôme Adolphe Blanqui, the political economist, who died in 1854. He was born in 1805 at Nice, which city was at that period included in the department of the Alpes Maritimes. Early initiated in the secret societies, he strongly imbibed the communistic and Republican doctrines which he made it the business of his life to assert. His first public appearance was after the elections of 1827 in Paris, when the royal troops fired upon the populace in order to quell a transient political disturbance, and Blanqui was among the wounded. In 1830, while yet a student of law, he took up arms on the popular side, against the rule of Charles X., and for his bravery and spirit afterwards received the decoration of July. Under the government of Louis Philippe he prosecuted a fervent contest, by means of pamphlets and articles in the Liberal papers, against the *bourgeoisie*, or trading classes. A member of the club called "la Société des Amis du Peuple," he became one of the most active propagators of the doctrines which led to the revolution of 1848. A discourse pronounced before this society in 1835 directed the attention of the Government to him, when he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment

d a fine of 200 francs. Afterwards, being spected of complicity with Fieschi, who disarged the infernal machine at the King, he was ain arrested, sent to prison for two years, and ed 300 francs. He was amnestied before the exation of his term, although a return to Paris was erdicted. As soon as he was released he began e organisation of an immense affiliated associan, which, under the name of "La Société des sons" and "Les Montagnards," renewed the antinarchical propagandism. The members of these ieties were supposed to be 1,000,000 in number. ith Barbès and others he attempted a revolution Paris in May, 1839. It failed, and Blanqui was zed and condemned to death; but again his nishment was commuted to perpetual imprisonnt. The revolution of Feb., 1848, freed him m his fetters, and he became a leader of the pple. The insurrection of May 15 was organised him, and at the head of a large body of delegates marched to the hall of the National Assembly, inaugurate, if possible, a more effective governnt; but he was overpowered by the troops der Changarnier, placed once more under arrest, l, upon trial, remanded to prison for ten years. was released in 1859, but was sentenced again four years' imprisonment in Jan., 1862. He peared again as one of the active spirits in the lent agitations in favour of the Red Republic, ich culminated in the Paris Commune in 1871, l he again became a prisoner of state. Died une, 1881.

BLEEK, WILHELM HEINRICH IMMANUEL, Ph.D., rman philologist, son of Friedrich Bleek, a well-own Protestant divine, was born at Berlin March, 1827. He studied at Berlin and Bonn, l accompanied Baikie's expedition to the Niger 1854: but ill-health compelling his return after arrival at Fernando Po, he accompanied Bishop enso to Natal in 1855, and the next year removed Cape Town, where Sir George Grey subsequently ointed him keeper of the library which he had sented to the colony. Dr. Bleek published 'De minum Generibus Linguarum Africæ Australis, oticæ, aliarumque Sexualium,' Bonn, 1851; ocabulary of the Mozambique Languages,' ndon, 1856; 'Catalogue of Sir George Grey's rary,' 1858-9; 'Comparative Grammar of the th African Languages,' 2 vols., Cape Town and ndon, 1862-9; 'Reynard the Fox in South ica; or, Hottentot Fables and Tales,' 1864; eber den Ursprung der Sprache,' 1868; and he the principal author of a 'Handbook of African, stralian, and Polynesian Philology,' 3 vols., ndon and Cape Town, 1858-63. Dr. Bleek had de considerable progress with a Dictionary of Bushman Language at the time of his death, ch occurred 17 Aug., 1875.

LORE, EDWARD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., archi- and artist, son of Mr. Thomas Blore, the hor of the 'History of Rutland,' was born in byshire 13 Sept., 1789. His knowledge of hic architecture, and his skill as a draughtsman, to his being employed while quite a lad to ke drawings to illustrate his father's book, and was likewise employed in a similar capacity on tees' 'History of Durham,' Britton's 'English nedrals,' Clutterbuck's 'History of Hertfordre,' and 'The Provincial Antiquities of Scotland.' was contemporary with John Carter, and the nd of Thomas Rickman and Sir Walter Scott, a fellow-worker with them in the study of the

arts of the middle ages, which prepared the way for the modern Gothic school. He was also one of the first architects who produced any tolerable imitations of the old styles. Among his works as an architect were the alteration and exterior of Abbotsford, executed for Sir Walter Scott. He superintended the repairs at Peterborough Cathedral, and rebuilt the residential parts of Lambeth Palace, and repaired the library and the chapel at Lambeth. He also completed Buckingham Palace, and produced the designs for Prince Woronzow's palace in the Crimea. He received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. In 1826 he published 'The Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons,' containing thirty plates of ancient monuments. Died at 4, Manchester square, London, 4 Sept., 1879.

BLÜNTSCHLI, JOHANN GASPARD, a celebrated Swiss jurist and writer on International Law, born at Zurich 7 March, 1808. He was educated for the law, and afterwards went to Germany, where he studied history under the auspices of Savigny and Niebuhr. His work on Succession according to Roman Law, written in 1831, gained him the prize of the Berlin Academy of Sciences and the rank of Doctor of Law of the University. After his return to Switzerland he took an active part in the political struggles which divided his country, writing frequently in the Liberal newspapers of Zurich. He was a member of the Grand Council when, in 1839, the nomination of Dr. Strauss to the Chair of Dogmatic Theology gave rise to great commotion. Professor Blüntschli opposed the popular movement which brought back the Conservative party, and became a Councillor of State and a member of the Government and of the Federal Directory. In 1838 he published his important 'History of Zurich from a Political and Juridical Point of View.' He was also associated with the Brothers Grimm in their researches into the traditions of the German races. He devoted several works to the national history, but it is his 'History of General Political Law' (Munich, 1850), which won for Professor Blüntschli his reputation as an historian and a jurisconsult. When the University of Zurich was founded, in 1833, Professor Blüntschli became Titular Professor at the School of Law. In 1859 he was elected correspondent of the Academy of Moral and Political Science. He presided over the Congress of Jurisconsults at Dresden in 1861, and in the same year went to Heidelberg as Professor of Public Law. After 1866 Professor Blüntschli published several works on law, all well known on the Continent. At the beginning of 1881 he sent to Count von Moltke a manual of the laws of war, which had been adopted by the Institut de Droit International. Died suddenly at Carlsruhe 21 Oct., 1881.

BONAPARTE, PIERRE NAPOLEON, Prince, was born at Rome 12 Sept., 1815, being the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. In 1832 he rejoined, in the United States, his uncle Joseph, formerly King of Spain, and he served in Columbia under the republican General Santander. On his return to Rome he gave such offence by his turbulent and lawless conduct, that Pope Gregory XVI. found it necessary to order him to quit the States of the Church. This order he disobeyed, and, on being surrounded by a body of "sbirri," or policemen, he wounded two of them, and killed their leader; but he himself received two wounds

during the affray, and was compelled to surrender. After an imprisonment of some months in the Fort of St. Angelo, he visited America, England, and the Island of Corfu. During a visit to Albania he made another display of his violent temper. He had a dispute with the Pallikares, and, almost single-handed, engaged them in a murderous combat. The result was that the British Government ordered him to quit Greece, whereupon he came to London. Hastening to Paris on the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, he obtained the rank of Major and a seat in the Constituent Assembly, where he became noted for his utterance of extreme democratic opinions. Afterwards he was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the two departments of Corsica and Ardèche. In 1849 he left for Algeria, and was present at the commencement of the operations for the siege of Zaatcha, but before the assault took place he returned without permission. For this act of insubordination he was cashiered by M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, and this decisive measure, which, by the way, led to a duel between the Prince and a journalist of the extreme Right, met with the hearty approval of the Chamber. After the *coup d'état* of 2 Dec., 1851, and the restoration of the Empire, he received the titles of Prince and Highness. He did not, however, often frequent the court at the Tuileries, but lived in retirement at his country house at Auteuil, near Paris. His name was once more brought prominently before the public on 10 Jan., 1871, when he shot a journalist named Victor (Salmon) Noir, and attempted to shoot Ulric Fonvielle, in the course of an interview held within the Prince's house in the Rue d'Auteuil for the purpose of arranging a duel between him and M. Pascal Grousset, who had described the Prince as a renegade Republican, and a brutal Corsican, capable of any act of violence. This act excited great indignation in France against the Prince, who was tried before the High Court of Justice at Tours 21-27 March. The Court acquitted him on the charge of murder, but condemned him to pay 1,000*l.* by way of compensation to Victor Noir's father and mother. He was married to Mademoiselle Riffiin, at the French Legation, in Brussels, 11 Nov., 1871. This marriage was the legitimation of a union contracted years previously before the civil officer in a small town in Belgian Luxemburg, called Lacuisine. That union, from which issued two children, was disapproved by the Emperor Napoleon, who, by virtue of the laws of the Empire, declared the ceremony to be null and void. However, when the Empire had fallen, Prince Pierre Bonaparte took the necessary steps to legitimate his children. After the battle of Sedan, Prince Bonaparte withdrew to Belgium, and sold his estate at Épioux in the Ardennes. In May, 1872, his wife, the Princess Pierre Bonaparte, opened a milliner's shop in Bond street, London, but the enterprise proved a failure. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was the author of several literary works, the chief of which is a French metrical version of Nicolini's tragedy of 'Nabuchodonosor,' 1861. Died at Versailles 8 April, 1881.

BONNECHOSE, François Paul Émile Boisnormand De, a French writer, born at Leyerdorp, in Holland, where his father was a refugee, 18 Aug., 1801; went to France at the Restoration, and served for some years as an officer in the army. In 1829 he quitted the military service, and was appointed by the king librarian at the palace of St. Cloud, a post which he held during the reign of Louis Philippe. From 1850 to 1853 he was keeper of different libraries; and among them of those at Versailles and Trianon. Among his literary labours were 'Rosamond,' a tragedy, 1826; 'The Death of Bailly,' which carried off the prize at the French Academy; 'A History of France,' which reached its tenth edition 1855, and which has been translated into English; 'Christopher Sauval; or, Society in France under the Restoration,' 1836; 'Sacred History,' 1838; 'Reformers before the Reformation,' 1844; and a 'History of England,' 1858-59. M. de Bonnechose contributed to the Supplement of the Dictionary of the Academy, as well as to the *Revue Contemporaine*. He himself remained a member of the French Huguenot sect, but his brother left it and became a Cardinal of the Roman Church. Died at Paris 15 Feb., 1875.

BONOMI, Joseph, Egyptologist, son of Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A., the Italian architect, so highly esteemed for his works in England and Italy, was born in London 1796. His life was linked with art associations from the earliest, for Angelica Kauffmann and Maria Cosway are names which appear as sponsors at his baptism. He early became a student of the Royal Academy, and gained the silver medal for the best drawing from the antique, and also for the best model in sculpture, which branch of art he followed up in the studio of Nollekens. In 1823 he went to Rome and made the acquaintance of Gibson; and the year following he was induced to go to Egypt. This visit was undertaken with Mr. Robert Hay, a naval officer, who had acquired an interest in subjects connected with Egyptology, and the largest portion of whose collection of Egyptian antiquities is now preserved in the British Museum. Mr. Bonomi remained in Egypt at this time for eight years, studying and drawing the hieroglyphics with Hay, Burton, Arundale, and others. In 1833 he went with Arundale and Catherwood to the Holy Land, and at Jerusalem they were the first to visit the so-called Mosque of Omar, and to make detailed sketches of it. From these sketches Mr. Fergusson founded his theory that this structure was not erected by Omar, but was the splendid building raised by order of Justinian over what was then believed to be the Holy Sepulchre, and regarding which theory a warm controversy has gone on ever since. At that time a Christian ran considerable danger to his life on visiting such a sacred place as the Haram-es-Shereef, owing to the fanaticism of the Mohammedans; but Mr. Bonomi had adopted the Arab dress, and from eight years' experience he was able to pass himself off as one of them; and he utilised his experience as a means of safety on this occasion. At this time Mr. Bonomi also visited Sinai, Damascus, and Baalbek. On his return to England he was busily employed in making drawings in connection with works on Egypt, such as those of Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Dr. Birch, and others. It was in 1842 that the great expedition was sent out under Lepsius by the King of Prussia, and Mr. Bonomi was added to the important staff which composed the party. On this visit to Egypt Mr. Bonomi was another two years in that country. A record of the expedition was cut in hieroglyphics on the north side just over the entrance passage of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh. These hieroglyphics were designed and carved by Mr. Bonomi, and with the exception of the cartouche of Chufu or Cheops, which was found

in red colour in one of the chambers of construction, these are the only characters of that kind on the Great Pyramid, and their date is 1844. On his return to England he produced the drawings from which a panorama of Egypt was painted by Messrs. Warren and Fahey, and which was exhibited with considerable success. In 1853 he assisted Mr. Owen Jones in the works at the Egyptian Courts of the Crystal Palace. In 1861 he was appointed Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which post he occupied during the remainder of his life. In addition to illustrating and assisting others in their labours, Mr. Bonomi produced some original works of his own, such as 'Nineveh and its Palaces: the discoveries of Botta and Layard applied to the elucidation of Holy Writ' (3rd edit. 1857); and the descriptions in 'Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, illustrated by 100 photographs,' 1862. The drawings on the wood in the latter work are also from his hand, but the notes were written by Mr. Samuel Sharpe. A work on which Mr. Bonomi was engaged for some years, 'The Sarcophagus of Oimenepthah I., described by Samuel Sharpe,' being the hieroglyphical text of the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus (now in Sir John Soane's Museum) of a Pharaoh who reigned during the most flourishing period of the Egyptian era, appeared in 1864. He was the author of several brochures on Egyptian archæology, on which he contributed papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, and one on the Cosmography of the Ancient Egyptians to the Royal Astronomical Society. As an artist he had a very true eye and a delicate hand, and his long practice at the drawing of hieroglyphics as well as Egyptian sculpture gave him a facility in that style which has never been excelled by any other draughtsman, nor even equalled. Mr. Bonomi married one of the daughters of John Martin, the well-known painter. Died at Wimbledon Park 3 March, 1878.

BORROW, GEORGE, the author of many works relating to gipsies, was born at East Dereham, Norfolk, 1803. In his sixteenth year, after being educated at the High School of Edinburgh, he was articled to a solicitor at Norwich, but soon afterwards abandoned the law, came to London, and turned his attention to literature. Even at this early period, it would seem, he had begun to take interest in the gipsies, a number of whom were encamped near Norwich while he lived in that city. In 1833 he became an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and in this capacity was sent to St. Petersburg. Migrating to Spain, he lived for some time with the Zincali, called by the Spaniards, Gitanos or Gipsies, whose language he found to bear a marked resemblance to Romany, and translated the whole of St. Luke for their benefit. In 1839, severing his connection with the Bible Society, he returned to England, and two years afterwards brought out 'The Zincali, or an Account of the Gipsies of Spain.' The work attracted considerable attention, not only on account of the vivid descriptions it contained, but as showing that the language of the people to whom it referred had a close affinity to Sanskrit. In 'The Bible in Spain' (1842), which followed, he recounted his personal adventures in that country with much vivacity, though with but little regard for truth. In 1844 Mr. Borrow started upon a tour in the south-east of Europe, fraternising with the gipsies, observing the peculiarities of the different Romany dialects, and making copies of their songs. 'Lavengro,' the first book he wrote after his return, is a sort of autobiography, in the course of which he again brings the gipsies before his readers. In 1857, six years later, he produced 'Romany Rye,' a sequel to 'Lavengro,' and in 1862 'Wild Wales.' His most important work was 'Romano Lavo-Lil' (1874), a vocabulary of the Romany or English gipsy language. Died at Oulton, near Lowestoft, 30 July, 1881.

BOSWORTH, JOSEPH, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., philologist, was born in Derbyshire 1788, and educated at Repton grammar school, graduated at Aberdeen as M.A. and LL.D., and received the honorary degree of Ph.D. at Leyden in 1831. He studied at Cambridge, and in due course proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1839. He had been ordained deacon in 1814, and held several livings in England. These he resigned, and was British Chaplain at Amsterdam and Rotterdam between 1829 and 1841, when he translated the Common Prayer book into Dutch gratuitously for the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. In 1858 he was appointed to the rectory of Water-Stratford, near Buckingham. Dr. Bosworth, who was a member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, and a fellow of many literary and learned societies at Leyden, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, etc., was the author of 'The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar,' 1823; 'A Compendious Grammar of the Primitive English or Anglo-Saxon,' 'A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language,' 1838; 'The Origin of the Danish Language,' 'Abstract of Scandinavian Literature,' 'Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations,' 'The Essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar,' and a 'Compendious Anglo-Saxon Dictionary,' 1848. He published 'King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Historian Orosius,' with an English translation, 1855; and the same royal author's 'Description of Europe, and the Voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan,' in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, 1855; 'The History of the Lauderdale MS. of Orosius,' 1858; 'The Gospels in Gothic of 360, and in Anglo-Saxon of 995, in parallel columns with Wycliffe's Version of 1389, and Tyndale's of 1526,' which work appeared in 1865, and edit. 1873. He was elected Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford in 1858, (having been previously incorporated as a member of Christ Church), and held that chair up to the time of his death at Oxford 27 May, 1876.

BOUGH, SAMUEL, painter, born at Carlisle 1822. He began his artistic career as a theatrical scene-painter; became an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1857, and was advanced to the degree of Academician in 1875. Among his more important works in oil are 'Shipbuilding on the Clyde,' 'Borrowdale,' 'Canty Bay,' 'St. Monan's,' 'Kirkwall,' and 'London from Shooter's Hill.' His reputation will however mainly rest on his water-colour drawings, which command high prices. As a landscape painter, he did much to sustain the reputation of the Scottish school in this branch of art. Died at Edinburgh 19 Nov., 1878.

BOVILL, Sir WILLIAM, D.C.L., F.R.S., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was the second surviving son of Mr. Benjamin Bovill, of Durnsford Lodge, Wimbledon. He was born in

1814, was educated for the bar, and having practised for some time as a special pleader, was called by the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home Circuit, where he acquired large practice and high reputation. He became a Q.C. and a bencher of his Inn in 1855, and sat in Parliament for Guildford, in the Conservative interest, from 1857 to 1866. In July of the latter year Mr. Bovill was appointed Solicitor-General, and the following November was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He died at Coombe House, near Kingston-on-Thames, 1 November, 1873.

BOWRING, Sir JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., was born at Exeter 17 Oct., 1792. His father was a serge manufacturer in that city. While yet a boy he was sent to Spain as clerk to an Exeter mercantile firm which had an agency in that country. He also travelled on business in the south of France, where he was arrested on suspicion of being a political spy; and the notoriety of this affair, with the efforts made here to obtain redress and compensation, introduced him to the leading Whig and Radical politicians of that day. He was soon afterwards employed by our Foreign Office to collect statistical information on the Continent for the advantage of British trade. At the same time he displayed his versatile talent in literary pursuits. Translations, chiefly of poetry, from different modern languages, Spanish, Russian, Polish, and others (sometimes direct from the original, but sometimes at second-hand from the existing versions in other foreign tongues with which he was conversant), gained him a popular reputation for scholarship. He acted meanwhile as literary secretary to Jeremy Bentham, whose literary executor he became on Bentham's decease, and published a complete edition of that philosopher's works. In 1825 he became editor of the *Westminster Review*. His pamphlets and essays on questions of commercial policy were the most serviceable productions of Dr. Bowring (LL.D. of Groningen). At various times he acted as commercial commissioner from this country to France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, the German Customs Union, Turkey, Egypt and Greece; and his reports on our commercial relations with those countries were laid before Parliament. Under Lord Melbourne's Government he was secretary to the Commission for examining and reforming the Public Accounts. When he had a seat in the House of Commons he was chairman of the parliamentary committee on Colonial accounts. He carried, in opposition to the Government, a resolution that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid without reduction into the Exchequer. He sat in Parliament as member for the Kilmarnock Burghs from 1835 to 1837, and for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. Aided by the support of Prince Albert, he obtained, after a discussion in the House of Commons, the issue of the florin, which was supposed to be the first step towards the introduction of the decimal divisions in to our currency. In 1849 he was appointed British consul at Canton; in 1854, while on leave of absence in England, he was promoted to be Her Majesty's plenipotentiary in China (having previously held temporarily the post of chief superintendent of trade) and Governor of Hong Kong; and received the honour of knighthood. In 1855 he went on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce with the two kings of that country. Afterwards he published his travels under the title of 'The Kingdom and People of Siam.' In 1859 he retired on a pension. Subsequently he published an account of the 'Philippine Islands,' and was a frequent contributor to magazine literature. He held the office of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the different European courts from the Siamese and Hawaiian governments; and on their behalf he signed treaties of amity and commerce with Belgium, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland. In 1861 he was sent abroad to report on the state of our commercial relations with the new kingdom of Italy. He died at his residence, Claremont, near Exeter, 23 Nov., 1872.

BOXALL, Sir WILLIAM, R.A., F.R.S., painter, born at Oxford 29 June, 1800, entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1819, but was not the pupil of any particular artist. He exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1829, his 'Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife,' his 'Lear and Cordelia,' in 1830, and 'Hope,' in 1838. He designed several illustrations for the 'Waverley Novels.' After a visit to Rome in 1833, he turned his attention to portrait painting, to which branch of art he subsequently devoted himself. He was elected A.R.A. in 1851, and in 1863 was admitted to the full honours of the Academy, at which he was a constant exhibitor. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, he was appointed Director of the National Gallery. He was knighted in 1871. In consequence of ill-health he retired from the post of Director of the National Gallery in Feb., 1874. He was an honorary member of the Academy of San Fernando at Madrid, and in 1870 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Died 6 Dec., 1879.

BRASSEY, THOMAS, the eminent railway contractor, was born in 1805 at Boughton, Cheshire, where his father, a substantial yeoman, occupied land which his family had held for 200 years. Articled to a local land agent and surveyor, Thomas Brassey was early trained to the particular course of life he afterwards followed with so much advantage to himself and the public. His first independent undertaking was a contract for the making of a road in North Wales; and his first railway contract (signed in 1836) was for ten miles of the London and North-Western. Thenceforward he took part, on a gigantic scale, in many of the greatest of our railway efforts; and the magnitude of his operations may be estimated by the fact that, in the thirteen years from 1848 to 1861 inclusive, he constructed, either by himself or in association with others, 2374 miles of railway, at a contract price of £27,998,224. His works were not confined to England, but France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Spain, Italy, and Austria were all largely benefited by his skill and enterprise. He died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea 8 Dec., 1870.

BREWER, JOHN SHERREN, classical scholar and historian, born 1810, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics. For a time he was a successful tutor, and brought out an edition of the 'Nicomachean Ethics' of Aristotle, with English notes, which is used as a text-book at Oxford. Having taken orders, he came to London, and was appointed to a workhouse chaplaincy. In 1839 he became Lecturer

in Classical Literature in King's College, London, and from 1841 till 1877 he was Professor of English Literature in that institution. In the two capacities, as an instructor in both the old and the new learning, he exerted for nearly 40 years a remarkable influence upon his pupils. Being appointed by Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, to edit the Calendars of State Papers relating to the reign of Henry VIII., he devoted the labour of many years to the herculean task, and though he did not get through much more than half of the reign, he laid the foundation of a valuable and authentic history of that eventful epoch. The results of his researches are contained in elegantly written prefaces to the bulky 'Calendars' which were from time to time published under his editorial supervision. As librarian to the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Brewer arranged the historical MSS. preserved at Hatfield House. For many years he was preacher at the Rolls Chapel, and in 1870 he was elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1876, he was collated, on the presentation of the Crown, to the rectory of Toppesfield, near Halstead, Essex. Mr Brewer was the editor of 'Fuller's Church History,' published by the University of Oxford; and of 'Field on the Church.' He also published 'The Athanasian Origin of the Athanasian Creed,' 1872; and in collaboration with Mr. William Bullen, edited the 'Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth.' Died at Toppesfield 16 Feb., 1879.

BROCA, Paul, a French surgeon and anthropologist, born at Sainte-Foy-le-Grand (Gironde) 1824. He became professor of surgical pathology in the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and surgeon of the hospitals of Saint-Antoine and La Pitié. He was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine in 1866, and subsequently he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Dr. Broca not only enjoyed a high reputation for surgical skill, but was regarded as one of the leaders of the modern anthropologists. It was under his direction and by his untiring energy that the Anthropological Society, the Museum, and the School of Anthropology were founded in Paris. His popularity as a leading man of science was recognised by his election as a life-member of the Senate. An international Congress on Anthropology, presided over by Dr. Broca, was held at Paris in 1878. He wrote on a great variety of subjects, his chief studies being on French ethnology and on craniometry. Died 9 July, 1880.

BROCK, William, D.D., an eminent Baptist minister, was a native of Devonshire. He was educated for the ministry at Stepney College. His first charge, in 1832, was at Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, till he succeeded the Rev. Joseph Kinghorn in St. Mary's chapel at Norwich. There he stayed about sixteen years, and enjoyed the personal friendship, not only of Dr. Alexander and Mr. Andrew Reed, the Independent ministers, but also of the liberal Bishop Stanley, father of the Dean of Westminster. When Sir Morton Peto had built the Bloomsbury chapel in 1848, Mr. Brock accepted the ministry, from which he retired in 1872. He was highly esteemed both as a preacher and pastor. His best known literary efforts were a 'Life of Havelock,' who was a member of his church, and a volume of 'Midsummer Morning Sermons to Young Men and Maidens.' In 1869 he occupied the presidential chair of the Baptist Union, and his two addresses in that capacity were published in pamphlet form. Died at St. Leonard's 13 Nov., 1875.

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, F.R.S., eldest son of Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart., the eminent surgeon, was born in London 1817. He was educated at Harrow and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1839; M.A. 1842), and afterwards entered the laboratory of Professor von Liebig at Giessen. Appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford, in 1855, he occupied that chair till 1872. He was elected President of the Chemical Society in 1859 and 1860. In 1862, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the baronetcy. He contributed to the 'Philosophical Transactions' 25 memoirs and papers on various chemical subjects, one of the most important (in two parts, the second read in 1876) being 'On the Calculus of Chemical Operations.' This was a method for the investigation, by means of symbols, of the laws of the distribution of weight in chemical change. He also edited his father's 'Autobiography,' 1865; and published 'Ideal Chemistry,' 1867. Died at Torquay 24 Nov., 1880.

BRODIE, William, R.S.A., a Scotch sculptor, was a native of Banff, and in early life showed a taste for the fine arts, painting, and sculpture, which he prosecuted in Aberdeen and afterwards in Edinburgh. He, however, felt a greater aptitude for sculpture than for the sister art of painting, and studied in Rome. Returning to Edinburgh, he in the course of a long and successful career perhaps executed more busts in portraiture than any other artist in the same line. A number of statues by him are placed in different towns in Scotland, among them being that of Dr. Graham, Professor of Chemistry, in Glasgow, which is in bronze; the Prince Consort statue at Perth, in freestone; the statue of Sir James Simpson, at Edinburgh, in bronze; the statue of Sir David Brewster, in the quadrangle of Edinburgh University, in marble; the statue of Lord Cockburn, in Parliament-house, Edinburgh, in marble; and many of the statuettes in the niches of the Scott monument. For many years Mr. Brodie was secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy. Died at Edinburgh 30 Oct., 1881.

BROGLIE, Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de, a French statesman, born at Paris 28 Nov., 1785. His grandfather, Marshal of France in the Seven Years' War, had fled from France during the horrors of the Revolution, and died in exile at Münster in 1804. His father, a staunch advocate of a constitutional monarchy, refused to fly, and perished by the guillotine in 1794. The young Duke, educated by the able professors of Strasbourg under the direction of his step-father, M. Argenson, early entered upon public life both in administrative and diplomatic posts. Napoleon I. charged him with different missions to Illyria, Spain, and Warsaw, in the suite of the Abbé de Pradt, in 1812, and in the following year sent him to the Congress of Prague; but M. de Broglie was not a Bonapartist, and was one of the foremost to welcome the return of the Bourbons. In 1814 Louis XVIII. created him a peer of France, and he took his seat in the Chamber a few days before the trial of Marshal Ney, in whose defence he spoke with great eloquence and zeal. For some years afterwards he continued, in opposition to the government, to advocate measures of constitu-

tional freedom. After the Revolution of 1830, De Broglie became a leader of the doctrinaires, and in 1832 Minister for Foreign Affairs under Guizot; and during his tenure of office he concluded a treaty with England for the suppression of the slave trade. In 1834 he was appointed President of the Council, but he resigned office in 1836. After the revolution of 1848, and the election of Louis Napoleon as President of the Republic, De Broglie entered the Legislative Assembly; though after the *coup-d'état* of 1852 he retired altogether from political life, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1855 he was elected a member of the French Academy. He died at Paris 25 Jan., 1870. The Duc de Broglie married, in 1815, Mdlle. de Staël-Holstein, only daughter of the celebrated Madame de Staël, and left three children, Jacques Victor Albert Duc de Broglie, whose writings have gained for him a chair in the French Academy; Prince Paul, formerly a naval officer, and afterwards a Dominican friar; and Louise, Comtesse d'Haussonville.

BRONGNIART, Adolphe Théodore, a French botanist, born at Paris 14 Jan., 1801, was the son of Alexander Brongniart, the celebrated naturalist, who died in 1847. He early devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, specially to that of botany, selecting cryptogamous plants for particular notice. In 1825 he published a 'Classification des Champignons,' and in 1828 presented to the Institute the first portions of his 'Histoire des Végétaux fossiles, ou Recherches botaniques et géologiques sur les Végétaux renfermés dans les diverses Couches du Globe.' In 1834 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Desfontaines. M. Brongniart, who was a doctor in medicine, was Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology in the Museum of Natural History from 1833, and Inspector-General of the University for the sciences from 1852. He was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour 1846; was one of the principal founders of, and contributors to, the 'Annales des Sciences naturelles;' wrote the botanical portion of the 'Voyage de la Coquille,' 1831, and published 'Énumération des Genres de Plantes cultivées au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle,' 1843; 2nd edition, 1850. Died in Paris 18 Feb., 1876.

BROOKS, Charles Shirley, was born in 1815. Originally intended for the law, he went through the usual studies, and passed an examination before the Incorporated Law Society. Having a preference for literature, Mr. Brooks applied himself to dramatic composition and journalism, and met with success, which decided his subsequent career. He produced a series of dramas at the Haymarket, Lyceum, and Olympic theatres, the best of which were 'Our New Governess,' an amusing two-act comedy; 'Honours and Tricks,' a three act comedy of wit and intrigue; and the 'Creole,' a drama of strong interest. Mr. Brooks became the writer of the Parliamentary summary for the *Morning Chronicle*, and occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons for five sessions. During the intervals of this engagement he visited Russia, Syria, and Egypt, as the special commissioner despatched by the *Chronicle*, in the prosecution of its inquiries into foreign as well as British "Labour and the Poor." His letters appeared in that journal, and some were reprinted under the title of 'The Russians of the South.' He wrote several novels, the best known being 'Aspen Court,' 'The Gordian Knot,' 'The Silver Cord,' and 'Sooner or Later.' He acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer, and contributed political and social articles to the *Illustrated London News*. He was for many years one of the most diligent contributors to *Punch*, and on the death of Mark Lemon, in 1870, became the editor of that periodical. Died in London 23 Feb., 1874.

BROOM, Herbert, LL.D., legal writer, born 5 May, 1815, was the only son of Mr. Herbert Broom, of Kidderminster. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1837, LL.D. 1864). He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1840, and held the professorship of Common Law to the Inns of Court for some years. He was the author of several well-known legal works, including one on 'Legal Maxims.' Died at his residence, The Priory, Orpington, Kent, 2 May, 1882.

BROUGHAM, Henry, Lord Brougham and Vaux, F.R.S., the eldest son of Mr. Henry Brougham, of Scales Hall, Cumberland, and Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, by Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. James Syme, maternal niece of the historian Robertson, was born in St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, 19 Sept., 1779. His education commenced at the High School, Edinburgh, under Mr. Luke Fraser, and was continued under Dr. Adam, author of the celebrated treatise on 'Roman Antiquities;' and from the High School he passed, in due course, to the University of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Dugald Stewart, Black, Robinson, and of other well known professors. It was by his aptness for mathematical and physical science that he first distinguished himself, his earliest published production being a paper on the refraction and reflection of light, which was printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1798. It was followed by another paper on the same subject, published in the Transactions in 1799, and by a third paper, printed in the same year, entitled 'General Theorems, being chiefly Porisms in the higher Geometry.' Still the early bent of his taste was for the bar, and accordingly, after a lengthened tour in Prussia and Holland (in which he was accompanied by Lord Stuart de Rothesay), he was admitted an Advocate at the Scottish bar in 1800. Residing at Edinburgh, he took a prominent part in the debates of the Speculative Society there, was one of the chief writers in the *Edinburgh Review* when it was first established, and contributed to it regularly till 1828. In 1803, when only twenty-four years of age, he published his 'Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers,' a work of vast research, and of great breadth and comprehensiveness of view for so young a man. In 1804 Mr. Brougham determined to exchange the Scottish for the English bar, and took up his residence in London. In 1808 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced practice as a barrister in the King's Bench and on the Northern circuit. The first occasion on which he came prominently before the public was his advocacy of the cause of the merchants of Liverpool, London, and Manchester, who complained of the injury done to their trade by the operation of the famous Orders in Council issued against the Berlin and Milan decrees. Though unsuccessful in obtaining the repeal of the orders in question, he added considerably to his reputation as an advocate, and was soon afterwards returned to Parliament as member for Camelford, a

pocket borough in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland, then Earl of Darlington. He made his first speech in the House of Commons 5 March, 1810, in the debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion of censure on the Earl of Chatham for privately transmitting to the king his narrative of the expedition to the Scheldt. The speech was good, and even eloquent, but it gave little promise of his subsequent achievements, which placed him in the foremost rank of parliamentary orators. It would be impossible to give anything like a complete account of the political career of Mr. Brougham whilst he held a seat in the House of Commons. After the close of the war in 1815, the attention of the Government and of the people was alike turned to domestic affairs and matters of internal regulation; and to the discussion of these subjects Mr. Brougham brought a well-informed and versatile mind, an enlightened philanthropy, liberal opinions, and a burning zeal against tyranny, wrong, and oppression. His efforts for the abolition of flogging in the army, the repeal of Roman Catholic disabilities, reform in the government of India, the spread of education, the improvement of prison management, the abolition of slavery, law reform, and the independence of the public press, will never be forgotten.. Mr. Brougham remained out of Parliament from 1812 to 1816, when he was returned for the borough of Winchilsea (since disfranchised) by the influence of his old friend and patron the Earl of Darlington, and he continued to represent that constituency until early in 1830, when he resigned his seat, and was immediately elected member for Knaresborough. During that time he spoke much and often on the reduction of taxation, the repeal of the property tax, and other kindred subjects, and in 1818 obtained a parliamentary committee for inquiry into abuses connected with the educational foundations of the United Kingdom, the commencement of the movement in favour of popular education. In 1820 and 1821 he was engaged professionally in Westminster Hall as Attorney-General to Queen Caroline, whose cause he advocated successfully against George IV., with something more than the zeal of a common advocate, and his eloquence had a wonderful effect in securing on her behalf, as a woman and a wife, the sympathy of the public. In 1825 Mr. Brougham was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, as a mark of appreciation of his zeal in the cause of education, and of his efforts in founding mechanics' institutes in conjunction with Dr. Birkbeck. In 1827 he laid the foundation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which he was the first president. The first publication of this society was Mr. Brougham's discourse 'On the Objects, Pleasures, and Advantages of Science.' In August, 1830, Mr. Brougham was chosen to represent the county of York, and became the acknowledged champion of the cause of Parliamentary Reform. A day had been actually fixed for his motion on the subject, when the Duke of Wellington sent in his resignation to the king, and Earl Grey was appointed Premier in his place. The chancellorship in the new administration was intrusted to Mr. Brougham, who was at the same time raised to the peerage as Lord Brougham and Vaux. From Nov., 1830, to Nov., 1834, Lord Brougham thoroughly identified himself with the policy pursued by Lord Grey, and afterwards by his successor, Lord Melbourne; and the defence and support of

the Reform Bill in the Upper House devolved almost entirely upon his lordship, who had thus summed up the series of measures carried into effect during these few years:—"The abolition of slavery in all our colonies; the opening of the East India trade, and the destruction of the Company's monopoly; the amendment of the criminal law; vast improvement in the whole municipal jurisprudence, both as regards law and equity; the settlement of the Bank charter; the total reform of the Scotch municipal corporations; the entire alteration of the poor laws; and an ample commencement made in reforming the Irish Church by the abolition of ten bishoprics." In Nov., 1834, Sir Robert Peel assumed the reins of government, and Lord Brougham resigned office with his colleagues. Lord Melbourne returned to power in April, 1835; but Lord Brougham was not reappointed to the chancellorship. From that time his lordship continued to hold an independent position in the Upper House, freely criticising the political measures of Whig and Tory governments alike, but paying constant and careful attention to the legal business of the House as one of the "law lords." In 1848, his lordship, who had previously purchased an estate at Cannes, in the south of France, proposed to the newly established French Republic to be naturalised as a citizen in that country; but, in reply to his application, he was informed by M. Marrast that his wish could be carried out only on his ceasing to be an English peer. During the period which elapsed after his release from the duties of the senate and the forum, Lord Brougham contributed largely to modern literature. In 1838 he published the collected edition of his speeches, with notes and introductions, and a discourse on the eloquence of the ancients. He edited Paley's 'Natural Theology,' and wrote 'Dissertations on Subjects of Science connected with Natural Theology.' In 1839 appeared the first of his 'Historic Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the Reign of George III.,' a work which he completed in 1843; 'Lives of Men of Art and Science,' belonging to the same period, appeared in 1845. He edited the speech of Demosthenes, 'De Coronâ.' A new and complete edition of Lord Brougham's works, including his 'Political Philosophy,' and other political and mathematical treatises, was published under his own superintendence, by Messrs. Griffin, of Glasgow. After the passing of the Reform Bill, and his retirement from official life, Lord Brougham exerted his energies in working out his favourite scheme of Law Amendment, and in the establishment of courts in which cheap justice might be dealt out to the middle and lower classes. As early, indeed, as June, 1830, he introduced into the House of Commons a measure, "the declared object of which," in the words of a contemporary memoir, "was to bring justice home to every man's door at all times of the year by the establishment of local courts. By this bill the law of arbitration was to be extended, a general local jurisdiction established, and courts of reconcilement were to be introduced." This measure, somewhat modified, is now seen in full operation in the County Courts. A succession of other bills for the reform of proceedings in bankruptcy were afterwards introduced by Lord Brougham, who, from his first entrance into the Upper House, "laboured for the improvement of the law with a zeal approaching to enthusiasm."

In 1850 Lord Brougham resumed his scientific researches, and communicated to the Royal Society a paper of 'Experiments and Observations on the Properties of Light,' which he followed up by further papers on the same subject in 1852 and 1853, in which he showed the principle upon which Newton established his theory of light to be inconclusive. In 1855 he published, in conjunction with E. J. Routh, Esq., an 'Analytical View of Newton's Principia.' He afterwards published a paper on the 'Integral Calculus,' and contributed further articles on light to the Transactions of the Institute of France, of which body he was a member, and before which he spoke in French on that subject. In 1819 Lord Brougham married Mary Anne, widow of John Spalding, and eldest daughter of Thomas Eden, deputy auditor of Greenwich Hospital (brother of Lord Auckland and Henley), by whom he had an only daughter, who died young, 30 Nov., 1839. In 1860 he obtained a fresh patent of peerage, with remainder to his brother, Mr. William Brougham, and his issue male. In connection with the chief acts of his later life may be mentioned his able and zealous presidency of the Law Amendment Society, and its ally the Social Science Association. Lord Brougham's last years were passed in seclusion and failing health, and his principal enjoyment seems to have been derived from his constant visits to his residence at Cannes, in the south of France, where he died 9 May, 1868.

BROUGHTON, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Lord, G.C.B., F.R.S., statesman and author, was born at Redland, near Bristol, 27 June, 1786. He was the eldest son of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, a wealthy manufacturer of Bristol, and was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1808). While at the University he contracted an intimacy with Lord Byron, and in 1809 accompanied the poet in his travels in Turkey and Greece, and other parts of southern Europe, and subsequently in Switzerland and Italy. After his return to England, he published an account of these travels in a book entitled, 'A Journey through Albania, and other Provinces of Turkey, with Lord Byron' (1812), which was highly commended. He also appended some notes, with his own signature, to Byron's 'Childe Harold,' the fourth canto of which the poet dedicated to him. This, however, was not his first work, for in 1809 there appeared, with his name, a collection of compositions under the title of 'Imitations and Translations from the Classics, with Original Poems.' Four years after the publication of his 'Journey,' he appeared again before the public with an elaborate work entitled 'The Last Reign of Napoleon.' This gave an entertaining description of the eventful "Hundred Days," of which he was an intensely interested eye-witness. He also published 'Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold,' and was a frequent contributor to *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, the *Westminster Review*, and other periodicals. He first became conspicuous in political life in 1819, by the publication of his 'Letters to an Englishman,' which were tinged with strong radical opinions, and contained such a severe attack on the House of Commons, that he was imprisoned in Newgate for having committed a breach of privilege. These letters and his imprisonment brought him prominently before the public, and upon his release he was taken up by the electors of Westminster, who, feeling that he had been unfairly treated, returned him to Parliament after a memorable contest, in spite of the strenuous and animated opposition of the Whigs. In Parliament, he showed himself to be an able speaker and an energetic reformer; but his Radical opinions became so far modified that in 1831 he entered the cabinet of Earl Grey as Secretary for War. In 1833 he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, but he failed to secure his re-election by the city of Westminster. The next year he was returned for Nottingham, which borough he represented till 1847, and he sat for Harwich for a few years previous to his elevation to the peerage as Lord Broughton, in 1851. In the administration of Lord Melbourne he was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests and President of the Board of Control; and he again held the latter office in the Russell administration of 1846-52. In 1853 he was for a short time a member of the Coalition Administration, but with that exception he took no active part in public affairs after his elevation to the peerage. His lordship married a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, but left no issue male. Died in London 3 June, 1869.

BROWN, John, M.D., a Scotch writer, son of the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, was born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, in Sept., 1810. His great grandfather was the eminent Scotch divine, the Rev. John Brown, of Haddington. The family removed to Edinburgh in 1822, and the subject of this notice received the chief part of his education at the High School and University of that city. At an early age he took the degree of M.D., and soon obtained a remunerative practice in Edinburgh. For many years he had a wide reputation on account of his numerous pleasant essays and sketches ('Horæ Subsecivæ'), which were collected together in 3 volumes. The first volume was entitled 'Locke and Sydenham, and other Papers;' the second, 'Rab and His Friends, and other Papers;' the third, published in 1882, 'John Leech, and other Papers.' Dr. Brown's popularity as an author was gained principally by the publication of 'Rab and His Friends,' which was first issued in 1858. Dr. Brown was a contributor to the *North British Review*, *Good Words*, and other periodicals. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and also of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1874 his University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and in 1876 a Civil List pension of £100 was awarded to him in recognition of his literary merits. Died at his residence, Rutland street, Edinburgh, 11 May, 1882.

BROWNE, Hablot Knight, a comic designer, better known by his pseudonym of 'Phiz,' born in 1815, was educated at a private school, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great spirit. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist, Seymour, as the illustrator of 'Pickwick,' and so happy and successful was the pencil of 'Phiz,' that he was engaged to illustrate, in the same comic vein, 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and most of Mr. Charles Dickens's other works of fiction. He also, under the same signature, contributed graphic illustrations to the popular novels of Charles Lever, Ainsworth, and Mayhew, as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the 'Waverley Novels,' the 'Illustrated Edition of Byron's Works,' 'H. B.'s Schoolboy Days,' 'Home Pictures,' 'Illustrations

of the Five Senses,' and 'The Adventures of Sir Guy de Guy.' Mr. Browne contributed many effective sketches, full of fun, to the illustrated serials of the day. Died at Hove, Brighton, 8 July, 1882.

BROWNSON, Orestes Augustus, LL.D., an American philosopher, author and controversialist, born at Stockbridge, Vermont, 16 Sept., 1803, was to a great extent a self-educated man. He united with the Presbyterian Church, at Ballston, New York, in 1822, but became a Universalist, after a severe mental struggle, in 1825, and soon a preacher of his new creed. He entered boldly into schemes of political reform, wrote much, and edited papers and periodicals in defence of his views; but he was still in a state of unrest, and, being attracted by Dr. Channing's writings, became a Unitarian pastor in 1832, and devoted himself to the study of the French and German literature, philosophy, and theology. Pushing onward, he soon landed in the socialistic views of Robert Owen, though still clinging to some of his earlier religious convictions. He organised the "Society for Christian Union and Progress," in Boston in 1836, and retained the pastoral charge of it till he ceased preaching in 1843. The same year he published his 'New Views of Christianity, Society, and the Church,' a decided avowal of infidel doctrines. In 1838 he established the *Boston Quarterly Review*, of which he was proprietor and almost sole writer during the five years of its existence. In 1840 he published a philosophico-religious treatise in the form of a novel, entitled 'Charles Ellwood, or, the Infidel converted.' His views having changed shortly afterwards, only one edition of it was published in the United States, but it passed through several editions in this country. Still unable to find rest, he sought it in the Catholic Church, to which he became a convert in 1844, and from that time he remained in its communion. He edited, from 1844, *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, which was suspended in 1864, but was revived in 1873, in which he defended with great ability the doctrines of the Catholic Church. He published 'The Spirit Rapper,' 1854; 'The Convert; or, Leaves from my Experience,' 1857; and 'The American Republic,' 1865. He was invited by Dr. Newman and others to accept a chair in the Catholic University of Ireland, but declined, preferring to continue his labours in his native country. During the last 17 years of his life his residence was at Elizabeth, New Jersey, with the exception of a few months which he passed with his son, Mr. Henry F. Brownson, of Detroit, in whose house he died 16 April, 1876.

BRUCE, John, F.S.A., born in London, 1802, of a family of Scotch extraction, was educated at the grammar school of Aberdeen, and at private schools in England; studied law, but relinquished the practice of his profession in 1840, and gave his attention to literary pursuits. He edited several valuable works for the "Camden" and other societies; contributed to the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, to the *Edinburgh Review*, and to various other periodical publications, including the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which he was for some time editor; and edited a Calendar of the State Papers of Charles I., and Cowper's Poems. He was Treasurer and Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries; and Treasurer and Director of the Camden Society. At the time of his death, which occurred in London 28 Oct., 1869, he was engaged upon a 'Life of Prynne.' Some of his manuscript collections are in the British Museum.

BRUNE, Adolphe, a French painter, was born 1802, and entered the studio of Gros. His first contribution to the Salon was in 1833, the 'Adoration des Mages.' He executed numerous public commissions, including the decoration of the Salle des Séances of the Sénat in the Luxembourg, and the ceiling of the Bibliothèque du Louvre, representing the Muses with their attributes. This work secured for the painter the Legion of Honour in 1861. Died in April, 1880.

BRUNNOW, Ernest Philip von, Count Brunnow, diplomatist, son of a staff officer in the King of Saxony's life guards, was born at Dresden 31 August, 1797. Having been educated at the University of Leipzig, he entered the Russian diplomatic service in 1818, at the time of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Count Capo d' Istria formed a high opinion of his abilities, and entrusted to him and Councillor Sturdza the task of compiling a civil code for the government of the Rouman population of Bessarabia, then a recent conquest. Baron Brunnow assisted as secretary to the embassy at the Congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona. Count Nesselrode entertained the highest opinion of his talents, showing his confidence by placing him at the head of his own Chancellerie; and the celebrated answer of the Russian Cabinet to the Anglo-French remonstrance at the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi has always been attributed to Brunnow. In 1840 he came over to this country to settle the Belgian question, Baron Nieuman representing Austria. On his Excellency Count Pozzo di Borgo resigning his post as Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James's, he was succeeded by Baron Brunnow as envoy-extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, which post he filled up to 1854. He was instrumental in carrying out the treaty of 15 July, 1840, on the Eastern question, which united England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria against France. He continued to preserve the most friendly relations between Russia and England till shortly before the diplomatic complications which preceded the Crimean war, when he quitted England for Darmstadt. He returned to England in 1857 as ambassador, and held that post till July, 1874. In 1871, in recognition of his diplomatic services, he was created a Count of the Russian Empire by the Emperor Alexander. On leaving England he went to his private residence at Darmstadt, where he lived in the closest retirement. He died there 11 April, 1875.

BRYANT, William Cullen, an American poet, born at Cummington, Massachusetts, 3 Nov., 1794. He was from a very early age distinguished as a poet. His great work, 'Thanatopsis,' was written when he was but nineteen years of age. He was called to the bar on leaving Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1815, but soon afterwards adopted literary pursuits and became a voluminous contributor to periodicals. Besides numerous poems which gained great popularity both in America and England, he published translations of Homer's 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey;' and he made three extended visits to Europe (1834, 1845, 1849), which he graphically described in his 'Letters of a Traveller.' A subsequent visit (1857-8) to the south of Europe is commemorated in his 'Letters from Spain and other Countries.' He was con-

nected with the New York *Evening Post* for upwards of half a century. Died at New York 12 June, 1878. An edition of his poems, elegantly illustrated, was published in London in 1858.

BUCKLAND, Francis Trevelyan, naturalist, born 17 Dec., 1826, being the eldest son of William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, whose famous Bridgewater Treatise laid the foundation of the new school of geologists. He inherited much of his father's originality and keen powers of observation, and from boyhood developed a strong bias towards natural history and physical science. He was scholar of Winchester College, and student of Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1848). He devoted himself to the study of medicine, and having served the office of house-surgeon to St. George's Hospital, he became in 1854 assistant-surgeon to the Second Life Guards, from which post he retired in 1863. Mr. Buckland's passion for natural history, and especially the piscicultural branches of the science, absorbed all his thoughts. For a time he was a constant contributor to the *Field* newspaper and other periodicals. In 1866, with Mr. W. Pfennell, the first Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, Mr. Buckland projected and started *Land and Water*. He conducted its intelligence in regard to sea and river fisheries and practical natural history, and contributed to it up to the very day before his death. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of English Salmon Fisheries, and from that date his labours as a public servant were unremitting. No one did more to popularise the subject of fishery cultivation and preservation, not only in England, but throughout the civilised world. He was concerned in sending several consignments of salmon eggs to Australia and New Zealand, and principally by his agency trout were quite established in those colonies. In 1870 he was appointed Special Commissioner for the Salmon Fisheries of England. He published a report on the Norfolk fisheries, which led to the passing of the Norfolk Fisheries Act of 1877. In the same year he was one of a Commission to inquire into the crab and lobster fisheries of England and Scotland, which resulted in an Act of Parliament for the protection of these molluscs. He also in 1877 sat on an inquiry, the result of which was an Act to prevent fish being destroyed by dynamite. In the same year he served on a Commission of inquiry into the herring fisheries of Scotland. The next year he was engaged upon the Commission relative to the sea fisheries around England and Wales, an admirable report upon which was published in 1879 by Mr. Buckland and Mr. Spencer Walpole. Mr. Buckland's researches into the mysterious salmon disease attracted much attention. He established at his own expense the "Museum of Economic Fish-Culture" (under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington). This museum illustrates the cultivation of salmon, trout, and useful fresh-water fish, as well as oysters and sea-fish. As one of the most charming of popular writers on natural history, Mr. Buckland endeared himself to thousands who never saw him. His four series of 'Curiosities of Natural History' were first published in 1857, and several additions subsequently appeared. He edited, in 1858, his father's Bridgewater Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy. He also published a work on 'Fish-hatching;' 'A Familiar History of British Fishes,' 1873; 'Logbook of a Fisherman and Zoologist,' 1876; and a magnificent edition of Gilbert White's 'Natural History of Selborne,' 1879. Mr. Buckland was not a follower of the new school of naturalists, and he frequently announced his dissent from the views and conclusions of Mr. Darwin. Died at his residence in Albany street, London, 19 Dec., 1880. A selection of his contributions to *Land and Water* was published under the title of 'Notes and Jottings from Animal Life,' 1882.

BUCKSTONE, John Baldwin, actor and dramatist, was born at Hoxton in Sept., 1802, and educated at Walworth grammar school. In his boyhood he was placed for a short time as midshipman on board a man-of-war, and he had a brief taste also of an attorney's office. But the stage claimed him at the age of nineteen, and he joined a company of strolling players. In 1824 he obtained an engagement at the Surrey theatre, and made his first appearance before a metropolitan audience as Peter Smink in 'The Armistice.' His success soon led to other engagements. Among these was one at the Adelphi, where he appeared in 1828 as Bobby Trot in his own touching drama of 'Luke the Labourer.' During his engagement Mr. Buckstone found leisure to write several pieces for the Haymarket, which eventually led to his services being secured by Mr. Morris as principal comedian at that theatre; thus adding a summer to his winter engagement. From 1837 Mr. Buckstone devoted himself exclusively to the Haymarket theatre, with the exception of a visit to the United States, a short engagement at the Lyceum, during the first season of Madame Vestris's management, and another at Drury Lane, under Mr. Bunn, where he played Wormwood in the 'Lottery Ticket,' and other comedy parts. At Drury Lane he produced 'Popping the Question,' 'Our Mary Ann,' and other well-known pieces. From 1853 Mr. Buckstone was lessee and manager of the Haymarket, and he conducted that theatre with indefatigable industry, as well as sound judgment, liberality, and taste. In his own performances the characters more especially connected with his name were Bob Acres, Tony Lumpkin, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Mr. Lovibond in the 'Overland Route,' Chrysos in 'Pygmalion and Galatea,' Dr. Botcherby in 'An Unequal Match,' Major Wellington de Boots in 'Everybody's Friend,' Asa Trenchard in 'Our American Cousin,' Squire Chevy in 'David Garrick,' Bunter in 'New Men and Old Acres,' Mawworm in 'The Hypocrite,' and Aminadab Sleek in 'A Serious Family.' Mr. Buckstone was a most prolific dramatist, having written no fewer than 150 comedies, dramas, and farces. Of his earlier productions we may specify 'Luke the Labourer,' 'John Street, Adelphi,' 'The Wreck Ashore,' 'Victorine,' and 'The King of the Alps,' an adaptation from the German; which were followed by a three-act comedy, entitled 'The Rake and his Pupil,' 'The May Queen,' 'Henriette the Forsaken,' 'Isabelle; or, Woman's Life,' 'The Dream at Sea,' and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were 'A Husband at Sight,' 'John Jones,' 'Uncle John,' 'Second Thoughts,' 'Married Life,' 'Single Life,' 'A Lesson for Ladies,' 'Nicholas Flam,' 'Rural Felicity,' 'Weak Points,' the 'Thimble Rig,' and the 'Irish Lion.' For this house Mr. Buckstone afterwards composed the three-act comedy of 'Leap Year; or, the Ladies' Privilege,' 'An Alarming Sacrifice,' and 'Good for Nothing;' and during the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas, 'The Green

Bushes,' and 'Flowers of the Forest,' which surpassed in point of attraction his previous productions. Mr. Moy Thomas truly remarks that much of the laughter which Mr. Buckstone's acting provoked was doubtless due to habitual oddities of tone and manner. The comic chubby cheeks, the knowing wink, the peculiar chuckle, had also much to do with the drollery of his performances; but there was still genuine and abundant humour in his impersonations, together with traces of original study of human nature under humorously distressing conditions. After his retirement in 1877 his declining years were clouded by pecuniary misfortunes, for the relief of which a public subscription was organised. Died at Lower Sydenham 31 Oct., 1879.

BUDD, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at North Tawton, Devonshire, 1811. His father was a surgeon of high repute throughout the west of England. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1838, and settled at Bristol, where he held for years the first place as a consulting physician. His fame mainly rests upon his researches into the mode of propagation of contagious diseases, both in man and in animals. Besides many papers reprinted from medical journals, he published a standard work on 'Typhoid Fever.' Died at Clevedon 9 Jan., 1880.

BULL, OLE BORNEMANN, an eminent violinist, born at Bergen, Norway, 5 Feb., 1810. Having an intense passion for music, his longings for it were sternly repressed by his father and friends. At the age of eighteen he was placed at the University of Christiania, but found no favour there, in consequence of his love of music, and was finally dismissed, because he had taken temporary charge of an orchestra at one of the theatres. In 1829 he went to Cassel, to study the violin with Spohr, but was received so coldly that he commenced the study of law at the University of Göttingen. Presently he was again giving his attention to music at Minden, but in consequence of a duel there he fled to Paris, where he was reduced to such misery that he threw himself into the Seine, but was rescued and aided by a lady of rank, who saw in him a strong resemblance to a deceased son. Through her assistance he was enabled to appear publicly as a violinist, and met with great success, acquiring a liberal fortune in about seven years. In 1838 he returned to Bergen with his wife, and settled upon an estate there. In 1843 he went to the United States, and was very successful in his concerts. He returned to Europe in 1845, and, possessing a large fortune, wandered through different countries giving concerts, made a campaign in Algeria with General Yusuf, built a theatre at Bergen, and endeavoured to establish in Norway national schools of literature and art. His patriotism involved him in trouble with the government, and vexatious lawsuits were instituted against him. His wife having died, and a considerable portion of his fortune being lost, he sailed for the New World again in 1852, and the same year purchased a tract of 120,000 acres of land in Potter County, Pennsylvania, where he attempted to found a Norwegian colony. After two years' struggle, he was compelled to abandon the project with the loss of his fortune. He went to New York in 1854, leased the Academy of Music for Italian Opera, but failed entirely. He subsequently returned to Europe, and gave concerts with his old success. He went back to the United States in 1869, with a comfortable fortune. In 1870 he married a German lady in Wisconsin. Died at Bergen 17 Aug., 1880.

BULOZ, FRANÇOIS, proprietor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, was born of a peasant family, at Vulbens, near Geneva. He began life as a shepherd in the service of M. Naville, father of the celebrated writer of Geneva, M. Ernest Naville. M. Naville remarked the young peasant's capabilities, had him educated, and sent him to Paris, where young Buloz began as a journeyman compositor, and afterwards became foreman of a printing office. By making translations from the English he succeeded in getting together 10,000 francs, with which he bought the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, then a little monthly brochure devoted chiefly to geography. Buloz succeeded in grouping round the *Revue* all the most distinguished writers of France, but most of the contributors finally quarrelled with an editor whose temper was too often crochetty and intractable. Latterly the *Revue* brought its proprietor an income of over 375,000 francs, and 20,000 copies were printed of each number. Buloz died at Paris 12 Jan., 1877. —*Academy*

BULWER, Sir HENRY. *See* DALLING, LORD.

BURGOYNE, Sir JOHN FOX, Field Marshal, a natural son of General John Burgoyne, the dramatic author, was born 24 July, 1782. After passing some time at Eton, he entered the Royal Engineers in 1798, and commenced that brilliant professional career which earned for him from the Emperor Napoleon III. the designation of "the Moltke of England." He served in the Mediterranean and Levant from 1800 to 1807; took part in the blockade of Malta and the operations which led to the surrender of Valetta; served with the army in Sicily, and was present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. Afterwards he proceeded with Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal. In 1809 he joined Wellington's army in the Peninsula, and from that time until the conclusion of the campaign in 1814, was present at all the sieges, two of which, viz., Burgos and San Sebastian, he conducted, the latter after his superior officer had been killed in the trenches. Throughout the campaigns of Portugal and Spain, Burgoyne was attached to the Third Division, distinguished by the prominent part it took in the war, and was in most of the general actions, in which he was twice wounded. In 1814 he was appointed commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans, and was present at the attack on the town, and at the taking of Fort Bowyer. He received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nive; and the silver medal with three clasps for Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle. In 1826 Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to Portugal, as commanding officer of engineers. In 1830 he was appointed chairman of the Irish Board of Public Works, and in 1845, Inspector-General of Fortifications. Shortly after assuming the latter office, he drew up a Memoir exposing the defenceless state of the country, and received in reply from the Duke of Wellington that remarkable letter which, published in the newspapers, produced a sensation, enabling the Executive to stay the progress of dangerous retrenchment in the naval and military services, and eventually to obtain power to raise a new militia. In 1847, the famine year, he was appointed to conduct the commission for the relief of Irish distress, and four

years later he was nominated one of the members of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, then about to undertake the construction of an important system of drainage works. In 1854 he was sent to Turkey, to devise measures for defending Constantinople, and securing the free passage of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, against an apprehended advance of the Russians. He returned to England, but shortly afterwards again proceeded to the East, and directed the English works intended to reduce Sebastopol. He was present at the battle of the Alma, the affair of Balaklava, and the battle of Inkermann. In 1855, during the outcry raised against the generals in the Crimea, he was recalled to England to occupy his former post of Inspector-General of Fortifications. However, he remained with the army three months longer, at the particular request of Lord Raglan, and upon leaving the camp, was highly complimented by the Commander-in-chief in a general order. On his return to England, Sir John Burgoyne was promoted to the rank of General, and created a baronet, for his services in the Crimea. About the same period he obtained the Order of the Medjidie, and that of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He became a G.C.B. in 1852, and upon the death of Lord Combermere in 1865, was appointed Constable of the Tower of London. In 1868 he received the Field-Marshal's bâton. He died 7 Oct., 1871, in Pembridge square, London, and was buried in the little chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, within the precincts of the Tower. Sir John Burgoyne published, in 1859, under the title of 'Military Opinions,' one of the best essays relating to a French invasion of England. His 'Life and Correspondence,' by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Wrottesley, was published in 2 vols. 1873. His only son, *Hugh Talbot Burgoyne*, a captain in the navy, commanded the "Wrangler" at the capture of Kinburn in 1855, and in 1857 received marks of distinction from Queen Victoria and Napoleon III. He was lost at sea while in command of the turret ship "Captain," which foundered off Cape Finisterre 7 Sept., 1870.

BURKE, Peter, miscellaneous writer, only brother of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, born in London 7 May, 1811, was educated at Caen College. Having been called to the English bar in 1839, he joined the Northern circuit and the Manchester and Lancashire sessions, and was a Parliamentary counsel practising in the House of Lords. He was made a Q.C. of the Co. Palatine of Lancaster in 1858, and a serjeant-at-law in 1859, and was the author of various legal works, particularly on the law of copyright and the criminal law; of 'The Romance of the Forum,' 'Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy and the Upper Classes,' 'Celebrated Naval and Military Trials,' and a 'Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.' He was elected Director, or chief honorary officer, of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy for 1866-67. Died 26 March, 1881.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose Everett, an American general, born at Liberty, Indiana, 23 May, 1824. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, and was subsequently ordered to New Mexico. Having invented a breechloading rifle, he resigned his commission in 1853, and established a manufactory of his rifles in Rhode Island. This proving unsuccessful, he became treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad. Early in 1861 he was appointed colonel of the 1st Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, and took part in the battle of Bull Run, after which he was made brigadier-general. After General Pope's defeat at the second battle of Bull Run Burnside was placed under the command of M'Clellan, and fought during the Confederate invasion of Maryland. Subsequently he succeeded M'Clellan in command of the army of the Potomac, when he was defeated by General Lee. In 1863 he was placed in command of the department of the Ohio. He commanded a division under General Grant, and finally resigned his commission in 1865. In 1866 he was elected Governor of the State of Rhode Island, and after being twice re-elected, he engaged in business pursuits until 1875, when he was elected to the Senate of the United States, his term expiring in 1881. Died September, 1881.

BURRITT, Elihu, an American writer, born at New Britain, Connecticut, 8 Dec., 1810. He was the son of a shoemaker, and received an ordinary education till he was 16, when, his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Having during his apprenticeship gained a fair knowledge of English literature, at the age of 21 he set to work to study mathematics. In spring and summer he kept at the anvil, alternately forging and reading, and earned enough to enable him to devote a great part of the winter to his studies, which he prosecuted with so much diligence that he gained a considerable knowledge of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew, and afterwards studied French, Spanish, Italian, and German under native teachers; and acquired Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic, and Russian. He also attained celebrity as a public lecturer. In 1856 Mr. Burritt left the United States for Great Britain. For a year or two he had been brooding over the scheme of a peace league, and laboured in England and upon the Continent to induce the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the League of Universal Brotherhood, an association for the abolition of war throughout the world. While in London, in 1848, Mr. Burritt published 'Sparks from the Anvil,' and later, in 1853, 'Olive Leaves,' which were translated into several languages. In 1854 appeared his 'Thoughts on Things at Home and Abroad;' in 1865, 'A Walk from John o'Groat's to Land's End;' in 1868, 'Walks in the Black Country and its Green Borderland;' in 1869 a volume of 'Lectures and Speeches;' and in 1878, 'Chips from many Blocks.' For some years he was engaged in the promotion of systematic emigration from England and Scotland to the United States, and the establishment of cheap ocean postage. He resided in England for nearly twenty-five years, being for a considerable time United States Consul at Birmingham. Died at New York 7 March, 1879. There appeared at New York in 1879, under the editorship of C. Northend, a work entitled 'Elihu Burritt, a memorial volume, containing a sketch of his life and labours, with collections from his writings and lectures, and extracts from his private journals.'

BURTON, Decimus, F.R.S., F.S.A., architect, born in 1800, was son of Mr. James Burton, in whose office, and under Mr. G. Maddox, he received his architectural education. He was

early commissioned. His chief works, to mention them in order of time, were:—Holwood house, Kent; the Colosseum, Regent's Park; the Zoological Society's Gardens; Hyde Park improvements and entrances; the royal entrance on Constitution hill; the mansions of Lord de Clifford and Lord Stuart de Rothesay; the Athenæum Club house, Pall Mall; Holford house, Regent's Park; Charing Cross Hospital; the rectory house, Sevenoaks; Marquis of Hertford's villa, Regent's Park; Broom hill and Burrswood; Club chambers, Regent's street; Grimston park mansion, Yorkshire; Phœnix Park improvements, Dublin; and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Died in London 14 Dec., 1881.

BURTON, JOHN HILL, LL.D., historian and biographer, born at Aberdeen 22 Aug., 1809. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an advocate at the Scottish bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1833, and afterwards in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Burton was the author of 'Life and Correspondence of David Hume,' 1846; 'Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden,' 1847; 'Political and Social Economy,' 1849; 'Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland,' 1852; 'A Manual of the Law of Scotland;' 'A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy' in that country; 'An Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham;' a 'History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection,' in 1853; and a 'History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688,' in 7 vols., 1867-70; 2nd edit. 8 vols. 1873. For several years he contributed to *Blackwood* literary sketches, including the series entitled 'The Scot Abroad' (republished in 1864), and 'The Bookhunter.' In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and on the abolition of that board in 1860, and the transfer of its functions to the Home Secretary, he was continued as manager and secretary in connection with the Home Office. In 1868 the annual collecting and reporting to Parliament of 'The Judicial Statistics of Scotland' were added to the duties of his department. Soon after the publication of the first four volumes of his 'History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688,' the old office in the Queen's household for Scotland of "Historiographer Royal" being vacant, Her Majesty was pleased to bestow it upon Mr. Burton. He was appointed a Commissioner under the Prisons (Scotland) Act in 1877. His last work was a 'History of the Reign of Queen Anne,' 1880. Died at Morton house, near Edinburgh, 10 Aug., 1881. In 1882 there appeared a new edition of 'The Bookhunter,' with a memoir of the author by Katharine Burton.

BUSK, HANS, an early advocate of the Rifle Volunteer movement, born 1815, was the eldest son of Mr. Hans Busk, of Glenalder, Radnorshire. He was educated at King's College, London, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1839, proceeding M.A. in 1844, and LL.D. in 1873. He was also an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford University. Mr. Busk was called to the Bar at th Middle Temple in 1841, and was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex and a captain in the Victoria (1st Middlesex) Rifle Volunteers. He was also a deputy-lieutenant for Radnorshire, and had served as high sheriff of that county. In 1837, while an undergraduate at Cambridge, he strongly urged upon the Government of that day the importance of sanctioning the formation throughout the country of rifle clubs, with a view to the organisation of an army of volunteers for the defence of the realm. On receiving from the Prime Minister (Lord Melbourne) a reply indicative of apprehension at the idea of "putting arms into the hands of the people at large," he formed a model rifle club in the University, and from that time continued strenuously to advocate the establishment of a volunteer army. In 1869 a large sum was raised by public subscription in order to present Captain Busk with a testimonial in recognition of his services as the "founder of England's Volunteer Army;" he, however, declined to accept the proffered testimonial in that way, but with the money thus raised he purchased a lifeboat and established a suitable station at Ryde. He presented a lifeboat, fully equipped, to the Seamen's Orphans' Home at Brixham, and contributed to the establishment of several other lifeboats. Captain Hans Busk was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; he was also the founder, and for several years editor, of the *New Quarterly Review*. Captain Busk was the author of 'The Rifle, and how to Use It;' 'Volunteers, and how to Drill Them;' 'The Hand-book for Hythe;' 'The Navies of the World;' 'Tabular Arrangement of Company Drill;' 'Maiden Hours;' 'Horæ Viaticæ;' 'Golden Truths;' and 'The Education Craze.' Died in London 11 March, 1882.

BUTT, ISAAC, Q.C., M.P., an Irish politician, was born 1812 at Stranorlar, Donegal, of which place his father, the Rev. Robert Butt, was incumbent. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1829, and in 1832 obtained a scholarship, which was then a high mark of classical culture. In 1833 he assisted in founding the *University Magazine*, of which he afterwards became editor, and for many years he was a regular contributor to its pages. In 1835 he took the degree of B.A. with high distinction, and in the following year he was appointed to the Chair of Political Economy. He was called to the bar in 1838, and he took an active part in the political combats of the day, being regarded as one of the champions of the Conservative cause. In conjunction with others he started a journal called the *Protestant Guardian*, which afterwards became merged in the Orange *Warder*. In a memorable debate in the Dublin Corporation, to which he was elected in 1843, he defended the Union with Great Britain in a speech of rare eloquence and argumentative power. Mr. Butt pursued the profession of the bar with great success, and in 1844 he received a silk gown. He was one of the counsel engaged in the defence of Smith O'Brien and others, who were tried at Clonmel in 1848, on a charge of high treason. He was also retained as counsel in other remarkable trials, but unfortunately, in the course of his professional engagements, his time was often frittered

away, and his energies dissipated in uncongenial pursuits. He represented Youghal in the House of Commons from 1852 to 1865. For many years Mr. Butt was absent from Ireland. During that time a heavy cloud rested upon his life, and it was not until he unexpectedly returned to Dublin to resume his professional practice and enter upon a new political career that he emerged from the dark shadow of the past and seemed to have again a prospect of distinction. In the interval he had drifted away from his Conservative traditions, and had become more nearly identified with the "National" politics of Ireland. He was first elected for Limerick in 1871, and was immediately called upon to assume the leadership of the Home Rule party. In 1872 the Home Rule League was founded, and the general election of 1874 afforded an opportunity for the creation of a Parliamentary party. In a few years, however, the party became disorganised, and the leadership of Mr. Butt was repudiated by more active associates. Mr. Butt never countenanced any attempt to sever the connection with England, but regarded the Union as the basis of his federal scheme. Died at Dundrum, Dublin, 5 May, 1879.

BUXTON, CHARLES, M.P., was born 18 Nov., 1823, being the son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1843. Mr. Buxton, a magistrate for the counties of Norfolk and Surrey, and a partner in the brewing firm of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Newport, from 1857 to 1859; for Maidstone from 1859 to 1865; and for East Surrey from the latter year till his death, 10 August, 1871. He was the author of a Life of his father, and contributed to the 'Cambridge Essays.'

C.

CABALLERO, FERNAN, the assumed name under which a Spanish novelist, Doña Cecilia Francisca José de Fáber y Larréa, Marquesa de Arco-Hermoso, achieved celebrity in the world of letters. She was born at Morges, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, 13 March, 1796, being the daughter of Juan Nicolás Böhl (afterwards Böhl de Fáber) merchant of Hamburg, and of Cadiz in Spain. Her father afterwards became Consul for Hamburg at Cadiz, adopted Spain as his country, and embraced the Catholic religion. He also was distinguished in literature, and published the 'Floresta de Rimas antiguas Castellanas,' and the 'Teatro Español anterior á Lope de Vega,' which opened to him the portals of the Royal Spanish Academy. His daughter passed a portion of her early life in Germany, where the foundation of her education was laid. In addition to Spanish, her native language, she acquired Latin, German, English, French, and Italian. She married in 1816 Captain Antonia Planelles y Bardaxi, and accompanied her husband, who was a violent character, to the island of Puerto Rico. After leading a most unhappy life with him, she was left a widow in 1817. She then returned to her relatives at Cadiz. In 1822 she contracted a second marriage with Don Francisco Ruiz del Arco, Marqués de Arco-Hermoso, a young officer in the Spanish Guard. She then removed to Seville, and became one of the ornaments of the most fashionable society in that city. In 1835 she was again left a widow. She married her third husband, Don Antonio Arrom de Ayala. He squandered her fortune, and died in London in 1859. Prior to the revolution of 1868, Queen Isabella placed apartments in the Alcázar of Seville at the Marquesa's disposal. After the departure of the Queen from Spain, Fernan Caballero removed to a house in the Calle de Burgos, where, amongst her flowers and books, she sought tranquillity, devoting herself to the religious consolation, and, as far as her means would allow, ministering to the worldly necessities of the fatherless and the widow. She was a prolific writer, but none of her "Cuentos" are very long. Her first work that caused a sensation and established her fame, was 'La Gaviota.' It appeared in a Madrid journal in 1849, and was published as a book in 1853. Altogether her tales number nearly fifty, and some of them have been translated into almost every European language. Among them we may mention, 'La Familia de Alvareda,' 'Clemencia,' 'Una en Otra,' 'Elia,' 'Lágrimas,' 'Con mal o con bien á los tuyos te ten,' 'Pobre Dolores!' 'Simon Verde,' and 'Más honor que honores.' Her last literary productions, 'Estar de Mas,' and 'Magdalena,' were published at Seville in 1878, accompanied by a biographical memoir of the authoress by Don Fernando de Gabriel y Ruiz de Apodaca. Fernan Caballero's long residence in southern Spain rendered her completely Andalusian in taste and character, and no one has sketched so graphically and with such exactitude the inner life of the Andalusian peasantry. A religious halo and a special love of children pervade her works; and yet she never sacrifices truth for effect. Died at Seville 7 April, 1877.

CABRERA, RAMON, Count of Morella, Duke de la Victoria, one of the most distinguished of the Carlist generals, was born at Tortosa in Catalonia, 31 Aug., 1810. His father died when he was quite young, and being left to his own devices, on the death of Ferdinand VII. and the breaking out of the civil war in Spain, he joined a small body of guerillas, under the command of Camicer, who had espoused the cause of Don Carlos. His commander quickly appreciated his abilities, and promoted him to the rank of captain. During the war he was notorious for his bloodthirsty and vindictive disposition; and roused to fury by the execution of his mother by General Mina, he wreaked his vengeance upon all the Christinos who fell into his hands. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and created Count of Morella by Don Carlos, to commemorate the capture of the fortress of that name, and in acknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. Compelled in 1840 to take refuge in France, he was arrested and imprisoned at Ham, and having regained his liberty, he in 1841 took up his residence at Lyons. He strongly opposed the abandoning by Don Carlos of his pretensions in favour of his son, the Count of Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter part of 1846 repaired to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to effect a rising in Catalonia, Valencia and Aragon, but without success. After the French revolution of Feb., 1848, thinking it a favourable time to advance the interests of the

Count of Montemolin, he landed in Spain in June, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought a battle at Pasteral 27 Jan., 1849, where, having been badly wounded, he was again obliged to take refuge in France; whence he proceeded to London, and married a wealthy Englishwoman, Miss Marianne Catherine Richards, with whom he visited Naples for the purpose of aiding the Carlist cause. After the revolution of July, 1854, the Carlists rose in several directions against the government of General Espartero and O'Donnell, but Cabrera took no part in the desperate struggle, and afterwards lived in retirement in this country. Died at Wentworth, near Staines, 24 May, 1877.

CAIRNES, JOHN ELLIOT, M.A., LL.D., political economist, born at Drogheda 1824, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1856 he was appointed Whately Professor in that University; subsequently was nominated to a chair of Political Economy at Queen's College, Galway; and finally, in 1866, became Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. In 1873 his old University conferred upon him its highest distinction, the honorary degree of LL.D. Professor Cairnes was the author of numerous contributions to the solution of the political and economical questions of our time. His principal productions were, 'The Logical Method of Political Economy;' 'Essays in Political Economy, Theoretical and Applied;' 'The Slave Power;' 'Political Essays;' 'Some Leading Principles in Political Economy newly expounded.' Professor Cairnes was an energetic writer in defence of the "godless colleges" in Ireland. Died at Blackheath 8 July, 1875.

CANARIS. *See* KANARIS.

CANDLISH, ROBERT SMITH, D.D., a Scotch divine, born at Edinburgh 23 March, 1807. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and in 1828 was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow to be a preacher in the Established Church of Scotland. In the next year he became minister of St. Andrew's church in that city, but he was removed in 1831 to the parish ministry of Bonhill, in the vale of Leven, where he remained till 1834, when he became minister of St. George's, Edinburgh. He was one of the boldest and most vigorous leaders of the popular "non-intrusion" party, which resisted the claim of patrons to appoint ministers to churches irrespective of the approval of the parishioners. In 1839 he took a prominent part in the debates of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland on this question. This movement led to the disruption of the Established Church in 1843, and the founding of the Free Church of Scotland. Dr. Candlish co-operated with Dr. Chalmers and other chiefs of this newly-formed denomination in organising, consolidating, and extending its aggressive efforts. After the death of Dr. Chalmers, in 1847, he was the most active and influential worker in the Free Church, and the man to whom, above all others, it was most deeply indebted. He was also much concerned in the formation of the Evangelical Alliance in 1845 and 1846. In the year last named Dr. Candlish was appointed Convener of the Education Committee of the Free Church, and he afterwards filled several offices in the academical institutions founded by that sect. Upon the death of Dr. Chalmers in 1847 he was appointed to the chair of Divinity in New College, Edinburgh; and when Dr. Cunningham died he became Principal of that college, in which theological students are trained for the Free Church ministry. Dr. Candlish was an impressive preacher and platform speaker, but more especially an able debater and skilful in public business. His published works, which are chiefly theological, exhibit great intellectual power. Died at Edinburgh 19 Oct., 1873. A 'Life of Dr. Candlish,' by Miss Jean L. Watson, was published at Edinburgh in 1882.

CANNING, SIR STRATFORD. *See* STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

CARAFA DI COLOBRANO, MICHELE, an Italian composer, born at Naples 28 Nov., 1785, was educated as a musician, but enlisted in the army of Joachim Murat, attained the rank of Captain of Hussars, and was in the Russian campaign of 1812. After the restoration of the Bourbon branch at Naples, Carafa retired from military service and resumed his career as a composer. Several of his operas were brought out successfully in Italy. In 1821 he became a permanent resident of Paris, where he produced 'Jeanne d'Arc,' which was succeeded in 1822 by 'Le Solitaire,' the most popular of his operas. In 1827 his three-act opera, 'Masaniello,' was represented at the Opéra Comique. This work, though full of beauty, was extinguished by Auber's 'Muette de Portici.' Carafa, who composed many other operas, became a member of the Institute, Professor of Composition at the Conservatoire, and director of the Gymnase Musical Militaire. His operas had the defect of not being original, but he left some charming compositions, and wrote well for the voice. Died at Paris 26 July, 1872.

CAREY, HENRY CHARLES, an American political economist, born at Philadelphia 15 Dec., 1793. In 1821 he succeeded his father in the publishing business, as the head of the firm of Carey and Son. In 1836 he retired from business, and published an 'Essay on the Rate of Wages;' this, with other essays and treatises, he subsequently expanded into a work in three volumes, entitled, 'The Principles of Political Economy,' 1837-40. In this, as in all his subsequent works, he contended for the protection of domestic manufactures by a tariff. In 1838 he published an elaborate treatise on the 'Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States.' In 1840 he discussed the currency in a series of vigorous essays. In 1848 he published 'The Past, the Present, and the Future,' in which he combated the doctrines of Malthus and Ricardo. Among his other important works are, 'The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial,' and 'The Principles of Social Science,' 3 vols., 1858-59. He also published a series of essays under the general title of 'Protection.' Most of his works have been translated into several languages. Among them are: 'The Way to Outdo England without Fighting Her,' 1855; 'Review of the Decade 1857-67,' 1867; 'Shall we have Peace?' 1869; a volume of 'Miscellanies,' 1869; and 'The Unity of Law,' 1873. Died at Philadelphia 12 Oct., 1879.

CARLETON, WILLIAM, an Irish novelist, born at Clogher, co. Tyrone, 1798. His father, a peasant, was remarkable for his knowledge of the traditions of Ireland, and from him the author imbibed the characteristic prejudices and feelings of his countrymen. The son, who had a taste for reading

became a tutor in a village school. Having left his home to go to Dublin in search of fame and fortune, he published, anonymously, 'Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry.' His subsequent productions include 'Fardorougha the Miser,' 'The Fawn of Spring Vale,' 'Valentine McClutchy,' 'The Black Prophet,' 'Castle Squander,' 'Willie Reilly,' 'The Black Baronet,' and 'The Evil Eye.' Mr. Carleton, who enjoyed for many years a literary pension of £200, died at his residence, Woodville, Sandford, Dublin, 30 Jan., 1869. He was one of the ablest delineators of character of whom the present century can boast. A peasant himself, he was able to represent the character of the Irish peasant with an exactitude such as few, if any, men outside that grade of society can ever attain to.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, historian, biographer, and critic, was born 4 Dec., 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in the parish of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire. He was the eldest son of a family of eight children; his brothers were all men of character and ability; one of them, Dr. John Carlyle, was destined to make a name in literature as the translator of Dante. Mr. Carlyle's father, James Carlyle, was the son of Thomas Carlyle, tenant of Brown-Knowes, a small farm in Annandale, and of Margaret Aitken. At the time of his eldest son's birth, James Carlyle was a stone-mason, and resided in Ecclefechan; but he became afterwards tenant of Scotsberg, a farm of two or three hundred acres. Thomas Carlyle received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. Intended by his parents for the ministry, he remained at the university upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and by the rivers of Dumfriesshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After teaching mathematics in a school in Fifeshire for about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature, and in 1823 commenced his career by contributing to Brewster's 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia' some able articles on "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts," and literary notices to the *Edinburgh Review*. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's 'Geometry,' to which he prefixed an 'Essay on Proportion,' and published his translation of Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meister,' a work which showed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his 'Life of Schiller,' which was published by instalments in the *London Magazine*. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration was unbounded, and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. Carlyle published in 1827 several volumes entitled 'German Romance,' containing translations from the chief writers of the romantic school, such as Musæus, La Motte Fouqué, Tieck, Hofmann, and Richter, with short biographical notices. In the same year he married Miss Jane Welsh, the only daughter of Dr. Welsh, of Haddington. She had inherited a farm lying remote and high up among the hills of Dumfriesshire; and there Carlyle found the retreat which his perturbed spirit needed. To the farmhouse of Craigenputtock, a peaceful and simple abode, some 15 miles from town or market,

Carlyle and his bride repaired in 1828. There for six years he lived with this one friend and companion—a companion worthy of him; a woman of much character and practical wisdom, given to silence when he talked, but a talker scarcely inferior to himself, as those who knew her well could testify; a woman, as he himself termed her, of "bright invincibility of spirit." From the seclusion of Craigenputtock, Carlyle occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. It was there that he composed his essays on Burns, Goethe, and Johnson, Richter, Heyne, Novalis, Voltaire, and Diderot. 'Sartor Resartus' was composed there in 1831, but it was not published in *Fraser's Magazine* till 1833, and seven years elapsed after its composition before it appeared as a volume. In 1834 Carlyle removed to London and settled in Cheyne-row, Chelsea, in a small three-storeyed house which he never afterwards quitted. At different times between 1837 and 1840, Mr. Carlyle delivered at Willis's Rooms and Portman square courses of lectures on some of his favourite subjects, 'German Literature,' 'The History of Literature,' 'The Revolutions of Modern Europe,' and 'Heroes and Hero-Worship.' Each of these lectures was a considerable event in literature, and the audience included most of the chief men of letters of the day. 'The French Revolution,' the first work to which Carlyle put his name, appeared in 1837. It would have been published sooner but for the famous disaster which befell the manuscript of the first volume. The author had lent it to Mr. John Stuart Mill; the latter handed it to Mrs. Taylor, his future wife. What became of it was never exactly known. Mrs. Taylor left the manuscript for some days on her writing table; when wanted it could nowhere be found; and the most probable explanation of its disappearance was the suggestion that a servant had used the manuscript to light the fire. Carlyle at once set to work to reproduce from his notes the lost volume; he swiftly finished his task, but he always thought that the first draft was the best. Though welcomed, as it deserved to be, by Mill and Stirling, the 'French Revolution' was not at once successful. The incongruities, monstrosities of style, and the author's disdain for what an admirer called the "feudalities of literature" struck all readers, and it was only some of them who thought much more of the intrinsic beauty of the jewel than of the strange setting. Carlyle's 'Chartism,' and five volumes of his 'Essays,' collected for the most part from periodical publications, appeared in 1839. His 'Past and Present' appeared in 1843; 'Latter-day Pamphlets,' essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848, an era which he calls "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw," in 1850. In 1845 he produced his great work entitled 'Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations, and a connecting Narrative,' which gave him a distinguished place among the historians of the age. Carlyle's next work published in 1851, was the life of his friend John Sterling, one of the most charming biographies in the language. On the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Carlyle was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Between 1858 and 1864 appeared the four volumes of Carlyle's last great work, 'The History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, called Frederick the Great,' giving a graphic picture of Europe on the eve of and

during the Seven Years' War. Elected Rector of Edinburgh University 11 Nov., 1865, he delivered his inaugural address 2 April, 1866, on 'The Choice of Books.' During his absence from London his wife died. Her death was quite unlooked for; while she was driving in the Park she suddenly expired. When the coachman stopped he found his mistress lifeless. Carlyle might well say that "the light of his life had quite gone out;" and the letters which he wrote to his friends were full of exceeding sorrow, and were at times the voice of one for whom existence had nothing left. In 1870, on the death of Lord Clarendon, he became President of the London Library. In Dec., 1873, the Chapter of the Civil Class of the Prussian Royal Order "For Merit" was presented to Mr. Carlyle, the vacancy having been created by the death of Alessandro Manzoni. In 1875 he declined an offer which was made to him of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He died at his house in Cheyne-row, Chelsea, 5 Feb., 1881. Mr. James Anthony Froude published Carlyle's 'Reminiscences' in 2 vols., 1881; and 'Thomas Carlyle: a History of the first Forty Years of his Life,' 1882. Carlyle's Reminiscences of my Irish Journey in 1849,' were published in 1882, with a preface by Mr. Froude.

CARPENTER, MARY, a lady well-known for the active part she took in the reformatory movement and in the promotion of ragged schools and of female education, was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, and sister of Dr. William Benjamin Carpenter, the eminent physiologist. She was born in 1807, and took an active part in the reformatory movement, more especially in Bristol, where she founded various institutions, among them the Redhedge Girls' Reformatory. Miss Carpenter was the author of 'Morning and Evening Meditations for every Day in the Month,' 'Reformatory Schools for Children,' 1851; 'Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment,' 'The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant for Educational Purposes,' and 'Our Convicts,' 1864, works which had a considerable influence in directing public attention to the proper treatment of youthful criminals. She also read many papers before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Miss Carpenter visited India for philanthropic objects; arrived at Bombay 25 Sept., 1866, and returned to England in April, 1867. She had previously published the 'Last Days of the Rajah Ramnahun Roy,' and after her return a narrative of her work, entitled, 'Six Months in India.' She subsequently visited India in 1868-9, and a third time in 1869-70, to promote female education, and was engaged in England in carrying out that object, as well as her reformatory work at home. In Sept., 1871, she founded the National Indian Association, and edited its journal. Her last visit to India was made in 1875-6, and only a few weeks before her death a Parliamentary paper was issued containing two letters which Miss Carpenter had written to the Marquis of Salisbury on his lordship's desire, giving her views upon the questions of female education and prison discipline in India. Died at Bristol 15 June, 1877. An account of her 'Life and Work,' by J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., was published in 1879.

CARRUTHERS, ROBERT, miscellaneous writer and journalist, was born in Dumfries 5 Nov., 1799, the son of a small farmer in the parish of Mouswald, who was well connected in the county, but had failed in several attempts to establish himself favourably in the world. The son at an early age was put apprentice to a bookseller and bookbinder. After serving the usual time, he removed to England, and resided some years in Huntingdon, when he became master of the National school, and wrote a 'History of Huntingdon,' 1826, compiled from the corporation records, etc. Whilst there he also published anonymously a selection from the prose works of Milton, under the quaint title of 'The Poetry of Milton's Prose,' 1827. In 1828 he returned to Scotland, to conduct the *Inverness Courier*, a weekly journal of moderately liberal politics. In 1831 he became proprietor of the paper, which proved very successful. In conjunction with Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. Carruthers published the 'Cyclopædia of English Literature.' Nearly all the original portion of this Cyclopædia was written by Mr. Carruthers. He afterwards published an annotated edition of 'Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.' Having obtained access to the Pope MSS. at Mapledurham, the seat of Mr. M. H. Blount, in Oxfordshire, Mr. Carruthers published a 'Life of Pope,' and an edition of 'Pope's Poetical Works,' 3 vols., 1858. He also contributed numerous articles, chiefly biographical, to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and delivered for several consecutive years lectures at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. As a journalist, he was the first to recognise and encourage the genius of Hugh Miller, and for more than forty years he laboured assiduously to promote the literary and general improvement of the Highlands of Scotland. In April, 1871, the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Died at Inverness 26 May, 1878.

CASWALL, EDWARD, an English divine and poet, born 15 July, 1814, was educated at Marlborough and at Brasenose College, Oxford, of which society he was Hulme Exhibitioner. After ordination he was appointed to a small charge in the diocese of his uncle, Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, which he continued to hold until his secession to the Roman Catholic Church some time prior to 1849. In that year he became a widower, and in March, 1850, he joined the Oratory under Dr. Newman, whose acquaintance he had made at the house of Lord Shrewsbury, and to whose writings he always attributed his conversion to the Catholic faith. In one of his numerous lyrics, commencing, "Hail, sacred Force! hail, Energy sublime!" Father Caswall bore eloquent tribute to the influence exercised over him by the magic of Dr. Newman's pen. Father Caswall himself was already a writer, and his hymns, original and translated, are known wherever the English language is spoken. His 'Lyra Catholica' appeared at London in 1843, and was reprinted at New York under this title:—'Lyra Catholica: containing all the Hymns of the Roman Breviary and Missal, with others from various sources, arranged for every day in the week, and the Festivals and Saints' Days throughout the year. With a selection of Hymns, Anthems, and Sacred Poetry.' He was also the author of 'The Masque of Mary, and other Poems,' 1858; 'A May Pageant, and other Poems,' 1865; and several devotional works, translated for the most part from the French. Died at the Oratory, Birmingham, 2 Jan., 1878.

CATLIN, GEORGE, an American artist and author, born at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county,

Pennsylvania, 1796. He passed many years among the Indian tribes of North America, studying their habits and modes of life, of which he made copious notes and studies for the paintings which he afterwards exhibited in England and other countries of Europe. His works are, 'Illustrations of the Manners, Customs, and Conditions of the North American Indians,' 2 vols., Lond., 1841; 'The North American Portfolio of Hunting Scenes and Amusements of the Rocky Mountains and Prairies of America,' 1844; 'Notes of Eight Years' Travel and Residence in Europe with his North American Collection,' 1848; and a curious volume entitled, 'The Breath of Life; or, Shut your Mouth.' Died in Jersey city, New Jersey, 22 Dec., 1872.

CAUTLEY, Sir Proby Thomas, the son of a Suffolk clergyman, born at Roydon in that county, 1802, was educated at the Charterhouse and at Addiscombe, whence he proceeded to India with a commission in the Bengal Artillery. Having seen some active military service in Oude and at the siege of Bhurtpore, he obtained an appointment in the Canal department of public works, was employed on the Eastern Jumna and Deyra Doon canals, and became the projector and designer of the Ganges Canal works, opened in 1854 under Lord Dalhousie. Sir Proby T. Cautley, who returned to England, where he was made a K.C.B. (civil division) 1854, was appointed a member of Her Majesty's Indian Council 1858. He devoted much time and labour to the study of palæontology, presented to the British Museum a very extensive collection of fossil mammalia from the Sewalik hills, and was the author of various papers on physical science, published in the Transactions of more than one learned Society. Died at Sydenham 25 Jan., 1871.

CAVE, Sir Stephen, an English politician, eldest son of Mr. Daniel Cave, of Clevehill, near Bristol, and of Sidbury Manor, Devonshire. He was born in 1820, and was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1843; M.A. 1846). In 1846 he was called to the Bar, and for a time went the Western circuit. In 1859, on the death of Sir Charles Burrell, he was elected M.P. for Shoreham, and continued to represent that constituency in the Conservative interest down to April, 1880, when he resigned his seat, and was nominated a G.C.B. He was sent on a special mission to Paris in 1866, and in the same year was appointed Paymaster-General and Vice-President of the Board of Trade; but this post he resigned with his party in 1868. In 1874 he was re-appointed Paymaster-General, and in the winter of 1875-76 was sent to Egypt by Lord Beaconsfield as special envoy to report on the financial difficulties of that country. Died 7 June, 1880.

CAVENDISH, Lord Frederick Charles, was born in 1836. He was the second son of the Duke of Devonshire, and of Lady Blanche Howard, daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1859 he became private secretary to Lord Granville, who was then Lord President of the Council, and he held this post up to 1864. He was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone for a short time in 1872. In 1865 Lord Frederick was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was appointed to a Lordship of the Treasury in 1873, and held the office up to the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in the following year. In 1880 he was nominated to the post of Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and this he resigned on his appointment to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, on the resignation of Mr. W. E. Forster, in May, 1882. On the very day of his arrival in Dublin (6 May) he and Mr. Burke, the Under-Secretary for Ireland, were assassinated in the Phœnix Park. The perpetrators of the horrible crime have not yet been apprehended. (July, 1882).

CÉLESTE, Madame, or Celeste Elliot, actress, born in Paris 6 Aug., 1815, entered the dancing classes of the Royal Academy of Music when quite a child. At the age of fourteen she accepted an engagement in the United States, where she was married to a Mr. Elliot, who died shortly afterwards. Her first appearance in England was at Liverpool, in 1830, when she performed the part of Fenella in 'Masaniello.' After having played at many of the principal provincial towns, she appeared as a dancer, with great success, in London, and returned in 1834 to the United States, where the people, in the excess of their enthusiasm, yoked themselves to her carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen of the Union, General Jackson himself presenting her to the Council of Ministers, and complimenting her on having been deemed worthy of such an honour. In 1837 she returned to England with considerable wealth, and appeared as an actress at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket. In 1844 she was associated with Mr. Webster in the direction of the Adelphi theatre, and having dissolved partnership with him, undertook the management of the Lyceum, which she held until the close of the season 1860-61. Madame Celeste, who afterwards appeared in some of the minor East-end theatres and in the provinces, returned to the United States in 1865; she came back to England in 1868, and took her farewell of the stage at the Adelphi theatre, London, 22 Oct., 1870; she afterwards reappeared, however, at that theatre in 'Green Bushes,' and other pieces. Died in Paris Feb. 1882.

CHADWICK, James, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Drogheda 24 April, 1813, was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, where he at different times filled the chairs of Humanities, Mental Philosophy, and Pastoral Theology. He also laboured as a missionary priest in the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle for more than seven years; but being subsequently recalled to his Alma Mater, he remained there till 1866, when he was appointed Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, in succession to Dr. Hogarth. He died 14 May, 1882.

CHAM, or Amédé de Noé, a French caricaturist, the son of a former peer of France, the Count de Noé was born at Paris 26 Jan., 1819. He was intended for the Polytechnic School; but preferring to follow his tastes as a painter, he entered the studio of M. Paul Delaroche, afterwards that of M. Chalet, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first attempts under the pseudonym of "Cham" (the French spelling of Ham, one of the sons of Noah), were made in 1842, and soon became popular. He contributed numerous caricatures to albums and almanacs, and especially to the *Charivari*, most of which were collected in albums. Among the productions of his ready pencil were, 'The Great Exhibition in London,' and 'Punch in Paris.' He often supplied the texts of his drawings, and his caricatures, despite their keen edge, were generally good

natured and provocative of laughter. Died at Paris 6 Sept., 1879.

CHAMBERS, ROBERT, LL.D., of the firm of Messrs. William and Robert Chambers, publishers, Edinburgh and London, was born at Peebles 1802, and died at St. Andrew's 17 March, 1871. He was the author or editor of a number of works, including the 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' 'Popular Rhymes of Scotland,' 'History of the Rebellion of 1745-46,' 'Scottish Songs and Ballads,' and the 'Domestic Annals of Scotland.' He and his brother, Mr. William Chambers, published numerous works intended for popular instruction, such as 'Papers for the People,' 'Miscellanies' of useful and entertaining tracts, 'Chambers's Information for the People,' *Chambers's Journal*, and 'Chambers's Cyclopædia.' Robert is generally believed to be the author of the 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation' (1844), a work remarkable for the force with which it advocates the so-called development theory. A 'Memoir of Robert Chambers, with Autobiographic Reminiscences of William Chambers,' was published in 1872.

CHAMIER, FREDERICK, novelist, son of Mr. John Chamier, some time a member of Council for the Madras Presidency, by Georgiana Grace, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir William Burnaby, of Broughton Hall, Oxfordshire, was born in London 1796. He entered the navy in 1809, and having attended the expedition to Walcheren, served in the North American war of 1812. In 1833 he quitted the service and settled down as a country gentleman in the neighbourhood of Waltham Abbey, on the borders of Hertfordshire and Essex. The great success which attended Marryatt's sea novels induced Captain Chamier to enter on the same literary career, which he did with some success. His best tales are 'The Life of a Sailor,' 1834; 'Ben Brace, and 'The Arethusa,' which followed in the two succeeding years. Among his other works were 'Jack Adams,' 'Tom Bowling,' 'Trevor Hastings,' and 'Passion and Principle.' He also carried on the continuation of 'James's Naval History,' from the attack on Algiers down to 1828, including the details of the Burmese war and of the battle of Navarino. He was in Paris during the revolution of Feb., 1848, and published an account of the transactions of that period under the title of a 'Review of the French Revolution of 1848.' Captain Chamier, who held for some time an official post abroad, married, in 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Soane, of Chelsea, and granddaughter of the celebrated Sir John Soane. Died at St. Leonard's 1 Nov., 1870.

CHAMPAGNY, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MARIE THÉRÈSE DE NOMPÈRE, COMTE DE, a French publicist, was born at Vienna 10 Sept., 1804, being the second son of J. B. de Champagny, one of Napoleon I.'s ministers, who was afterwards created Duke of Cadore. Having imbibed the political and religious opinions of MM. Beugnot and Montalembert, he warmly defended, from the clerical point of view, the cause of liberty of teaching, in the columns of the *Ami de la Religion* and the *Correspondant*. Some of his communications were reproduced in a separate form; such as 'Un Mot d'un Catholique,' 1844; 'Du Projet de Loi sur la Liberté d'Enseignement,' 1847; 'De la Propriété,' 1849; 'Du Germanisme et du Christianisme,' 1850; 'Les Premiers Siècles de la Charité,' 1854; and 'De la Critique Contemporaine,' 1864. His most important literary production was the 'Histoire des Césars,' 4 vols., 1841-43, 2nd edition, 1853; of which a continuation appeared under the title of 'Les Antonins,' 3 vols., 1863, 3rd edition, 1866. Among his other works we may mention, 'L'Homme à l'École de Bossuet,' 2 vols., 1847, being a collection of extracts from the writings of the illustrious Bishop of Méaux; and a French translation of the 'Letters and Speeches of Donoso Cortes,' 1850. The Count, who was one of the founders of the *Revue Contemporaine*, was elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1869. Died at Paris 30 April, 1882.

CHANGARNIER, NICOLAS ANNE THÉODULE, a French general, born at Autun 26 April, 1793, was educated at St Cyr, which he left in 1815 to join, as a simple private, one of the privileged companies of Louis XVIII.'s body guard. In 1823 he took part in the Spanish campaign, and in 1825 obtained the rank of captain. His promotion was very slow until his exploits in Algeria earned him distinction, General St. Arnaud styling him the "African Massena." With a handful of light horse he covered the retreat from Constantine, and on another occasion with 300 men he routed 6000 Arabs. He possessed self-confidence almost in excess, and never lost his coolness in the most trying circumstances. Becoming successively Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Major-General, and General of Division, the Duc d'Aumale, on becoming Governor of Algeria in 1847, resigned into his hands the chief military command. After the revolution of 1848 he returned to France, and asked "the Republican Government to utilise his devotion to France." Lamartine offered him the Berlin Embassy, but he preferred his profession to diplomacy, and on the outbreak of the Paris disturbances in April, he spontaneously placed himself at the head of the available forces and restored order. In June, at the next by-elections, he was elected Deputy for the Seine, though he had then succeeded Cavaignac in Algeria, and the latter, on becoming head of the Government, gave him the command of the Paris National Guard, which repressed more than one outbreak. This post he retained till Jan., 1851, when, after incessant attacks from Bonapartists, who knew his integrity, and Radicals, who professed to consider him a General Monk or an Orleanist plotter, the Prince President superseded him. He was one of those arrested on the 2 Dec. and banished from France. He took up his residence at Mechlin, refusing to profit by the permission to return, until the amnesty of 1859. Not until the eve of the war of 1870, foreseeing the importance of the impending conflict, did he offer his services to the Government, but Marshal Lebœuf courteously though firmly declined them. After the first disasters, the Emperor was touched at the arrival of the aged soldier, and allowed him to join the staff. On Bazaine taking the command, Changarnier remained with him at Metz. In Oct. he was sent to Prince Frederick Charles to negotiate for the free departure of the garrison for Algeria, or for an armistice. He accompanied the army into captivity, and on the war ending was elected Deputy by three departments. He took his seat on the Right Centre, and though he had long been M. Thiers' friend and admirer, he took an active part in that statesman's overthrow, his impetuous interpellations and interruptions making him a prominent member of the Assembly. He promoted the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists,

but on the Count de Chambord's letter rendering monarchy impossible, he proposed the renewal of Marshal MacMahon's power for ten years, a term eventually reduced to seven. He was afterwards elected a life senator. Died in Paris 14 Feb., 1877.

CHASE, Salmon Portland, American statesman and jurist, was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, 13 Jan., 1808. He entered Cincinnati College, of which his uncle, Bishop Chase, was president, and subsequently transferred himself to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1826. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1830, practised at Cincinnati, and published an edition of the statutes of Ohio, with annotations, and a preliminary history of the state. Subsequently he took part in the organisation of the Liberal party in Ohio. In 1849 he was returned to the United States Senate by the legislature of that State, and was soon recognised as one of the ablest statesmen in the senate. From 1855 to 1860 he was governor of the state of Ohio. In 1861 he was made Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, and taking charge of the national finances at a time when the public credit was low and a great war immediately impending, he succeeded in maintaining the national credit, and provided all the money needed for the war, even when the expenses of the government exceeded two millions of dollars (£400,000) per day. This was accomplished by the issue of Legal Tender notes (popularly known as "Greenbacks," from the colour of the ink with which the reverse of the note was printed,) the seven-thirty ($7\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. interest), Treasury Notes, and the five-twenty Bond (bonds at 6 per cent. interest, redeemable after 5 years, and payable in 20 years from date). Mr. Chase resigned his office 30 June, 1864, and on the 6th of December following, was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1868 he presided over the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of President Johnson. He was proposed as a candidate for the Presidency at the Democratic National Convention in July, 1868, but did not obtain the nomination. Died at New York 7 May, 1873.

CHASLES, Victor Euphémion Philarète, a French author, born at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, 8 Oct., 1798. He became an apprentice in a printing office in Paris, and in 1815 was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in a political conspiracy. Through the intervention of Chateaubriand, however, he was released and came to England, where he found employment with the learned printer Valpy, on a new edition of the classics. His leisure hours he devoted to the study of the English language and literature. In 1822 he visited Germany, and on his return to France he became a contributor to the *Journal des Débats* and other newspapers. He was appointed one of the curators of the Mazarin Library in 1837, and Professor of the Modern European Languages and Literature at the Collège de France in 1841. For many years he was the Paris correspondent of the *Athenæum*. He died at Venice 19 July, 1873. His literary activity was prodigious, and he published novels, tales, descriptions of America, England, Germany, and Spain, various historical works, particularly 'La Révolution d'Angleterre,' and many translations from the English. The publication of a collected edition of his works was begun at Paris in 1876.

CHELIUS, Maximilian Joseph, a German physician and surgeon, born at Mannheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, 1794, and studied there and at Heidelberg, where he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at the early age of eighteen. He then practised his profession in different towns; was for a time physician to the hospital at Ingoldstadt, in Bavaria, accompanied the Baden army into France, and extended his experience by visiting the hospitals and Universities of Vienna, Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris. In 1817 he was nominated assistant Professor of Medicine at Heidelberg, and two years later he became principal professor there. The best known of his works is a 'Manual of Surgery' ('Handbuch der Chirurgie,' 2 vols., Heidelberg and Leipzig, 1843–45; seventh edition 2 vols., 1851). Two volumes of an English translation of this work, by J. F. South, were published at London in 1847; and it has also been translated into French. Among other works of Professor Chelius were 'Ueber die Heilung der Blasen, Scheidenfisteln durch Cauterisation,' 1844; 'Zur Lehre von den Staphylomen des Auges,' 1858. Died at Heidelberg 17 Aug., 1876.

CHELMSFORD, Frederick Thesiger, Lord, a noted lawyer, born in London in July, 1794, was the youngest son of Mr. Charles Thesiger, collector of customs in the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, and nephew of Sir Frederick Thesiger, a distinguished naval officer, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen. At an early age he entered the navy as a midshipman on board H.M.S. "Cambrian," and it was from the deck of this frigate that he, then a child of thirteen, witnessed in 1807 the second bombardment of Copenhagen. His father's property in St. Vincent having been destroyed by the eruption of Mount Souffrier, he quitted the navy, and resolved to follow the legal profession. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1818, and in course of time became the leader of the Home Circuit, and in 1834 was made a King's Counsel. From that period his practice at the bar was enormous, and he was retained in nearly every *cause célèbre*. In 1844 he was elected member for Abingdon, and represented that borough in the House of Commons until 1852, when he was returned by the constituency of Stamford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the woolsack. During the seventeen years that he occupied a seat in the Lower House, he took a prominent part in the debates, and during the protracted discussions on the Jewish disabilities he was looked up to as the leader of the Tory party, Mr. Disraeli's opinions not being in accord with theirs on this particular question. Sir Frederick Thesiger was nominated in May, 1844, Solicitor General in Sir Robert Peel's administration. On the death of Sir William Follett in June, 1845, he was advanced to the Attorney-Generalship, but in 1846 he with his colleagues resigned. In 1852 he was again Attorney-General during Lord Derby's first administration. He was elevated to the Lord Chancellorship with a peerage in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858. Lord Chelmsford, who retired with his colleagues in 1859, was reappointed to the Lord Chancellorship in Lord Derby's third administration in July, 1866, and held that position till February, 1868, when the Conservative ministry went out of office. His lordship continued to take part very frequently in

the debates of the House of Peers, and he was rarely absent from his place among the "law lords" when legal appeals were being heard. Died 5 Oct., 1878.

CHESNEY, Francis Rawdon, General, the pioneer of the Overland Route to India, was born at Ballyrea, in Ireland, 1789, and obtained his first commission in the Royal Artillery in 1805. In 1829 he sailed for Constantinople, with a view to assist in the defence of Turkey, but by the time he reached his destination the preliminaries of peace had been signed. At this time Captain Chesney undertook the solution of the problem of regular steam communication with India, and in 1835-6 he accomplished his famous Euphrates expedition. Chesney returned to England in 1837, and subsequently, from 1843 to 1847, commanded, as Brigadier-General, the Artillery in China, and from 1848 to 1852, the Artillery in the South of Ireland. In 1850 he published his 'Survey of the Tigris and Euphrates,' and in 1852, his 'Observations on the past and present State of Firearms.' He attained the rank of full General in 1868, and died at his residence, Packolet, co. Down, 30 Jan., 1872.

CHESTER, Joseph Lemuel, an American genealogist, born 1821, came to England about 1857 for the purpose of tracing the pedigrees of the Pilgrim Fathers, and spent the remainder of his life in this country. His researches at Westminster Abbey excited the warmest interest of Dean Stanley, at whose instance he published in 1876 a work entitled 'The Marriage, Baptism, and Burial Registers of the Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter, Westminster.' Colonel Chester, besides being a Fellow of the Historical Society, was also a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, and of numerous other historical societies in the United States. In 1881 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. He was one of the founders of the Harleian Society, and was a well-known contributor to various periodicals. Died at 124, Southwark Park road, Bermondsey, 26 May, 1882.

CHEVALIER, Michel, French political economist, born at Limoges 13 Jan., 1806. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the Polytechnic School, whence he passed to the School of Mines, some days before the revolution of July. He was first publicly employed as an engineer in the department du Nord. About this time he became an ardent Saint-Simonian, and advocated the cause with great eloquence and enthusiasm in the columns of the *Globe*, of which he was editor. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménilmontant, and took part in editing the 'Livre Nouveau,' the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. After six months' imprisonment, one half of the sentence having been remitted, he retracted, in the *Globe*, all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States to study the system of railway and water communications in that country. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were published separately in 1836, under the title of 'Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord.' This brilliant work led to his being entrusted with a second mission to England, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London in 1838, he published 'Des Intérêts Matériels en France.' This book, often reprinted, contains a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a *doctrinaire*, and sat for a short time (1845-46) as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most enthusiastic champions of free trade, and, assisted by M. Bastiat, tried in vain to organise a league similar to the Anti-Corn-Law League. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and replied to the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy, and to those of his former co-religionists, in his 'Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs,' published in 1848. In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état*, he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of Engineer-in-chief. In 1860 M. Chevalier assisted Mr. Cobden in carrying into effect the important commercial treaty between France and England, and he acted as president of the Conference on Social Science at Dublin, and was created a senator 14 March, 1860. On 14 Jan., 1875, a convention was signed between the French Minister of Public Works, M. Caillaux, and a society of capitalists presided over by M. Michel Chevalier, the object being the construction of a submarine tunnel between France and England. M. Chevalier was the author of many works on political economy. In addition to those already referred to, may be noticed his principal work, 'Cours d'Économie Politique,' 3 vols., 1842-50; 'Essais de Politique Industrielle,' 1843; and 'De la Baisse probable de l'Or,' 1859, which was translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title 'On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold.' M. Chevalier published a pamphlet, 'L'Expédition du Mexique,' in 1862, and 'Le Mexique Ancien et Moderne,' in 1863. The latter has been translated into English, and several of his other works have been translated into English and German. Died at Montplaisir, near Lodève (Hérault), 28 Nov., 1879.

CHILDERS, Robert Cæsar, Professor of Pāli at University College, London, born 1839, was son of the Rev. Charles Childers, English chaplain at Nice. He first began the study of Pāli in Ceylon, having been appointed to the Ceylon Civil Service in 1860. For three years he acted as private secretary to the Governor, Sir Charles McCarthy, and had become Assistant Government Agent in Kandy, when ill-health compelled him in March, 1864, to return to Europe. After his return home, Mr. Childers greatly improved in health, but did not at first intend to carry on his oriental studies: indeed, it was chiefly owing to the encouragement and advice of Dr. Rost that he was induced in the autumn of 1868 to recommence in earnest the study of Pāli. In Nov., 1869, he published his first contribution to the literature of the subject, the Pāli text of the Khuddaka Pātha, with an English translation and notes (*Journal* of the Asiatic Society). He next devoted himself to the com-

pilation of a 'Pāli Dictionary,' the first volume of which appeared in 1872 and the second in 1876. In the autumn of 1872 he was appointed sub-librarian at the India Office. In the same year he accepted the appointment of Professor of Pāli and Buddhist Literature at University College, London. Professor Childers wrote some valuable papers on the Sinhalese language, which he proved to be of Sanskritic and not of Dravidian origin. He also began a Pāli grammar, but this was left unfinished at the time of his death, which occurred at Weybridge 25 July, 1876.

CHISHOLM, CAROLINE, the "Emigrant's Friend," was born at Wootton, Northamptonshire, about 1810. Her father, Mr. William Jones, was a man of most philanthropic character, which his daughter inherited from him. Her energy was exercised for the benefit of the needy of her own neighbourhood, until her marriage to Captain Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army, in her twentieth year, removed her to a more extended sphere of usefulness. On her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm's attention was directed to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters; and, by the co-operation of the Governor and others, she established an industrial home, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil association, and instructed in practical knowledge. Captain Chisholm removed with his family to Australia, as his health required a temporary change of climate. At Sydney Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived friendless and penniless. When Captain Chisholm returned to India, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney, and his wife devoted all her spare time to the schemes of usefulness which she had matured during her three years' residence in the colony. The protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. Chisholm's most earnest efforts, and for them, after great difficulties, she succeeded in establishing a temporary home. She undertook several journeys into the interior, for the purpose of forming committees and establishing country homes, taking with her at the same time parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to sixty, whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their travelling expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards refunded. No sooner, however, did the settlers become acquainted with her praiseworthy object, than they offered to find conveyance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the fact that her own expenses during seven years amounted only to £1 18s. 6d. When labourers were required in the interior, though there was an excess in Sydney, she undertook, at the Government expense, many journeys of 300 miles into the bush for the purpose of planting families; sharing the hardships of her companions, and performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commissary-general. Mrs. Chisholm established an office in Sydney, at which all persons needing employment might attend daily; and by her disinterested efforts placed many thousands in positions of respectability and comfort. Having collected a number of facts bearing on the history and prospects of settlers in the colony, she published them under the title of 'Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales.' Early in 1845 Captain Chisholm rejoined his wife, and gave her the benefit of his hearty co-operation. In 1846 they found it necessary to revisit their native land; and Mrs. Chisholm left Australia, having accepted a testimonial of £150, which she set aside for the furtherance of her benevolent views. In fact, she returned to England, not to rest from her labours, but to carry them out more effectually. Possessing neither rank nor influence, and with an income scarcely amounting to a competency, Mrs. Chisholm began her contest with Government officials for the rights of her poor clients. She secured attention to her representations by the confidence she inspired, and at length the order was given which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government. Similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the convicts' wives, who had been promised a free passage in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She returned to Australia in 1854, and after devoting many years to the philanthropic objects she had at heart, she again visited England in 1866. Mrs. Chisholm was the author of 'Perils in the Polar Seas: True Stories of Arctic Adventure and Discovery,' 1874. Died at Walham Green, Fulham, 25 March, 1877.

CHITTY, THOMAS, legal writer, born 1802, was a member of a family of distinguished lawyers. His father was an eminent member of the bar in the early part of the century, and was the author of a large number of law books, some of which are still cited as authorities. Mr. Thomas Chitty was never called to the bar. He practised as a special pleader, and his very large business attracted to his pupil room a crowd of students. Among those who read with him were Lord Chancellor Cairns, Lord O'Hagan, Chief Justice Whiteside, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Quain, and Sir James Hannan. He was the editor of 'Chitty's Practice,' which passed through some dozen editions, and was long the handbook of practitioners of the old school. Mr. Chitty was also editor of Burns' 'Justice of the Peace,' of which Mr. Justice Willes used to say that it contained better law on nearly every subject than could be found in any other text-book. Mr. Chitty began his practice below the bar in 1819 at an unusually early age. He rose rapidly into a large business, and continued hard at work until towards the close of the year 1877, when his strength suddenly failed him, and he was compelled to give up his attendance at his well-known chambers in King's Bench Walk, Temple. Died at Lancaster Gate, London, 13 Feb., 1878.

CHORLEY, HENRY FOTHERGILL, musical critic and author, was born of a Quaker family at Ashton-in-Mackerfield, otherwise called Ashton-le-Willows, Lancashire, 15 Dec., 1808. After a suitable education at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, he was placed in a merchant's office in that city, but he soon resolved to seek his fortune in London as a musical critic and contributor to literature. He commenced writing regularly for the *Athenæum*, and for thirty-five years he was musical critic for that journal. In this capacity he exercised a powerful influence on musical art in England. His death occurred in London 16 Feb. 1872. He published 'The Authors of England,' 1838, reprinted 1861; 'Memorials of Mrs. Hemans,' 2 vols., 1836; and edited Miss Mitford's Letters

His principal musical works are 'Music and Manners in France and North Germany: a Series of Travelling Sketches of Art and Society,' 3 vols., 1841, reprinted with additions in 1854 under the title of 'Modern German Music: Recollections and Criticisms;' 'Thirty Years' Musical Recollections,' 2 vols., 1862; 'Handel Studies,' and a number of opera books. His novels are 'Sketches of a Sea Port Town,' 1834; 'Conti, the Discarded, with other Tales and Fancies,' 1835; 'Leon, a Tale of the Coteries,' 1839; and 'Pomfret,' 1845. He also wrote a play, 'Old Love and New Fortune,' 1850. His 'Autobiography, Memoir, and Letters,' edited and compiled by H. G. Hewlett, appeared in 2 vols. 1873.

CHRISTIE, William Dougal, C.B., M.A., diplomatist and author, was born at Bombay 5 Jan., 1816, being the eldest son of Dougal Christie, M.D., of the East India Company's medical service; was educated in the University of London (now University College), and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1838), and called to the bar 1840. The next year he was made private secretary to the Earl of Minto, then First Lord of the Admiralty; and in 1844 he was elected, in the Liberal interest, M.P. for Weymouth, which constituency he represented till 1847. From 1848 till 1863 he served in many diplomatic offices abroad, the last being that of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil. He wrote 'Notes on Brazilian Questions,' 'Letters on the Ballot,' and a 'Life of Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury,' 2 vols., 1871. He edited Dryden's 'Poems' in the 'Globe' edition, 1870, and in the 'Clarendon Press Series,' 1871; also for the Camden Society, 'Letters addressed from London to Sir Joseph Williamson in 1673-4.' Died 27 July, 1874.

CHRISTISON, Sir Robert, M.D., F.R.S., born 18 July, 1797, was son of Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh. In 1811 he became a student in that University, and passed through both the literary and the medical curriculum. After graduating in 1819, he proceeded to London and Paris, and in the French capital, under the celebrated Orfila, applied himself to the study of toxicology, a department of medical science in which he became famous. Soon after returning from the Continent he commenced practice in Edinburgh; in 1822 was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University, and was promoted in 1832 to the chair of Materia Medica, which he resigned in 1877. Dr. Christison contributed various articles to medical journals, and published several books, of which a 'Treatise on Poisons' was recognised as the standard work on the subject. Sir. R. Christison was twice President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and was Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1866, was created a baronet in 1871, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872. Died in Edinburgh 27 Jan., 1882.

CISSEY, Ernest Louis Octave Courtel de, a French general, descended from a noble family in Burgundy, was born at Paris 23 Dec., 1811, and entered the St. Cyr Military School at 20 years of age. Between 1835, when he was appointed lieutenant, and 1863, when he was appointed to the rank of general of division, he served in Algeria, where he won some distinction, and took part as brigadier-general in the Crimean campaign. In 1870 he was in the Metz army, fought at the battles of Borny, Bezonville, and St. Privat, and was one of those who opposed the capitulation. After returning from Germany, whither, of course, he was sent as prisoner of war, he formed part of the Versailles army entering Paris on the south, and by a dexterous movement getting possession of the whole of Paris south of the Seine. Appointed by M. Thiers Minister of War, in July, 1871, he began the work of army reorganization. In May, 1873, General de Cissey resigned with his fellow Ministers, and became commandant of the 9th Army Corps, but returned to office in 1874, and was nominally Premier from May, 1874, to March, 1875, while he remained Minister of War until August, 1876. He then resumed a military command, and held it till the Jung case led to his being superannuated. He was a member of the Senate, where he usually voted with the Right Centre. Died 15 June, 1882.

CLARENDON, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth Earl of, K.G., statesman and diplomatist, born in London 12 Jan., 1800. His father, the Hon. George Villiers, was a brother of the second earl, and he himself succeeded to the title in 1838. He entered the diplomatic service at an early age, and was afterwards employed in the civil service both in Ireland and abroad. His first prominent public post was that of British Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, which he held from 1833 to 1839. He was Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under Lord Melbourne from 1839 to 1841, and was appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1846. In 1847 he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His Viceroyalty, which included the saddest years of the famine and the period of the 'Young Ireland' commotion, ended in Feb., 1852. He was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Feb., 1853, when he found the country committed to a contest with Russia respecting the affairs of the East, and he directed the difficult negotiations with France, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey, rendered necessary by the persistence of Russia in her policy of aggression. On the fall of Lord Aberdeen's ministry in Feb., 1855, the Earl of Derby, who was sent for by the Queen, expressed his desire to retain Lord Clarendon in the direction of foreign affairs; and he received the seals of that office under Lord Palmerston, who formed an administration on Lord Derby's abandonment of the task, and held them till the resignation of his chief in 1858. In that capacity he signed the Treaty of Peace at Paris in the spring of 1856. In 1864 he joined Lord Palmerston's second government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was again appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 3 Nov., 1865, retiring with his colleagues in June, 1866. On the accession of Mr. Gladstone to power in 1868, he was again appointed Foreign Secretary, and he held that position till his death, on 27 June, 1870.

CLARK, Sir James, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., was born at Cullen, Banffshire, 14 Dec., 1788. Having received his preliminary education at the school of Fordyce, he was sent to King's College, Aberdeen, and from thence to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D., after which he passed some years in the navy, and in 1820 settled as a physician in Rome. He returned to London in 1826, and shortly afterwards obtained the appointment of physician to Prince Leopold, which he

continued to hold after the prince ascended the throne of Belgium. On the death of Dr. Maton he was appointed physician to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria; and Her Majesty on her accession in 1837, not only retained his services as First Physician in Ordinary, but created him a baronet. Sir James was also Physician in Ordinary to the Prince Consort. He died at his seat, Bagshot Park, Surrey, 29 June, 1870.

CLARK, WILLIAM GEORGE, miscellaneous writer, was born in 1821 at Barford Hall, Darlington, and educated at Shrewsbury school, and Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1844; he became a tutor of the College in 1857, its Vice-Master in 1868, and Public Orator of the University of Cambridge in 1857. He resigned the latter post in 1869. Mr. Clark was for many years a clergyman of the Anglican Church, but he renounced his ecclesiastical character soon after the passing of the Clerical Disabilities Act of 1870. He wrote 'Gazpacho,' 1849, and 'Peloponnesus,' 1856; edited the 'Cambridge' and 'Globe' editions of Shakspere, 1862-66; contributed 'Naples' in 1861, and 'Poland' in 1864, to 'Vacation Tourists;' and edited 'Cambridge Essays' and the 'Journal of Philology.' Died at York 6 Nov., 1878.

CLARKE, CHARLES COWDEN, an English author, one of the intimate friends of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt, was born at Enfield, near London, 15 Dec., 1787. For some years he was a bookseller and publisher. In 1828 he married Mary Novello, the daughter of Vincent Novello, the musician, sister of Alfred Novello, the well-known musical publisher, and of Clara Novello, the famous vocalist, who afterwards became the wife of Count Gigliucci. Mrs. Clarke won a distinguished place in the world of literature by the laborious compilation of her indispensable 'Concordance to Shakspere.' For many years Mr. Clarke was associated in business with his brother-in-law, Alfred Novello, and during that time he published many volumes, beside delivering numerous courses of lectures in the chief towns of the kingdom on Shakspere, and the Elizabethan dramatists, the novelists, essayists, and humorists. The chief among his productions are an edition of 'Chaucer,' 1825; a graceful volume called 'Nyren's Cricketer's Guide,' published in 1833 and 1840; 'Adam the Gardener,' a book for the young, 1834; 'Tales from Chaucer,' in prose, 1833 and 1870; 'Riches of Chaucer,' 1835 and 1870; 'Carmina Minima,' a collection of poems, 1859; 'Shakspere Characters: chiefly those subordinate,' 1863; 'Molière Characters,' 1865; 'Essays on the Comic Writers of England,' in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1871; 'Shaksperian Jesters and Philosophers;' and 'Recollections of Writers known to an Old Couple when Young.' In conjunction with Mrs. Clarke he brought out several editions of Shakspere, one of which contains about 17,000 notes, emendations and annotations. His married life was peculiarly happy, and extended over a long series of years, brightened by an uninterrupted loving companionship, and made useful by a steady devotion to congenial pursuits. About 1857, Mr. Clarke left England to reside in the south of Europe, first at Nice, and afterwards at Genoa, where he died 13 March, 1877.

CLEASBY, SIR ANTHONY, an English judge, born 1804, was the second son of Mr. Stephen Cleasby, of Craig House, Westmoreland, and brother of Richard Cleasby the originator of the great 'Icelandic-English Dictionary,' which was issued from the Clarendon Press in 1874. Educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, in 1831, and he received the honour of knighthood on being appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Nov., 1868. He unsuccessfully contested East Surrey in the Conservative interest in 1852 and 1859, and in 1868 he opposed Mr. Beresford-Hope for Cambridge University, but was again defeated. He retired from the bench in Jan., 1879, and died on the 6 Oct. in the same year, at his country residence, Pennoyre, near Brecon.

CLIFFORD, WILLIAM KINGDON, F.R.S., mathematician and philosopher, son of an alderman and justice of the peace for Exeter, was born in that city 4 May, 1845. He was educated at Exeter till 1860, when he was sent to King's College, London, not without distinction already won in the University Local Examinations. Proceeding to Cambridge he was second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1867 and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in the following year. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics at University College, London. He was admitted on all hands (says the *Athenæum*) to be the most remarkable mathematician of his generation, and promised to be a second Cayley. His general acquirements, too, were singularly great. An ardent High Churchman in his undergraduate days, he rushed, shortly before taking his degree, to the opposite extreme, and threw himself too eagerly, perhaps, for one of so delicate a constitution, into the religious controversies of the day. He contributed to the *Fortnightly*, *Nineteenth Century*, and other magazines a number of articles, which, whatever may be thought of their soundness of view, were written with remarkable ability, and a passionate energy of conviction which commanded attention if they failed to convince. The continued strain of mathematical study and metaphysical polemic proved too severe for his physical powers. A winter in Spain did much to restore his shattered health, but at the beginning of Oct., 1878, alarming symptoms showed themselves, and he was at last induced to sail for Madeira, where he died of consumption 4 March, 1879. His 'Lectures and Essays,' 2 vols. 1879, were edited by Mr. Leslie Stephen and Mr. Frederick Pollock; and his 'Mathematical Papers,' edited by Robert Tucker, with an introduction by H. J. Stephen Smith, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., appeared in 1882.

CLIVE, CAROLINE, poet and novelist, was born 1801, being the daughter and co-heiress of Mr. Edmund Wigley, of Shakenhurst, Worcestershire. She was married in 1840 to the Rev. Archer Clive, rector of Solihull, near Birmingham, who afterwards gave up that living and went to reside on his patrimony at Whitfield, Hertfordshire. There Mrs. Clive met with a terrible and fatal accident, being burnt to death 13 July, 1873. She wrote 'IX Poems by V' (1840), highly commended in a notice in the *Quarterly Review*, and three other volumes of poetry, 'I watched the Heavens' (1842), 'The Valley of the Rea' (1851), 'The Morlas' (1853); but she was best known by her prose fictions, 'Paul Ferroll,' a highly sensational novel, 'Why Paul Ferroll killed his Wife,' 'Year after Year,' and 'John Greswold.'

COBBOLD, RICHARD, a member of a family long connected with Suffolk, born 1797, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge (B.A. 1820; M.A. 1823), and in 1826 was preferred to the rectory of Wortham in his native county. For some time he also held the rural deanery of Hartismere, Suffolk, which he resigned in 1869. Besides being the author of several books of a religious character, and of some poems, he wrote works of fiction based on facts, entitled, 'Margaret Catchpole,' 1845; 'Mary Ann Wellington,' 1846; 'Zenon the Martyr,' 1847; 'The Young Man's Home,' 1849; and 'Freston Tower,' 1850. Died at Wortham 5 Jan., 1877.

COCKBURN, SIR ALEXANDER JAMES EDMUND, Bart., G.C.B., Lord Chief Justice of England, was the son of Mr. Alexander Cockburn, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Colombia, by Yolande, daughter of the Vicomte de Vignier. He was born 24 Dec., 1802, and was privately educated, partly abroad and partly in England. He entered at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1822, and in his second year at the University gained prizes for the best exercises in English and Latin. Afterwards he won similar honours for an English essay. He took his degree in law in 1824, being second in the first class, and was at once elected to a college fellowship, which he held for many years. In 1825 he was admitted a member of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar in 1829. He went the Western Circuit, and soon rose into a considerable civil practice. Shortly after the Reform Bill was passed he commenced, with Mr. Rowe, the publication of the Reports of the decisions which arose out of that measure. He was consequently engaged in several contests before election committees, and in 1834 he was made a member of the Municipal Corporations Commission. His mastery of style, and his distinguished courtesy (which he maintained to the last upon the bench) made him early an acceptable counsel before parliamentary committees, whether on election petitions or on railway bills. After some years of this lucrative practice he became Recorder of Bristol, and obtained in 1841 the rank of Queen's Counsel. Among the many noted cases in which he was engaged during his career as counsel was the conviction of the notorious William Palmer, a medical man, who had committed murder by strychnia to pay his losses on the turf. Another case of much note, in which he appeared for the defence, was the action for libel brought in 1852 against Dr. J. H. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman by Dr. Achilli, an apostate friar, whom the illustrious Oratorian had accused of being a "profligate under a cowl." In 1847 Mr. Cockburn had been elected, as an advanced Liberal, M.P. for Southampton. It was in 1850 that he made his great speech in Parliament on the Don Pacifico question. Mr. Cockburn accepted the task of defending Lord Palmerston, and his lucid argumentation was chiefly instrumental in obtaining a majority of 46 for the ministry. At the close of Mr. Cockburn's speech, to use the words of Sir Robert Peel, "one half of the Treasury benches were left empty, whilst honourable members ran one after another, tumbling over each other in their haste, to shake hands with the honourable and learned member." Lord Palmerston declared it was the finest speech he had ever heard. In the same year Mr. Cockburn was made Solicitor-General and received the honour of knighthood. Next year he became Attorney-General, and he held that office till he went out with Lord John Russell in Feb., 1852. In December of the latter year he came in again with the Coalition Ministry, and was first law-officer of the Crown till 1856, when he went, somewhat reluctantly, to the bench, succeeding Sir John Jervis as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He succeeded to the baronetcy of his uncle, the Rev. Sir William Cockburn, in 1858. In the following year he was appointed to the Chief Justiceship of England in the place of Lord Campbell, who had been elevated to the woolsack. As the head of the common law during 23 years Lord Chief Justice Cockburn presided over many *causes célèbres*. His charge to the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court (10 April, 1867) in the cause of General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand, prosecuted by the Jamaica Defence Committee, was a masterly performance, containing a most elaborate exposition of martial law, and of the manner in which it had been applied in various periods of our history. In Sept., 1871, he was appointed to be the arbitrator on the part of Great Britain under the stipulations of the Washington Treaty relating to the settlement of the Alabama claims. For acting as arbitrator he was offered a peerage, but he contented himself with the Grand Cross of the Bath. He presided over the protracted trial of "The Queen *v.* Castro" in 1873-4, and his charge to the jury in that remarkable case was printed, under his own editorial supervision, in 2 vols., 1875. Sir Alexander Cockburn was chairman of the Cambridge University Commission, 1877-78. He died suddenly at his residence in Hertford street, Mayfair, 20 Nov., 1880.

COLE, SIR HENRY, K.C.B., whose name is chiefly associated with the origin of the Museum of Science and Art at South Kensington, was born at Bath 15 July, 1808, being the son of Captain Henry Robert Cole, an officer in the 82nd regiment, and received his education at Christ's Hospital. He entered the public service in April, 1823, under the Record Commission, and became an assistant keeper of the Public Records. He published 'Henry the Eighth's Scheme of Bishopricks,' a volume of 'Miscellaneous Records of the Exchequer,' and many pamphlets on Record Reform, which conduced to the establishment of a General Record Office and its present system. In conjunction with Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Charles Buller M.P., and others, he started the *Guide* newspaper, of which he was editor; published a work on 'Light, Shade, and Colour,' and contributed to the *Westminster*, *British and Foreign*, and *Edinburgh Reviews*. Mr. Cole, in 1840, gained one of the four prizes of £100 offered by the Treasury for suggestions for developing the penny postage plan of Sir Rowland Hill, a measure which, as secretary of the Mercantile Committee on Postage, he had helped to carry. Under the pseudonym of "Felix Summerly," he published Guide-books to the National Gallery, Hampton Court, etc., also editions of illustrated children's books. He brought out an edition of Albert Dürer's 'Small Passion,' using casts of the original wood blocks preserved in the British Museum: he was editor of the *Historical Register* and the *Journal of Design*. He originated the series of 'Art Manufactures,' designed to combine fine art with objects of utility, and organised the exhibitions of the Society of Arts, which he proposed should culminate every fifth year in a National Exhibition of

Arts and Manufactures. It was intended that the first of the series should be held in 1851, and this plan was extended by Prince Albert, the President of the Society, into the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations. Mr. Cole was one of the executive committee of that Exhibition, and was made a C.B. (civil division) at its conclusion. In 1850-2 he drew up three Reports on Reform of the Patent Laws issued by the Society of Arts, which led to patent reform. Charles Dickens helped in this work by 'A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent.' In 1852 he was invited by the Government, through Earl Granville, to attempt the reformation of the Schools of Design; and he thus became instrumental in establishing the Science and Art Department, of which he was senior secretary, and afterwards inspector-general. He was British Commissioner for the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, and accomplished the work with a saving of £10,000 on the parliamentary vote. As a member of the Society of Arts, he helped to establish the London International Exhibition of Art and Industry in 1862, and acted as Chairman of the Committee for National Musical Education. In 1860 he was appointed the general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum, which he organised, and afterwards he also acted as secretary of the Science and Art Department under the Committee of Council on Education. The South Kensington Museum was also largely due to his vigorous and persevering initiative. At the close of the Exhibition of 1851, Parliament had voted a grant of £5000 towards the purchase of such of the more striking examples exhibited as were calculated to advance ornamental art. The articles thus purchased were exhibited, together with the prize drawings from the various Art Schools throughout the country, at Marlborough House in 1852. This was the beginning of the Museum of Science and Art, for the permanent part of the exhibition was afterwards transferred to those temporary buildings at South Kensington, which were long known and despised as the "Brompton boilers." Mr. Cole was appointed the general superintendent of the South Kensington Museum in 1860, and afterwards he also acted as secretary of the Science and Art Department under the Committee of Council on Education. The Museum grew amid suspicion, opposition and obloquy to what it is at present; and "Cole C.B.," as he was contemptuously styled, persevered through evil report and good report until the "Brompton boilers" were replaced by a stately pile, and the despised offspring of the Great Exhibition of 1851 became one of the most precious and fascinating of the national treasures. In 1867 Mr. Cole was appointed secretary of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and executive Commissioner for that Exhibition at Paris, when the expenditure, although great, was below Mr. Cole's estimate. He acted as a vice-president of the Royal Horticultural Society and the Society of Arts; also on the Provisional and Executive Committees of the Royal Albert Hall, and as Acting Commissioner for Annual International Exhibitions, under the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. After fifty years of public service he resigned his post in connection with the South Kensington Museum in 1873, and in 1875 he was created a K.C.B. Sir Henry Cole's retirement from the public service brought no cessation from his active and philanthropic labours. In 1873, with the aid of the Society of Arts, he established the National Training School for Music; and in 1874 he founded the National Training School for Cookery at South Kensington. From 1876 to 1879 he lived at Birmingham and Manchester, where he devoted himself to an endeavour to induce the municipal authorities to turn their attention to plans for the utilisation of sewage. His residence at Birmingham secured him the acquaintance, and ultimately the friendship of Cardinal Newman, with whom he maintained a frequent and intimate correspondence down to the time of his death. In 1879 he returned to the neighbourhood of London, and settled at Hampstead until the spring of 1880, when he went to live once more at South Kensington. The year before his death Sir Henry Cole began framing a scheme for the formation of Guilds of Health; and during the last six months of his life he devoted much time to an account of his fifty years of labour in the service of the public. Died at South Kensington 18 April, 1882.

COLERIDGE, Sir JOHN TAYLOR, an English judge, was the second son of Mr. James Coleridge, of Heath's Court, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, and a nephew of the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He was born at Tiverton, Devonshire, in 1790, and was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar with Dr. Arnold and Mr. Keble, and from which he obtained a first class in classics in 1812. He became a Fellow of Exeter College, won the Latin verse prize in 1810, the English essay prize and the Latin essay prize in 1813. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819; and went the Western Circuit. In 1832 Mr. Coleridge became a serjeant-at-law, and in 1835 was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and a privy councillor in 1858, on his retirement from the judicial bench. He was created a D.C.L. of Oxford in 1852. Sir John Taylor Coleridge was a man of considerable literary acquirements and taste. During the interval that elapsed between the death of Gifford and the appointment of Lockhart, he edited the *Quarterly Review*, to which he was an occasional contributor, and in 1825 he published an edition of 'Blackstone's Commentaries.' In 1869 he published a 'Memoir of the Rev. John Keble, M.A.,' which reached a third edition in 1870. Died at Ottery St. Mary 11 Feb., 1876. His son, Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, was born in 1821.

COLES, COWPER PHIPPS, designer of armed ships of war, born at Ditcham Park, Hampshire, 1819. He entered the navy 1831, took an active part in the attack on Sebastopol (1 Oct., 1854), afterwards distinguished himself at Kertch and in the Sea of Azoff, and was made captain 1856. Captain Coles first conceived the idea of protecting guns by shields in 1855, and Sir I. Brunel suggested to him, in 1859, that it would be better to place the shield and gun upon a turntable, than to move the raft to point the gun. In 1862 Captain Coles adopted the turret system in the 'Royal Sovereign,' and other vessels in the royal navy were constructed on a modification of his plans. The "Captain" and the "Monarch," twin ironclads built after his models, were regarded by the Admiralty as perfect specimens of armoured ships, and so great was Captain Coles's confidence in the "Captain" that he went to sea in her. The beautiful vessel capsized and foundered in the Ba-

of Biscay in the night of 6-7 Sept., 1870. Captain Coles perished, and only 17 out of 540 persons on board escaped with their lives.

COLLINS, MORTIMER, poet and novelist, was born at Plymouth 1827, and educated at a private school. Devoting himself to journalism and authorship, he became connected with various newspapers, especially the London *Globe*. He was well known as a writer of *vers de société*. Mr. Collins's separate publications in verse were 'Summer Songs,' 1860; 'Idyls and Rhymes,' 1865; 'Inn of Strange Meetings, and other Poems,' 1871. He was also the author of the following novels: 'Who is the Heir?' 1865; 'Sweet Anne Page,' 1868; 'The Ivory Gate,' 1869; 'The Vivian Romance,' 1870; 'Marquis and Merchant,' 1871; 'Two Plunges for a Pearl,' 1872; 'Princess Clarice,' 1872; 'Miranda, a Midsummer Madness,' 1873; 'Squire Silchester's Whim,' 1873; 'Mr. Carrington' (written under the name of R. T. Cotton), 1873; 'Transmigration,' 1874; 'Francis,' 1874; and 'Sweet and Twenty,' 1875. A volume of essays published anonymously in 1871, and entitled 'The Secret of Long Life,' was also from the pen of Mr. Collins, who died at Richmond 28 July, 1876. A collection of his 'Letters and Friendships, with some account of his Life,' edited by his widow, appeared in 2 vols. 1877; and his work entitled 'Thoughts in my Garden,' in 1880, under the editorial care of Mr. Edmund Yates. In the latter year a collection of epigrammatic sayings, gathered from Mr. Mortimer Collins's works in prose and verse, was published under the title of 'Attic Salt.'

COLONSAY, DUNCAN MCNEILL, LORD, an eminent judge, born 1793, was the second son of Mr. John McNeill, of Colonsay, Argyleshire. His education he received at St. Andrew's, where he was highly distinguished, and he completed his studies at Edinburgh. In 1816 he was admitted to the Scotch bar, and in 1824 was appointed Sheriff of Perthshire. From 1834 to 1835 he was Solicitor-General for Scotland, and again from 1841 to 1842. In the latter year he succeeded to the office of Lord Advocate, which he held until the resignation of Sir Robert Peel's government in 1846. In 1843 he was chosen Dean of the Faculty of Advocates; in 1851 a Lord of Session and Justiciary; and in 1852 Lord Justice General. He retired finally in 1867, and was raised to the peerage in that year. In his later years Lord Colonsay took a full share of legal occupation as one of the law lords. Died at Pau, in France, 31 Jan., 1874.

COLVILE, SIR JAMES WILLIAM, son of Mr. Andrew Colvile, of Craigflower, county Fife, by Louisa Mary, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, born in 1810, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1831, M.A. 1834), and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple. In 1845 he was appointed Advocate-General of the East India Company at Calcutta, and a puisne judge of the Supreme Court there in 1848, when he was knighted. He held the post of Chief Justice there from 1855 to March, 1859, when he returned to England, and was appointed assessor to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Indian Appeals, being at the same time sworn a privy councillor. In Nov., 1865, he was nominated a member of the Judicial Committee; and in Nov., 1871, he was appointed to act as one of the paid members of that body under the provisions of the Act passed in the previous session. His knowledge of Indian systems of law and his acquaintance with India were highly valued by his colleagues and by suitors; and his judgments were full and exhaustive statements, often of cases intricate and involved in the highest degree. At one period he was President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and began in that capacity relations with the Royal Society of England, of which he afterwards became a Fellow. Died 6 Dec., 1880.

COMPTON, HENRY, an actor, whose real name was Mackenzie, born at Huntingdon 22 March, 1805. He was placed in the service of his maternal uncle who was established as a "Western Cloth Merchant" in Aldermanbury, London. In 1826 he forsook the drudgery of business, and began his career as a strolling player. He obtained an engagement to play at Lewes, where he appeared in "responsible parts and walking gentlemen." In 1836 he was in high favour at Leeds, where his admirers presented him with a snuff-box. His engagement on the northern circuit fitted him for success in London, and on 20 July, 1837, he appeared at the English Opera House (Lyceum Theatre) as Robin in 'The Waterman,' and Paul Shack in 'Master's Rival.' In the succeeding year he joined Mr. W. J. Hammond at Drury Lane, and was afterwards engaged by Mr. Macready for the same house. He was afterwards at the Princess's theatre under the management of Mr. J. M. Maddox, and at the Olympic theatre when the elder Mr. William Farren was lessee. Subsequently he became a member of the Haymarket company and remained there for many years, but finally severed his connection with that theatre to support Mr. H. J. Montague at the Globe. Mr. Compton's last engagement was at the Lyceum, where he impersonated the Gravedigger in 'Hamlet,' during the long run of the play in 1875. He was famous for his performances of the parts of Touchstone, Autolycus, Master Slender, Launcelot Gobbo, Peter in 'Romeo and Juliet,' and other Shaksperian characters. Died at Kensington 15 Sept., 1877. 'Memoirs' of him, edited by Charles and Edward Compton, appeared in 1879.

CONINGTON, JOHN, a profound classical scholar and critic, born at Fishtoft, near Boston, Lincolnshire, 10 Aug., 1825. He was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold and Dr. Tait, and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained the Hertford and Ireland scholarships in 1844, a first-class in classics in 1846, the Chancellor's prizes for Latin verse, English essay, and Latin essay in 1847, 1848 and 1849; and the Eldon scholarship. At the close of his undergraduate course he was elected a Fellow of University College, and soon afterwards he became lecturer at that college. In 1854 he was elected to the newly-created University Professorship of Latin, which he held till his death. His enthusiasm, attainments, and success in his academical career are unparalleled in recent times, and were not surpassed by Bentley, Porson, and the other giants in classical lore of the last century. In 1848 Mr. Conington published a translation of the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus, in English verse, which attracted much attention on account of its thorough appreciation of the force and beauty of its original, and its graceful and perfect rhythm. In 1850 he edited Dr. Maginn's 'Homeric Ballads.' His inaugural lecture as Professor of Latin, 'On the Academical Study of Latin,' was issued in 1855, and the 'Choephoræ' of Æschylus, with notes, in 1857. In 1858 he published the first, and

n 1863 the second, volume of 'The Works of Virgil, with an English Commentary.' In 1863 also he published a verse translation of 'The Odes' and 'Carmen Seculare' of Horace, which was followed by the 'Æneid' in 1866, by the last twelve books of the 'Iliad' in 1868, and by the Satires, Epistles, and 'Ars Poetica' of Horace in 1869, the last appearing at the time of his death, which took place at Boston 23 Oct., 1869. Mr. Conington's edition of the Satires, and Persius, with a translation and commentary, and also his 'Miscellaneous Writings,' were published in 1872.

COOKE, EDWARD WILLIAM, R.A., F.R.S. painter, son of the eminent engraver, Mr. George Cooke, was born in London 1811. For a short time he studied perspective and architecture under the elder Pugin. His earlier efforts were illustrations to botanical works, 'Loudon's Encyclopedia,' 'Loddiges' Botanical Cabinet,' etc. His first publication was 'Shipping and Craft,' for which he drew and etched fifty plates; and then drew and engraved twelve large plates of Old and New London Bridges; after which he took to painting in oil and water-colours. Mr. Cooke's first works were coast and Dutch subjects, large rough sea and marine views, he having visited Holland sixteen times. Between 1845 and 1854 he executed about 100 pictures on the coast of Italy, from Marseilles to Pæstum, including Florence and Rome. After visiting Scandinavia, he commenced a series of visits to Venice, and painted a large number of the principal buildings, fishing craft, and the lagune. These were succeeded by works on a large scale of Arctic scenes, and of scenes in Spain and Morocco. He was elected A.R.A. in 1850, and R.A. in 1863. Died at his residence, Glen Andred, Groombridge, near Tunbridge Wells, 4 Jan., 1880.

COOKE, SIR WILLIAM FOTHERGILL, a celebrated electrician, son of William Cooke, M.D., of Durham, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, 1806, and having received his education at Durham and the University of Edinburgh, was appointed in 1826 to the East Indian army, in which he held various staff appointments till 1831. On his return home he devoted his time to the study of anatomy and physiology at Paris and Heidelberg, and modelling his anatomical dissections for the illustration of his father's lectures at Durham University. In March, 1836, directing his attention to the electric telegraph, he occupied himself exclusively with it for many years. He entered into partnership with Professor Wheatstone, and formed, in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., the first telegraph company, of which he became a director. The first telegraph line in England was constructed by Mr. Cooke, from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western Railway, in 1838-9. In 1840 he established the telegraph on the Blackwall Railway, and in 1841 a short line from the Queen-street station at Glasgow, through the tunnel to the engine-house at Cowlairs, on the railway to Edinburgh. In 1842-3 the line from West Drayton was continued to Slough; in 1843 two short lines were made in Ireland and in England; and in 1844 one of considerable length, from London to Portsmouth, for Government. In 1867 he received the fourth Royal Albert Gold Medal, his name being preceded by Faraday's, for the first introduction of the practical electric telegraph. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, 11 Nov., 1869, as a recognition of his great and special services in connection with the practical introduction of the electric telegraph; and on 25 July, 1871, conferred on him a civil list pension of £100. Died at Farnham 25 June, 1879.

COOPER, WILLIAM RICKETTS, Assyriologist, born 1843, began life as a designer of carpet patterns, but his friendship with Mr. Bonomi brought him into the Soane Museum, and he was for several years the indefatigable secretary of the Society of Biblical Archæology, which he assisted Dr. Birch in founding. It was Mr. Cooper who started the lectures on Assyrian and Egyptian grammar and decipherment, delivered in London for three successive years, as well as the valuable series of volumes known as the 'Records of the Past.' His own works include three lectures on 'The Resurrection of Assyria,' 'The Heroines of the Past,' and 'Egypt and the Pentateuch,' published in 1875; and 'An Archaic Dictionary, Biographical, Historical, and Mythological, from the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments and Papyri,' 1876. Died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 15 Nov., 1878.

COPLAND, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., a native of the Orkney Isles, born 1793. Having studied for seven years at Edinburgh (M.D. 1815), he came to London, and afterwards travelled on the continent of Europe, and in Africa. On returning to England he commenced practice in London, 1821. After writing several papers and reviews on scientific and medical subjects, he was, from 1822 to 1828, editor of the *London Medical Repository*, a monthly journal; was successively a lecturer on pathology and the practice of medicine at the Windmill-street School of Medicine, and at the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital, from 1824 to 1842. During that period he was physician to two medical institutions, and published and edited several medical works, the best known of which is his 'Dictionary of Practical Medicine and Pathology,' a most copious and laborious work in 4 vols., printed closely in double columns, and an established book of reference with the profession in this country, in the United States (where it has been pirated), and on the continent of Europe. Dr. Copland was for some time President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological Society of London. Died 12 July, 1870.

COQUEREL, ATHANASE JOSUÉ, a French Protestant pastor, son of Athanase Laurent Charles Coquerel (who died in 1868), was born at Amsterdam 1820, became chief editor of the *Lien*, and afterwards of the *Nouvelle Revue de Théologie*, and obtained by his doctrines and writings a celebrity amongst Protestants. In consequence of the views he expressed relative to M. Renan's 'Vie de Jésus,' he was suspended from his functions by the Consistory of Paris in May, 1864, the Consistory of Anduze (Gard) at the same time voting him an address of sympathy. With the aid of the Protestant Liberal Union, he resumed his duties. M. Coquerel, who was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1862, was the author of 'Jean Calas et sa Famille,' an historical study; two series of 'Sermons et Homélies,' 1858; 'La Saint-Barthélemy,' 1860; 'Précis de l'Église réformée de Paris,' 1862; 'Le Catholicisme et le Protestantisme, considérés dans leur origine et leur développement,' 1864; various 'Sermons,' 1860-64; 'La Charité sans Peur,' and 'Pourquoi la France n'est-elle pas Protestante?' 1866; 'Libres Études,' 'La Conscience et la Foi,' 1867; 'Ré-

ponse au livre du docteur Strauss: la Vie de Jésus,' 1867; 'Quelle était la religion de Jésus?' 1872; and 'Trente années de pastorat,' 1873. M. Coquerel spent the winter of 1871-72 in the United States on a preaching and lecturing tour. Died at Fismes (Marne) 25 July, 1875.

CORNEY, BOLTON, a critic and antiquary, was born at Greenwich 28 April, 1784, and formed an attachment to books and literature in early life. In 1803 he obtained a commission as ensign in the 28th regiment of Foot, but he soon quitted the military service, and a great part of his life was spent at Greenwich, where he held a good civil appointment in the Royal Hospital. From this he did not retire till 1845 or 1846, when he married a daughter of Admiral (then Captain) Pridham, of Plymouth. He then removed to Barnes, Surrey, where he continued up to the time of his death. Here he plunged more deeply than ever into his bibliophilic researches, and lived and died literally in the midst of his books. The walls not only of his study, but of his bedroom, were lined from floor to ceiling with laden bookshelves, and the carpets were hidden by masses of books piled four and five feet high on the floors. He died at Barnes 30 Aug., 1870. In 1823 he edited, from a MS. in his own possession, 'An Essay on Landscape Gardening,' by John Dalrymple. In 1837 he printed for private circulation, and in 1838 published, 'Illustrations of Isaac D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature,' a severe attack on that well-known and over-praised work. In 1842 he edited 'The Seasons,' by James Thomson, with illustrations designed by the Etching Club; in 1846, Goldsmith's 'Poetical Works, Illustrated, with a Memoir;' in 1855, for the Hakluyt Society, 'The Voyage of Sir Henry Middleton to Bantam and the Maluco Islands in 1604;' and in 1859, 'Of the Conduct of the Understanding,' by John Locke. He printed, for private circulation, pamphlets on the Bayeux Tapestry, on the 'New General Biographical Dictionary' (1839), a caustic criticism of the voluminous and slipshod compilation published under the name of the Rev. Hugh James Rose; on the British Museum; and on the 'Sonnets,' and birthday of Shakspere. Mr. Corney was a frequent contributor to the *Athenæum* and *Notes and Queries*. He was a member of the Royal Society of Literature, and one of the auditors of the Royal Literary Fund.

CORNWALL, BARRY. *See* PROCTER.

COROT, JEAN BAPTISTE CAMILLE, a French landscape painter, born at Paris 29 July, 1796. He was originally apprenticed by his parents to a manufacturer of woollen goods, but he found himself ill at ease behind the counter, and in 1822 he entered the studio of Michallon, thereby quarrelling with his parents, who were utterly opposed to his following the career he had cut out for himself. After Michallon's death Corot became the pupil of Victor Bertin, and eventually left for Italy, whence he sent the first of his pictures that were exhibited at the Paris Salon. These were 'Vue prise à Narni,' and 'La Campagne de Rome.' Corot soon found numerous admirers and disciples among the young painters of the epoch, but years elapsed before his hazy, frequently unfinished, but strikingly poetical compositions met with the favour of the public. Eventually, in 1833, he obtained a second class medal for his two 'Vues d'Italie,' exhibited at the Salon of that year—pictures of great merit, which were purchased by the Duc d'Orléans. Fifteen years later he secured the first medal, and was named Knight of the Legion of Honour. Many of his friends expected that he would have the gold medal awarded in 1874, but the jury conferred this distinction upon Gérome. It was with the view of repairing this so-called act of injustice that a group of Corot's partisans presented him with a gold medal bearing an inscription expressive of their admiration and esteem. Died in Paris 22 Feb., 1875.

CORRIGAN, Sir DOMINIC JOHN, a distinguished Irish physician, born in Dublin 1 Dec., 1802, was educated at the Lay College, Maynooth, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1825, having the same degree conferred upon him by the University of Dublin in 1849. He began to lecture in Dublin on the practice of medicine in 1833, held the chair of medicine in the Carmichael school until increasing practice compelled him to resign it, and was appointed physician to the House of Industry Hospitals in 1840. Dr. Corrigan, who was a member of the senate of the Queen's University in Ireland from its formation in 1841, was elected five years consecutively President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and was made a baronet 5 Feb., 1866, in recognition not only of his very high and distinguished professional position, but also of his great and gratuitous services to the cause of health and education in his native country. He was elected M.P. for the city of Dublin, in the Liberal interest, 18 Aug., 1870, and continued to represent that constituency till the dissolution of 1874. In June, 1871, he was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University, in the room of Sir Maziere Brady. Sir Dominic contributed to medical science and literature, published lectures and pamphlets, and an entertaining volume, 'Ten Days in Athens.' Died in Dublin 1 Feb., 1880.

COSTELLO, LOUISA STUART, novelist and miscellaneous writer, sister of Dudley Costello, commenced her literary career at an early age by the publication of a volume of poems, which attracted the attention of Thomas Moore, to whom, in 1835, she dedicated her 'Specimens of the Early Poetry of France.' She afterwards published several charming works describing her travels in various parts of the Continent, 'The Queen Mother,' an historical romance, in which Catharine de' Medici is the leading character, 'Memoirs of celebrated Englishwomen,' 'The Rose-garden of Persia,' containing translated specimens of Persian poetry, 'Clara Fane,' a novel, 'Memoirs of Mary, the Young Duchess of Burgundy,' a life of 'Anne of Brittany,' 'The Lay of the Stork,' a poem, and a large number of songs. She died at Boulogne-sur-Mer 24 April, 1870.

COTTA, BERNARD VON, a German geologist, was born 24 Oct., 1808, at Kleinen-Zillach, in the forest of Thuringia, his father being director of the Royal Academy of Forestry at Tharand, near Dresden. His attention was directed by his father at an early age to the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831 he studied at the Academy of Mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed professor in 1842. His first work, 'The Dendroliths' (1832), gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842 Cotta was engaged, in con-

junction with Naumann, in the preparation of the 'Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony,' in twelve sections, of which a part was taken by Cotta alone; and on the remaining portion of the work he was assisted by a collaborateur. Whilst engaged in this work he wrote 'Geognostic Wanderings,' 1836-8; the well-known 'Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology,' 1838 and 1849, besides several minor essays. Having completed the 'Chart of Saxony,' he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1843 and 1844 he travelled among the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in his 'Geological Letters from the Alps,' 1850. In Geology Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the 'Inner Structure of Mountains' (1851), in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his 'Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos' (1848-51) he extends into the organised kingdoms this theory, according to which the higher is developed from the lower: and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical. He wrote many treatises with the design of popularising the results of his investigations. Cotta was one of the forty foreign members of the Geological Society of London. Died at Freiburg 13 Sept., 1870.

COX, EDWARD WILLIAM, serjeant-at-law, was the son of Mr. William Cox, of Taunton, where he was born 1809. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1843, and joined the Western Circuit. He held the Recordership of Helston and Falmouth from 1857 to 1868, when he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth. In March, 1870, he was appointed Deputy Assistant-Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, and he discharged the duties of that post down to his decease. He was made a serjeant-at-law in 1868. He was a Conservative in politics, and unsuccessfully contested Tewkesbury in 1854 and Taunton in 1866. He was more fortunate in November, 1868, when he was returned as the colleague of Mr. Barclay, though unseated on petition a few months later. Mr. Serjeant Cox was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Middlesex, and a magistrate for the city of Westminster. In 1856 he received a very handsome testimonial from the members of the legal profession on account of his services to that body in establishing and conducting the *Law Times*. He was also the proprietor of other newspapers, including the *Field*, the *Critic*, and the *Queen*, which owed much of their success to his energy and practical abilities. He was the author of works on 'The Principles of Punishment' (1870), 'Criminal Law Cases,' 'The Law of Registration and Elections,' and one or two other strictly legal works. But his studies took also a far wider scope; he attempted to grapple with some of the most abstruse points in mental and moral philosophy, and was for some years the President of the Psychological Society, in whose interests he published several treatises of great originality and vigour, such as 'What am I? a Popular Introduction to Mental Philosophy and Psychology,' 2 vols., 1874; 'The Mechanism of Man,' 'Has Man a Soul?' 'Phenomena of Sleep and Dreams,' 'Memory and Recollection,' 'Matter and Spirit.' He was also the author of 'The Advocate' (1852), 'The Arts of Reading, Writing, and Speaking, in Letters to a Law Student.' Died suddenly at his residence, Mill Hill, near Hendon, Middlesex, 24 Nov., 1879.

COXE, HENRY OCTAVIUS, M.A., antiquary, born 1811, was educated at Westminster school and Worcester College, Oxford (B.A. 1833, M.A. 1836). He was appointed sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library in 1838, and succeeded to the chief librarianship in 1860, on the retirement of Dr. Bandinel. Mr. Coxe was select preacher to the University in 1842; Whitehall preacher in 1868; honorary fellow of Worcester and Corpus Christi Colleges; Perpetual Delegate of the Clarendon Press; Curator of the University Galleries; and an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He was also rector of Wytham, Berkshire. He edited 'The Chronicles of Roger of Wendover,' for the English Historical Society, 1841-44; a 'Metrical Life of Edward the Black Prince, in French, by Chandos Herald,' with a translation and notes, for the Roxburghe Club, 1842, and John Gower's 'Vox Clamantis' for the same club, 1850. He was the compiler of the 'Catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the Colleges and Halls at Oxford,' published by the University Press in 1852; and of 'Catalogues of the Greek and other MSS. in the Bodleian,' issued by the delegates of the Clarendon Press. Died at Oxford 8 July, 1881.

CRAMP, JOHN MOCKETT, D.D., was born in England 1796, and studied at Stepney College, where his name stands fourth on the list of old students. At the age of 22 he was ordained pastor of the Dean street Baptist church, and subsequently assisted his father in the pastorate of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet. In 1844, after a stay of four years at Hastings, he removed to Montreal, Canada, where he held the presidency of the Baptist College, and was, during part of his tenure of that post, associated with Dr. Benjamin Davis, the distinguished Semitic scholar. Dr. Cramp settled at Acadia College in 1851 as its president, and did much by his exertions to increase the utility and insure the success of that institution. After his resignation in 1869, he devoted himself to theological work, and he left behind him in manuscript a 'System of Christian Theology.' His printed works include an account of the Reformation in Europe, published by the Religious Tract Society, and a Baptist history which has been widely read in America as well as in this country. Died at Wolfville 6 Dec., 1881.

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD LINDSAY, EARL OF, eldest son of James Crawford, the twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford, and ninth Earl of Balcarres, was born 16 Oct., 1812, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A. 1833). He wrote 'Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land,' 1838; 'A Letter to a Friend on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity,' 1841; 'Progression by Antagonism, a Theory involving Considerations touching the present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Britain,' 1846; 'Sketches of the History of Christian Art,' 1847; 'The Lives of the Lindsays,' a genealogical volume of more than ordinary interest, 1849; 'Scepticism, a Retrogressive Movement in Theology,' 1861; 'On the Theory of the English Hexameter,' 1862; 'Œcumenicity in Relation to the

Church of England,' 1870; and 'Etruscan Inscriptions analysed, translated, and commented upon,' 1872. He was known as Lord Lindsay until the death of his father, 15 Dec., 1869, when he succeeded to the earldom of Crawford and Balcarres. Lord Crawford, at his own expense, fully equipped and prepared an expedition, which proceeded to the Mauritius to take observations of the Transit of Venus in Dec., 1874. In Nov., 1879, being in delicate health, he made a voyage up the Nile, whence he proceeded in the following April to Florence, where he died 13 Dec., 1880, and his body, after being embalmed, was conveyed to Scotland and placed in the family mausoleum at Dun Echt, near Aberdeen. Great public excitement was occasioned a year later by the discovery, made accidentally on 1 Dec., 1881, that the body had been stolen from the mausoleum, and a large reward was offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this mysterious crime. The body was found in July, 1882, buried about two feet below the surface of the ground in the park near the mausoleum. A posthumous work by the Earl, entitled, 'The Earldom of Mar in Sunshine and Shade during Five Hundred Years,' was published in 1882.

CREASY, Sir EDWARD SHEPHERD, Chief Justice of Ceylon, Professor of Jurisprudence in the four Inns of Court, eldest son of Mr. Edward Hill Creasy, one of the founders and original proprietors of the 'Brighton Gazette,' was born at Bexley, Kent, 12 Sept., 1812, and educated until the age of eleven at a private school at Brighton. Having then been placed at Eton, he soon afterwards became a King's scholar on the foundation. In 1831, he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship, and proceeded to King's College, Cambridge, as a scholar of that foundation. He was elected a Fellow of the same College in 1834. Called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1837, he went the Home Circuit for several years, and was afterwards appointed Deputy-Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions. He also held the Professorship of History in University College, London, from 1849 to 1858. In 1860 he received the honour of knighthood on being appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon. He resigned that office in 1875, and although he had not quite served his full term on the Colonial judicial bench, he was awarded a full retiring pension by the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, who held his literary and professional talents in high esteem, although in politics he had been all his life a consistent Liberal. Sir Edward was, at the close of the same year, appointed by the Council of Legal Education to the Professorship of Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law in the four Inns of Court, and was also nominated one of the examiners in Constitutional Law in the University of London. He not only greatly distinguished himself as a lawyer, but also acquired a high reputation as an author. The earliest productions of his pen were 'Account of the Foundation of Eton College;' 'Sub Rege Sacerdos,' a work containing comments on Bishop Hampden's case; 'Text Book of the Constitution,' and 'Memoirs of Eminent Etonians,' 1850. But the work which first brought his name prominently before the public, was 'The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, from Marathon to Waterloo,' 1851. It became so popular, that it passed through more than twenty editions. His later works were 'Rise and Progress of the English Constitution;' 'History of the Ottoman Turks,' 'History of England from the Earliest to the Present Time,' vols. i. and ii., 1869-70; 'The Old Love and the New; a Tale of Athens,' and 'The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the British Empire, including Indian Institutions,' 1872. He died 2 Jan., 1878, at 15, Cecil street, Strand, having only arrived there three days previously from his country residence, Moira house, Hampton Wick.

CREMIEUX, ISAAC ADOLPHE, a French advocate and politician, born at Nismes, of Jewish parents, 30 April, 1796; became a leading advocate, and in 1849 effected the liberation of some Jewish co-religionists at Damascus, against whom a charge of murdering a Catholic priest for Ritualistic purposes had been trumped up. He convinced the Khedive, Mehemet Ali, of the absurdity of the accusation. Both as a lawyer, and from 1842 as a Deputy, M. Crémieux was a staunch Liberal. He would have supported in 1848 the regency of the Duchess of Orleans, but found the Chamber already occupied by the mob. As Minister of Justice, he proposed the restoration of divorce, which was nearly unanimously rejected; and he resigned office through disapproval of the prosecution of Louis Blanc. Disliking General Cavaignac, as too much like a military dictator, he supported Louis Napoleon's candidature for the Presidency, but speedily repented his mistake; and from 1852 to 1859, when he was elected a Deputy for Paris, he confined himself to the exercise of his profession. Minister of Justice during the war of 1870, he took charge of Algerian affairs, and naturalised all the Jews in Algeria. At first shut out from the National Assembly, Algiers gave him a seat in 1872; and he became a life senator in 1875. Died 10 Feb., 1880.

CRESWICK, THOMAS, an eminent landscape painter, born at Sheffield in 1811, was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, and a Royal Academician in 1851. His most popular paintings are 'The Weald of Kent,' 'Home by the Sands,' 'Wind on Shore,' and 'The London Road a Century ago.' He also painted an extensive series of pictures from the scenery of North Wales, for publication in lithograph. Died at Bayswater 28 Dec., 1869.

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE, the celebrated caricaturist, born in London 27 Sept., 1792. As the son of an able water-colour draughtsman and caricaturist, he had an hereditary claim to some artistic gifts, which began to develop themselves at an early age, and after the death of his father, while still a youth, was employed to illustrate children's books and cheap editions of popular songsters. He had evinced a desire to follow art in the higher department, and attempted, on one occasion, to study at the Academy. The schools at that time were restricted in space, and much crowded. On sending up to Fuseli his figure of a plaster cast, the eccentric Professor of Painting returned the message, "He may come; but he will have to fight for a seat." Thus discouraged, the young artist never repeated his attempt to enter the Academy as a student, although he appeared in it as an exhibitor. He was afterwards engaged in illustrating with caricatures a monthly periodical called *The Scourge*, and another, *The Meteor*, which he published conjointly with a literary man named Earle. From this time he supplied caricatures to nearly all the publishers of pictorial works, including Mr. Hone, whose po-

litical squibs he illustrated with a happy vein of humour which hit the public taste. Among these, 'The Queen's Matrimonial Ladder,' 'The Man in the Moon,' and 'Non mi ricordo,' are, perhaps, best remembered. After this he occupied himself with the production of a series of plates to illustrate 'Life in London,' with the object of warning young men against the consequences of what is called "seeing life;" but the end and object of the artist were so completely mistaken by the person who wrote the letter-press, that he retired from the work in disgust, leaving his brother Robert to finish the plates. This work attained great popularity, and was dramatised by Moncrieff and others. It was followed by 'Life in Paris,' and another serial entitled the 'Humorist.' His next etchings appeared in Grimm's series of German stories, followed by the 'Points of Humour,' so often alluded to in terms of praise in *Blackwood's Magazine*. Among the more celebrated of his ludicrous productions about this time were 'Mornings at Bow Street,' 'Punch and Judy,' 'Tales of Irish Life,' 'John Gilpin,' 'Tom Thumb,' 'The Epping Hunt,' 'Italian Stories,' 'Illustrations of Phrenology,' 'Scraps and Sketches,' 'My Sketch-book,' and the plates in 'Sketches by Boz,' in 'Oliver Twist,' in 'Jack Sheppard,' in 'The Tower of London,' in 'Windsor Castle;' illustrations to the 'British Novelists,' the 'Waverley Novels,' Sir W. Scott's 'Letters on Demonology,' etc., the 'Fairy Library,' the 'Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman,' and 'The Life of Grimaldi.' In 1842 appeared the first number of 'Cruikshank's Omnibus,' the letter-press being edited by Laman Blanchard. He was always happy in his picture of 'Jack Tars,' as may be seen in his illustrations to 'Greenwich Hospital,' by the "Old Sailor." From the first he had shown a strong tendency to administer reproof in his treatment of intoxication and its accompanying vices. Instances of this tendency are to be found in his 'Sunday in London,' 'The Gin Trap,' 'The Gin Juggernaut,' and more especially in his series of eight prints entitled 'The Bottle,' the latter of which had eminent success, and was dramatised at eight theatres in London at one time. It brought the author into direct personal connection with the leaders of the temperance movement. He became a convert himself to their doctrines, and one of the ablest advocates of the temperance cause. Latterly Mr. Cruikshank turned his attention to oil-painting, a branch of art in which he so far educated himself as to make his pictures sought after by connoisseurs. Among the most important of his contributions to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy and the British Institution may be enumerated his illustrations of 'Tam O'Shanter,' 'Titania and Bottom the Weaver,' 'Cinderella,' 'The Runaway Knock,' 'Grimaldi Shaved by a Girl,' 'A New Situation,' 'Dressing for the Day,' and 'Disturbing a Congregation. The last-mentioned was painted for Prince Albert. To these may be added his 'Fairy Ring,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' etc. His best known production in oil-painting is a large picture entitled 'The Worship of Bacchus,' which he exhibited to the Queen at Windsor, in 1863. An engraving of this picture was published, in which all the figures were outlined by the painter, and finished by Mr. H. Mottram. 'The Worship of Bacchus' is now in the National Gallery. He died 1 Feb., 1878. Mr. George William Reid published a 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of George Cruikshank, Etchings, Woodcuts, Lithographs, and Glyphographs, with a List of Books illustrated by him, chiefly compiled from the Collections of T. Morson, E. S. Maskelyne, and E. Truman, with an Essay on his Genius and Works, by Edward Bell, M.A., 3 vols., Lond., 1871.

CULLEN, PAUL, an Irish Cardinal, was born in the parish of Nanaghmore, co. Kildare, 29 April, 1803, and was sent by his parents to Carlow College. In 1820 he went to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies. His college course at the Propaganda was exceedingly brilliant, and he was particularly distinguished by his pre-eminence in Scriptural and Oriental literature. In 1829 he was ordained to the priesthood, and was at once appointed to a professorship in the Propaganda, and to an office of trust in the Irish College at Rome. Subsequently he was chosen, by the Episcopal Board of the latter establishment, for the position of Rector, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office till his elevation to the episcopate. In 1850 Pius IX. appointed him Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. He entered at once into the discussion of the education question, and declared himself a determined opponent of the mixed system of education in every form. He saw, too, how the persecutions of nearly three centuries had impaired the outward belongings of Catholic worship, and had generated abuses and violations of the ritual. Accordingly he sent his views to Rome, and as a result was empowered to summon a National Synod, and was invested with the dignity and powers of Delegate Apostolic to preside over its deliberations. The Synod was at once convoked, and was held in the College of Thurles in the autumn of 1850. This was the first National Synod which had been held in Ireland for nearly 700 years. Its decrees were confirmed in 1851, and their observance gave a new spirit and life to Catholic action in all its branches. From the Synod of Thurles sprang the conception of the Catholic University of Ireland, and from it dates the unflinching hostility with which the model schools and other extremes of the National system of education were afterwards encountered by the Catholic party. In 1852, on the death of Dr. Murray, Mgr. Cullen was nominated for his successor as Archbishop of Dublin, and the nomination received the approval of the Pope. Archbishop Cullen refused to accept the seat at the Education Board that had been held by his predecessor, Dr Murray; and in a series of letters he denounced some of the books which Archbishop Whately was known to have compiled, and which the Board had in use in their schools. He established many religious, educational, and charitable institutions in his diocese, including the splendid Mater Misericordiæ Hospital at Dublin. In 1866 he was raised to the dignity of Cardinal. His Eminence took a prominent part in the deliberations of the Vatican Council, and was one of the large majority who asked most eagerly for the definition of the Papal Infallibility. In Sept., 1875, he presided over the Synod of Maynooth. Died at Dublin 24 Oct., 1878.

CUMMING, JOHN, D.D., a Scotch Presbyterian minister, was born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, 10 Nov., 1810, and studied in the University of Aberdeen. He came to London in 1833, and was chosen minister of the Scotch Church, Crown court, Covent Garden, in the same year. He soon distinguished himself as a platform orator

by his decided opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and he gave his whole life to the work upon which he was engaged down to 1879, when failing health compelled him to resign. Dr. Cumming was the author of some devotional and controversial works, and was a popular preacher. He on more than one occasion preached before Her Majesty. Once, at Balmoral, he delivered a sermon which was afterwards published under the title of 'Salvation;' and in the autumn of 1872 he preached before Her Majesty at Dunrobin. The subject of his sermon was 'Communion between Heaven and Earth.' Among Dr. Cumming's best-known works are 'Apocalyptic Sketches,' 'Daily Life,' and 'Voices of the Night.' He also published 'The Great Tribulation,' 'Redemption Draweth Nigh,' and 'The Destiny of Nations, or, the Future of Europe as delineated in the Bible.' In these works great events were predicted for the year 1868; and in 'The Seventh Vial,' published in 1870, he quoted evidence of the fulfilment of all the events predicted in the page of prophecy. Dr. Cumming built some large schools in Little Russell street, in connection with the Scotch Church. Died at Chiswick 5 July, 1881.

CUNNINGHAM, PETER, third son of Allan Cunningham the poet, was born in Pimlico 7 April, 1816, and educated at Christ's Hospital. He was appointed by Sir Robert Peel, as a mark of his esteem for the talents of his father, to a clerkship in the audit office 1834, and in 1854 became chief clerk of that department of the public service, from which he retired about 1860. He died at St. Alban's 18 May, 1869. Mr. Cunningham, who was best known by his valuable 'Handbook of London' (2 vols., 1849, 2nd edit. in one vol., 1850), was also the author or editor of several other works, including, 'The Life of Drummond of Hawthornden,' Campbell's 'Specimens of the British Poets,' 'The Story of Nell Gwyn,' Goldsmith's Works,' Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' and Horace Walpole's 'Letters.'

CURREY, FREDERICK, F.R.S., botanist, son of Mr. Benjamin Currey, of Eltham-Park, Clerk of the Parliaments, was born 4 Aug., 1819, and was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He took his degree in 1841, and was called to the bar, as a member of Lincoln's Inn, in 1844. From that time he practised at the Chancery bar as a conveyancer and equity draftsman. Mr. Currey devoted much attention to the study of botany, and in particular to fungi. His contributions to science are to be found principally in the Transactions of the Linnean and other learned societies. Mr. Currey became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1858, and afterwards served on the council. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1856, and held from 1860 to 1880 the office of secretary of the Linnean Society, and at his death he was treasurer and a vice-president of the society. Mr. Currey left directions for the gift of his valuable collection of specimens of fungi to Kew. Died 8 Sept., 1881.

CURWEN, JOHN, the originator of the Tonic Sol-Fa system in England, son of the Rev. Spedding Curwen, of an old Cumberland family, was born at Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, 14 Nov., 1816, and was educated at Coward College and the London University. He was appointed assistant minister in the Independent Church, Basingstoke, Hants, in 1838, where he experimented in education, invented the 'Look and Say method of teaching to read,' and taught Sunday-school children to sing. He became co-pastor at Stowmarket, Suffolk, in 1841, whence he visited Miss Glover's schools at Norwich, and where he tried her singing plans in a large Bible-class; and was elected pastor at Plaistow, Essex, in 1844, where he developed and promoted the Tonic Sol-Fa method of teaching to sing for schools, homes, and congregations; using it in his schools, Bible-classes, and chapel, and meanwhile lecturing on the art of teaching generally for Sunday-schools in various parts of the country. Having to resign the ministry through ill-health in 1867, he established a printing and publishing business, in order the better to create a Tonic Sol-Fa literature. Along with many co-workers he founded the Tonic Sol-Fa Association for the propagation of the method (1853), and the Tonic Sol-Fa College, for the education of teachers and issue of certificates of proficiency (1862). Mr. Curwen was the author of 'The Child's Own Hymn Book,' 'Standard Course of the Tonic Sol-Fa Method,' 'How to observe Harmony,' 'Construction Exercises in Elementary Musical Composition,' and other works. Died at Heaton Mersey 26 May, 1880.

CUSHING, CALEB, an American statesman and jurist, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in Jan., 1800. He graduated at Harvard College in 1817, was college tutor for two years, studied law, and in 1825 commenced practice at Newburyport, Massachusetts, at the same time contributing to the *North American Review* articles on historical and legal subjects. In 1829 he visited Europe, where he remained two years, and published, in 1833, 'Reminiscences of Spain,' and 'Review of the Revolution of the "Three Days" in France, and the consequent Events in Europe.' In 1835 he was elected a member of Congress, a position which he retained until 1843. He belonged to the Whig party until 1841, when he took sides with President Tyler, who in 1843 nominated him for Secretary of the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon appointed Commissioner to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was again elected a member of the Massachusetts legislature; and being defeated on a resolution to raise and equip a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, he equipped them from his own means, and, as their colonel, departed for the seat of war, and was soon made a brigadier-general. In 1852 he was chosen a justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and in 1853 called into President Pierce's cabinet as Attorney-General. In 1860 he was President of the National Democratic Convention, which nominated Mr. Breckinridge for President. In 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson one of three commissioners to codify and revise the laws of Congress. He was active in the treaty by which Russia sold her possessions in North-Western America to the United States, and in 1869 negotiated a treaty with the Colombian Government for a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. In 1872 he was one of the counsel for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and in the following year published a book, 'The Treaty of Washington,' in which he sharply criticised the action of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British arbitrator. In December, 1873, he was named as Minister to Spain, but did not enter upon the office. In 1874 he was nominated by President Grant as Chief Justice of the United

States, but the nomination was soon withdrawn. Died 3 Feb., 1879.

CUSHMAN, CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS, an American actress, born at Boston 23 July, 1816. Having a fine voice and much musical taste, she made her *début* as a singer at the Tremont theatre, Boston, 18 April, 1855. An engagement was then procured for her to sing in English Opera at New Orleans, but she had scarcely arrived there, when her voice failed as a singer, and she resolved to become an actress, and studied the part of Lady Macbeth, which long after became one of her greatest characters. Returning to New York, she passed through many vicissitudes, and for several years appeared in a great variety of parts. During this period she assisted her younger sister, Susan, afterwards Mrs. Muspratt, to make her *début* on the stage, she herself often taking the chief male parts in the plays in which her sister appeared, a task for which her physique well qualified her. She afterwards undertook the direction of a theatre in Philadelphia. In 1844 she accompanied Mr. Macready on a professional tour in the United States. In 1845 she came to England, and made her first appearance at the Princess's theatre as Bianca in Milman's tragedy of 'Fazio.' She appeared also for eighty-four nights in a number of parts, among which were Lady Macbeth, Julia in 'The Hunchback,' Mrs. Haller, Beatrice, Rosalind, Lady Teazle, and Juliana in 'The Honeymoon.' In 1849 she returned to the United States, and in addition to her former *rôles* assumed that of Meg Merrilies, which was perhaps her most striking impersonation. She afterwards made another tour in England. Her final departure from the stage was made in New York 8 Nov., 1874. Miss Cushman died at Boston 18 Feb., 1876.

CUST, Sir EDWARD, K.C.H., a British general and military historian, the youngest son of Brownlow Cust, first Lord Brownlow, was born in London in March, 1794, and served with the Duke of Wellington's army in the Peninsula during the campaigns of 1811 to 1814. After the close of the war he was appointed Equerry to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and he received the honour of knighthood on the accession of that prince to the throne of Belgium in 1831. He sat in the unreformed House of Commons in the Tory interest from 1818 to 1832, at first for Grantham and subsequently for Lostwithiel. In Parliament he took an active part in exposing the abuses of the then existing practice by which architects through the means of a close monopoly of the Board of Works, disfigured the metropolis, and he succeeded in maturing a system of public competition for public buildings, under which he was named a Commissioner for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament and for the selection of the Wellington monument. He was appointed assistant Master of the Ceremonies to Her Majesty in 1845, and Master of the Ceremonies two years subsequently. He attained field rank in 1851, was promoted to lieutenant-general in 1859, and to full general in 1866. He was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cheshire, a Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order of Hanover. He held the colonelcy of the 16th Lancers from 1859, and was created a baronet in 1876, on resigning his court appointment. Sir Edward Cust won literary distinction by his 'Letter on the Expedience of a better System of Control over Buildings erected at the Public

Expense; and on the Subject of Rebuilding the Houses of Parliament,' 1835; 'Reflections on West India Affairs,' 1839; 'Noctes Dominicæ, or Sunday-night Reading, made applicable to the Proper Lessons for Sundays throughout the Year; compiled from various authors,' 1848; 'Family Reading; the New Testament Narrative Harmonised and Explained,' 1850; 'Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century,' 5 vols. 1857–60; 'Annals of the Wars of the Nineteenth Century,' begun in 1862; 'Lives of the Warriors of the Thirty Years' War; Warriors of the Seventeenth Century,' 3 vols. 1865–69; and, 'Lives of the Warriors of the Civil Wars of France and England,' begun in 1867. Died in London 15 Jan., 1878.

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DAHLGREN, JOHN A., an American admiral, born at Philadelphia 1810, died at Washington 12 July, 1870. In addition to the heavy gun for naval service known by his name, he invented a rifled cannon for naval purposes, which was successfully used, and projected the light boat-howitzers with iron carriages, that were much prized by the United States navy.

DALGAIRNS, JOHN DOBREE (in religion BERNARD), a Catholic theologian, born in the island of Guernsey, 21 Oct., 1818, was the son of Mr. William Dalgairns, who had done gallant service as an officer of Fusiliers in the Peninsular war. Of Scottish descent on the father's side, on the mother's he came of the Dobrees, one of the old Norman families of Guernsey. He went very early to Oxford, became a scholar of Exeter College, and took a second class *in literis humanioribus* in 1839. While still a mere youth he was already very conspicuous in the catholicising party in the Anglican Church, and became quite a marked man from a letter written by him to the Paris *Univers* on Anglican Church parties. He joined Father Newman's band of disciples at Littlemore, and perhaps the austerities he went through about that epoch laid the foundation of the suffering state of health which destroyed the energies of many of his later years. In 1845 he joined the Catholic Church, about the same time with the great leader of so many of his friends. He then proceeded to France, and resided for some time at Langres in the house of a celebrated ecclesiastic, the Abbé Jovain, and there he received holy orders in 1846. The following year he joined Father Newman in Rome, where he resided at Santa Croce and learned the Oratorian Institute under Padre Rossi. After a brief sojourn at Maryvale, and at St. Wilfrid's, in Staffordshire, he settled with the London Oratory in King William street, Strand, in May, 1849, and laboured with great zeal as a preacher and confessor. For three years (Oct. 1853–Oct. 1856) he stayed at Birmingham, with leave of the London Oratory, to assist that branch of the congregation, but resumed his labours in London in the latter year, becoming Superior in 1863, and holding that office till 1865. In early life his 'Lives of English Saints' formed a large part of the series under that title edited by Dr. Newman whilst yet an Anglican, and the masterly acquaintance with mediæval history that the display will long cause them to be appreciated. To the same date belong many interesting articles

by him in the *British Critic* on 'Dante,' on the 'Jesuits,' and on 'Vendean History.' His two largest works, which went through several editions, are, 'The Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus; with an Introduction on the History of Jansenism,' 1853, and 'The Holy Communion, its Philosophy, Theology, and Practice,' 1861. Several valuable articles of his in the *Dublin Review* and in the *Contemporary Review* are well known to a small, but choice and critical class of readers; such as those on 'The German Mystics of the Fourteenth Century,' (reprinted from the *Dublin Review*, 1858), on the 'Personality of God,' and kindred subjects. He also edited Hylton's 'Scale of Perfection' (1870), with an essay on the Spiritual Life of Mediæval England. The publication in German of his 'Gesammelte historische Schriften' was begun at Mainz in 1865. Died 6 April, 1876.

DALLAS, Eneas Sweetland, journalist and author, of Scotch descent, was born in 1818 in Jamaica, where his father practised as a physician. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, under Professor Sir William Hamilton. His first publication was 'Poetics: an Essay on Poetry,' 1852. It immediately won for the author, who came about that time to live in London, a certain degree of esteem for his promise of more important work. Mr. Dallas was long connected with the critical department of the *Times*, and he was a frequent contributor to the *Saturday Review*, the *Daily News*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *World*. In 1866 he produced 'The Gay Science' (2 vols.), which was written with the object of placing criticism on a scientific footing. He edited a revision of Richardson's 'Clarissa Harlowe' (1868), and published 'Kettner's Book of the Table: a manual of Cookery' (1877), based on the famous gastronomical work of Brillat-Savarin. At the time of his death he was engaged on a new edition of La Rochefoucauld's 'Maximes.' Mr. Dallas married Miss Isabella Glyn, the actress, in 1853, but the union was, on her petition, dissolved by the Divorce Court in 1874. Died in London 15 Jan., 1879.

DALLING AND BULWER, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron, G.C.B., diplomatist and author, better known as Sir Henry Bulwer, born in Norfolk 1804. He was the elder brother of the famous novelist, Lord Lytton. As early as 1827, he was an attaché of the British embassy at Berlin, and in 1829 he was a member of the embassies at Vienna and the Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mission to Brussels to watch the course of the Belgian revolution, and the same year he was returned to the House of Commons for Wilton. He sat for Coventry 1831-32, and for Marylebone 1834-37. In 1835 he was made Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, and in 1837 Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, where he negotiated a commercial treaty between England and the Porte. He was appointed Secretary of the Embassy at Paris in 1839. In 1843 he was Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, and was instrumental in bringing about the peace between Spain and Morocco in the following year. During the troubles in the Spanish capital in 1848, Mr Bulwer was frequently the medium of the remonstrances of the British government upon the arbitrary system followed by Narvaez. The soldier-minister pretended to have discovered his complicity in plots against the Spanish government, and upon this pretext suddenly ordered him to quit Madrid. The English government marked its sense of this indignity by declining to name his successor, and for two years no English minister was accredited to the court of Spain. Both parties in the House of Commons approved Bulwer's conduct, and the Queen created him a G.C.B. Narvaez subsequently made the *amende honorable* in a note on the subject, the terms of which were dictated by Lord Palmerston. In 1849 Sir H. Bulwer was sent as ambassador to the United States, and the year following he negotiated the famous Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He remained three years at Washington, and in 1852 was transferred to Tuscany, where he acted as Envoy Extraordinary till 1856. He was recalled in that year, and during the ensuing three years was engaged in special diplomatic duties in Turkey, and in the Danubian States. In 1858 he was appointed Ambassador to Turkey and remained there seven years. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for Tamworth, and acted with the Liberals. He was raised to the peerage as Baron Dalling and Bulwer in 1871, and died at Naples 23 May, 1872. He was the author of 'An Autumn in Greece,' 1826; 'France, Social, Literary, and Political,' 2 vols., 1834; and a second series published under the title of 'The Monarchy of the Middle Classes,' 2 vols., 1836; a 'Life of Lord Byron,' prefixed to an edition of the poet's works, 1835; 'Historical Characters: Talleyrand, Cobbett, Mackintosh, Canning,' 1868, 5th ed. 1876; 'Life of Viscount Palmerston, with Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence,' 3 vols., 1871-74; 'Sir Robert Peel: an Historical Sketch,' 1874.

DANA, Richard Henry, an American author, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 15 Nov., 1787. He was the son of Francis Dana, Minister of the United States at the Court of Russia, and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. He studied, but did not graduate, at Harvard College, was admitted to the bar of Baltimore in 1811, and removed to Cambridge, U.S., in the following year. His tastes being chiefly literary, he became connected in 1814 with the *North American Review*, then just established, and his earliest writings, 'An Essay on Old Times,' and an article on the poems of Washington Allston, first appeared in that periodical, of which he became part editor in conjunction with Professor Channing in 1818. With some assistance from Mr. Bryant, the poet, he published 'The Idle Man,' in 1821. 'The Dying Raven,' and 'The Husband's and Wife's Grave,' appeared in the *New York Review* in 1825, and 'The Buccaneers' in 1827. Mr. Dana published several detached pieces, and delivered in different places in the United States, in 1839-40, a course of ten lectures on Shakspere. Died Feb. 1879.

DANA, Richard Henry, son of the preceding, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1 Aug., 1815. He entered Harvard College in 1832, being, on account of an affection of the eyes, compelled to relinquish study in 1834. In search of health he undertook the voyage so graphically described in his 'Two Years before the Mast,' returned to his studies, graduated in 1837, and studied law until 1840, under Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, when he was admitted to the Boston bar. He soon obtained Admiralty practice, his early predilection for the sea having led him to pay especial attention to maritime law. In 1841 he published a treatise on seamanship, entitled 'The Seaman's Friend,' better known in England as

'The Seaman's Manual,' containing a dictionary of sea terms. He was one of the founders of the "Free Soil party," was a delegate from Boston to the Buffalo Convention of 1848, an energetic member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and a prominent actor in the Republican movement of 1856. He was for many years a leading member of the Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Massachusetts, and wrote biographical sketches of Major Vinton, Professor Channing, etc., contributions to different reviews, and a work entitled, 'To Cuba and Back; a Vacation Voyage' (London, 1859). In 1867 he contested the Congressional election of Essex county (Massachusetts) with Benjamin F. Butler, to whom he was personally hostile, but was defeated. On the accession of President Grant in 1869 Mr. Dana was a candidate for office under the new administration, but he declined the position tendered to him. In 1869 he published an enlarged edition of his best known work, under the title of 'Two Years before the Mast, and Twenty Years afterwards.' Among his many legal works particularly notable was his edition, published in 1866, of 'Wheaton's International Law.' A note in this, on the neutrality laws of Great Britain and the United States, was translated into French for the use of the arbitrators at Geneva, in 1872. In April, 1876, the Senate of the United States rejected, for party or personal reasons, President Grant's appointment of Mr. Dana to succeed General Schenck as American Minister in London. Mr. Dana died in Rome, Jan., 1882.

DANELL, James, D.D., Catholic Bishop of Southwark, was born in what was formerly called the London district, in 1821. He was educated under Dr. Kenny at his father's house in Fitzroy street, Fitzroy square, and afterwards at St. Edmund's College, Hertfordshire. In 1843 he was sent to finish his ecclesiastical studies at St. Sulpice, Paris, and received priest's orders in 1846, being in August of that year appointed to the mission of St. George's, Southwark. For many years he acted as Vicar-General to Bishop Grant, and on the decease of that eminent prelate he succeeded him in the see of Southwark, his consecration taking place at St. George's Cathedral, 25 March, 1871. Died in London 14 June, 1881.

DARBOY, Georges, D.D., Archbishop of Paris, was born at Fayl-Billot (Haute-Marne) 16 Jan., 1813. He was educated at the seminary of Langres, was ordained priest in 1836, and appointed vicar of Saint-Dizier, near Vassy. In 1839 he became Professor of Philosophy in the Grand Seminary of Langres, and in 1841 Professor of Dogmatic Theology. In 1844 he removed to Paris, where Archbishop Affre made him almoner of the College of Henry IV. and honorary canon of the metropolitan church. Archbishop Sibour, who succeeded Affre, assigned to him the direction of the *Moniteur Catholique*, appointed him first almoner of the College of Henry IV. and honorary vicar-general, with a commission to inspect the religious instruction of the collegiate schools (*lycées*) of the diocese. In 1854 he accompanied the Archbishop to Rome, where the Pope conferred on him the title of prothonotary apostolic. In Jan., 1863, he was designated as the successor of Archbishop Malot in the see of Paris; a year later he was appointed grand-almoner of the Emperor Napoleon III., and in Oct., 1864, he was called to the senate. In 1866 he was nominated a member of the Imperial Council of Public Instruction, and he passed through the various grades of advancement in the Legion of Honour till he was made Grand Officer in 1868. His murder was one of the many atrocious crimes committed by the Commune, and was one of their latest acts of malignity when they found that power was passing from their grasp. He was seized as a hostage by the Commune on 4 April, 1871; but though, with his feeble health, his imprisonment was an act of cruelty, it was not supposed that his life was in danger until the fatal day, when he, with about sixty other hostages, was called out and shot down in cold blood, the ruffians cursing him as they murdered him (24 May, 1871). Mgr. Darboy was the third Archbishop of Paris assassinated within 25 years. The Archbishop was a somewhat prolific writer. He translated, in 1845, with introduction and notes, the works of St. Dionysius, the Areopagite, published 'Women of the Bible,' 'Holy Women,' a translation of Thomas à Kempis's 'Imitation of Christ,' and a 'Life of St. Thomas à Becket.'

DARWIN, Charles Robert, LL.D., F.R.S., the celebrated philosopher and naturalist, was born at Shrewsbury 12 Feb., 1809, being the son of Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, F.R.S., physician, of that town. His grandfather was the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S., the poetical, philanthropic, and scientific physician of Lichfield, whose 'Botanic Garden,' 'Temple of Nature,' 'Zoonomia,' and 'Origin of Society,' were once extensively read and greatly admired. Mr. Darwin's mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the modern founder of the English pottery manufacture. He was educated first at the Shrewsbury grammar school, under Dr. Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; he went to the University of Edinburgh in 1825, remained there two years, and next entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and M.A. in 1837. His hereditary aptitude for the study of natural science was early perceived by his instructors; the Rev. Mr. Henslow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge, recommended him therefore to Captain FitzRoy and the Lords of the Admiralty in 1831, when a naturalist was to be chosen to accompany the second surveying expedition of H.M.S. "Beagle" in the Southern Seas. The first expedition, that of the "Adventure" and "Beagle" (1826-30) had explored the coasts of Patagonia; the "Beagle," which sailed again Dec. 27, 1831, and returned to England Oct. 22, 1836, made a scientific circumnavigation of the globe. Mr. Darwin served without salary, and partly paid his own expenses, on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his zoological, botanical, and geological collections. On returning to England he published a 'Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History' of the various countries he had visited. This originally appeared with a general account of the voyage by Captain FitzRoy, but was afterwards published separately. Subsequently Mr. Darwin prosecuted his scientific investigations in England; and for many years he resided at Down, near Farnborough, in Kent, having married in 1831 his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, by whom he had a large family. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the 'Zoology of the Voyage of the "Beagle",' and wrote three separate volumes on geology, viz. 'The Structure

and Distribution of Coral Reefs,' 1842, second edition 1874; 'Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands,' 1844; and 'Geological Observations on South America,' 1846. The most important of Mr. Darwin's subsequent works are a 'Monograph of the Family Cirrhipedia,' published by the Ray Society in 1851-3, and on the 'Fossil Species,' by the Palæontographical Society. His 'Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection,' published in 1859, which has gone through several editions at home, and has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other European languages, gave rise to much controversy. In this bold and ingenious essay he propounded his famous philosophical theory, of which the main proposition is that all the various forms of vegetable and animal life, past or present, have been produced by a series of gradual changes in natural descent from parents to offspring. According to him, all the animals, beasts, birds, reptiles, insects, fishes, and zoophytes, have descended from at most four or five progenitors; all the plants from no greater number. But analogy would lead to the belief that all animals and plants have together descended from some one prototype. The revolution in scientific doctrine and scientific method brought about by the publication of this work was ably pointed out by Professor Huxley in his lecture on 'The Coming of Age of the Origin of Species.' Mr. Huxley says: "In fact, those who have watched the progress of science within the last ten years will bear me out to the full when I assert that there is no field of biological inquiry in which the influence of the 'Origin of Species' is not traceable; the foremost men of science in every country are either avowed champions of its leading doctrines, or at any rate abstain from opposing them; a host of young and ardent investigators seek for and find inspiration and guidance in Mr. Darwin's great work; and the general doctrine of Evolution, to one side of which it gives expression, finds in the phenomena of biology a firm base of operations whence it may conduct its conquest of the whole realm of nature." Mr. Darwin's subsequent works had for their object the supplying the data on which he founded his conclusions. A treatise on the 'Fertilisation of Orchids,' published in 1862, was followed by 'Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants; or the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Interbreeding, and Selection, under Domestication,' in 1867. In 1871 he published the 'Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex,' 2 vols., a new edition of which was published in 1874, in one volume, with large additions. In this work the author infers that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." His more recent publications were, 'The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals,' 1872; 'Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants,' second edition, 1875; 'Insectivorous Plants,' 1875; 'Cross and Self-Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom,' 1876; 'Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the same Species,' 1877; 'The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms,' and 'The Power of Movement in Plants,' 1880. Mr. Darwin, who was elected a member of various foreign and English scientific bodies, received from the Royal Society the Royal and Copley medals for his various scientific works, and from the Geological Society the Wollaston

Palladian medal. He was created a knight of the order *Pour le Mérite* by the Prussian government; and in June, 1871, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Vienna. The University of Leyden conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. in Feb., 1875; and the University of Cambridge gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. 17 Nov., 1877. He was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences in Aug., 1878, and a foreign member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences in Jan., 1879. The Academy of Sciences of Turin awarded to him in Dec., 1879, a prize of 12,000 lire for his discoveries in the physiology of plants. He died at Down, Kent, 19 April, 1882, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

DAVID, Félicien César, a French musical composer, born at Cadenet (Vaucluse) 3 April, 1810, was the son of a sugar planter in St. Domingo, who had lost his property by the Haitian negro insurrection. The boy was received as a chorister in the church of Saint Sauveur at Aix, and was educated in the Jesuits' College there. For some time he was leader of the orchestra in that provincial town. Having gone to Paris in 1830, he attended the Conservatoire and other places of musical instruction. He was captivated also by the Socialist and Transcendentalist doctrines of the St. Simonian Sect. Inspired with a romantic enthusiasm, he went in 1832 to conduct a mission of universal theophilanthropy in the sacred Eastern lands. Three years were spent by him in Asia Minor, pursuing a sublime idea, which, however, did not lead to the accomplishment of assured human welfare. On his return to Paris, after a hard struggle with poverty, he began to prosper by the exercise of his art. While giving private lessons in music he composed a series of quintets called 'Les Saisons,' an air for De Musset's popular song 'Le Rhin Allemand,' and in 1844 his famous 'Ode-Symphony,' as it was termed, 'Le Désert,' which was performed at Paris with great applause, and in London at Her Majesty's theatre. An oratorio upon the subject of 'Moses on Sinai' was produced in 1846, and two years later a 'Mystery,' which treated of Eden and the fall of man. The enterprise and voyage of Columbus furnished him with the theme of another 'Ode-Symphony;' he also wrote an opera upon the fate of Herculaneum, and three comic or fantastic operas, 'Lalla Rookh,' 'Le Saphir,' and 'La Perle du Brésil,' with many sonatas, songs, and other small compositions. An opera, 'La Captive,' was one of his latest works. In 1868 the Institute awarded to him the grand biennial prize of the Emperor; and in 1869 he was appointed librarian to the Paris Conservatoire de Musique. Died at St Germain-en-Laye 29 Aug., 1876.

DAVIS, Nathan, a traveller and antiquary, who early in life acquired experience of northern Africa. His earliest work was published at Malta in 1841, under the title of 'Tunis; or, Selections from a Journal during a Residence in that Regency.' It was followed by 'A Voice from North Africa; or, a Narrative illustrative of the Manners of the Inhabitants of that Part of the World,' Edinburgh, 1844; and 'Evenings in my Tent; or, Wanderings in Balad Ejjareed, illustrating the Conditions of various Arab Tribes of the African Sahara,' 2 vols. 1854. In 1856 Mr. Davis was sent to explore the ruins of the famous city of Carthage, and the results were given to the world in his well-known

volume, 'Carthage and her Remains; being an Account of the Excavations and Researches on the Site of the Phœnician Metropolis in Africa, and other adjacent Places, conducted under the auspices of Her Majesty's Government,' 1861. It was followed in 1862 by 'Ruined Cities within the Numidian and Carthaginian Territories.' Mr. Davis lived for many years in an old Moorish palace ten miles from Tunis, and travellers found a hospitable reception at his house. Towards the close of his life he revisited the Regency, but the fatigue of the journey proved more than his strength would bear. He died at Florence, of congestion of the lungs, after a week's illness, on 6 January, 1882.

DAWSON, GEORGE, lecturer and preacher, was born in London 24 Feb., 1821, and studied at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. Joining the Baptist ministry, his first charge was at Rickmansworth, which he left in 1844 for Mount Zion Chapel, Birmingham, where he officiated for three or four years, until he seceded from the Baptist body and renounced all doctrinal or sectarian views in favour of the "broad principles" of Christianity. A congregation soon gathered round him, and built for him a substantial edifice known as the Church of the Saviour, where his Sunday ministrations were continued with but little interruption from 1847 down to the time of his death. In all the political movements of Birmingham he took an active part on the Radical side. It was as a lecturer, however, on literary and social subjects that Mr. Dawson was best known; and in 1874 he made a successful lecturing tour in the United States. From 1870, when the Birmingham School Board was formed, he was a member of that body, and he was one of the original founders of the National Education League. One of the earliest daily provincial papers, the *Birmingham Daily Press*, was started under his auspices in 1855; and he was the chief editor of the *Birmingham Morning News* during the first two or three years of its existence. Died at Birmingham 30 Nov., 1876.

DEÁK, FRANCIS, a Hungarian statesman, born of respectable parents, on the farming estate of Kehida, in the comitat of Zala, Hungary, in 1803; was quite a young man when, in 1825, his countrymen began to agitate. In 1832 he was sent as a deputy to a diet held at Presburg, in which he displayed such eloquence and high feeling that he became the recognised leader of the opposition. He took an active part in the agitation for the removal of restrictive enactments which fettered the constitution of his country. After the arrest of M. Kossuth and some other leaders of the popular party in 1837, Déak again became, in 1839, the leader of a formidable parliamentary opposition, and in the Diet managed matters with such tact, that he terminated the stormy debates of 1840, with a reconciliation between the king and the people. He retired from public life until 1848, when he became Minister of Justice in Count Batthyani's cabinet, resigning the post when Kossuth acceded to power in September that year. In 1849 he endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between Hungary and Austria, but the attempt proved a failure, and after a short imprisonment at Pesth, Déak retired to his estates. He refused several advances made to him by Austrian statesmen, and it was only after a constitution had been granted, in 1860, that he once more took part in public affairs, and was returned to the Hungarian Diet for Pesth. The reconciliation between the Hungarian people and the emperor was not, however, complete, and the Diet was once more dissolved. Déak persevered, and after the disastrous campaign of 1866, the policy of Austria underwent a change, and a separate ministry was granted for Hungary. Thenceforward Déak was the leader of the majority of the Chamber, and made no further opposition to the Government of Vienna, except on points of minor importance. The general election of 1869 was favourable to his party, and he himself was returned by an overwhelming majority by the city of Pesth. He died 28 Jan., 1876, and his funeral was celebrated at Buda-Pesth, on 3 Feb., in a manner that showed the immense gratitude of his countrymen.

DEANE, SIR THOMAS, architect, was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1792. He rose to great eminence in his profession. Among the chief works with which his name is associated are the Old and New Savings Banks, the Bank of Ireland, the Commercial Buildings, the Queen's College, the Court House, the City Gaol, and the Anglesey Bridge in Cork, and the greater part of the Naval and Ordnance Depots on Haulbowline Isle, in the Cove of Cork. He received the honour of knighthood (1830) in recognition of his public services and professional distinction; and was chosen President of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Died at Monkstown, Dublin, 2 Oct., 1871.

DELANE, JOHN THADDEUS, journalist, born at Bracknell, in Old Windsor Forest, in Oct., 1817, was the son of Mr. William F. A. Delane, some time a country solicitor in Berkshire, and afterwards financial manager of the *Times* newspaper. He was educated first by a private tutor in Lincolnshire, subsequently at Magdalen Hall, Oxford (B.A. 1839), and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. Previously to this, in 1839, he had become connected with the *Times* as assistant editor under Mr. Thomas Barnes, on whose death, in 1841, he succeeded to the editorship of the leading journal. He held the responsible post till the autumn of 1877. The *Academy* remarks:—"The words of few English writers have been more eagerly expected and more keenly criticised than those of Mr. Delane; but all his writings were to suit the object of the day, and to serve the interests of the paper with which he was connected. He was a rare and conspicuous example of an editor who never appeared before the world as the author of any separate publication. The only works entered under his name in the British Museum Library are the reprint of his famous correspondence with Mr. Cobden in 1864, and a volume containing the opinions of the Liberal press upon the points at issue." Died at Ascot 22 Nov., 1879.

DELEPIERRE, JOSEPH OCTAVE, a Belgian historian and antiquary, and writer on macaronic literature, born at Bruges 12 April, 1802. He was educated at the University of Ghent, where he took his doctor's degree. On leaving college he was appointed Keeper of the Archives of West Flanders, at Bruges. With great skill he put the collection of MSS. there in thorough order, distinguishing himself as an antiquary, a palæographic scholar, and a bibliographer. After the revolution of September he entered the diplomatic service, and in Aug., 1849, was appointed Secretary of Legation and Consul-General for Belgium, at London. He

principal works are 'Histoire du Règne de Charles-le-Bon,' in collaboration with J. Perneel, Brussels, 1830; 'Les Traditions et Légendes de Flandre,' Lille, 1834, translated into English by the author under the title of 'Old Flanders,' London, 1845; 'Précis des Annales de Bruges, depuis les Temps les plus reculés, jusqu'au commencement du XVIIe Siècle,' Bruges, 1835; 'Le Roman de Renard,' from a Flemish MS. of the 12th century, Brussels, 1838; 'La Belgique illustrée par les Sciences, les Arts, et les Lettres,' Brussels, 1840; 'Galerie d'Artistes Brugeois; ou Biographie concise des Peintres, Sculpteurs et Graveurs célèbres de Bruges,' Bruges, 1840; 'Marie de Bourgogne,' Brussels, 1841; 'Macaronéana, ou Mélanges de Littérature des différents Peuples de l'Europe,' Paris, 1852; 'A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature, and its celebrated Authors, from the Twelfth Century down to the Present Time,' London, 1860; 'Macaronéana Andra, overum Nouveaux Mélanges de Littérature Macaronique,' London, 1862; 'Historical Difficulties and Contested Events,' London, 1868; 'Essai Historique et Bibliographique sur les Rébus,' London, 1870; and 'Supercheries Littéraires, Pastiches, Suppositions d'Auteur, dans les Lettres et dans les Arts,' London, 1872. Among his miscellaneous publications are 'Examen de ce que renferme la Bibliothèque du Musée Britannique,' 1846; 'Histoire Littéraire des Fous,' London, 1860; and 'Analyse des Travaux de la Société des Philobiblon de Londres,' London, 1862. M. Delepierre also reprinted various rare texts and macaronic compositions. The King of Denmark conferred the knighthood of Dannebrog on M. Delepierre in Jan., 1873. M. Delepierre, along with his friend M. Van de Weyer, was the founder of the Philobiblon Society, and at the time of his death was joint-secretary with Lord Houghton. Died at 29, Upper Hamilton terrace, London, 18 Aug., 1879.

DE MORGAN, Augustus, D.C.L., mathematician, born at Madura, in Southern India, 1806, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his B.A. degree in 1827 as fourth wrangler. On leaving Cambridge, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and commenced his legal studies, which he abandoned on obtaining, in 1828, the Professorship of mathematics in the newly-founded University of London, now University College. Mr. De Morgan resigned his post in 1831, but returned to it in 1836, on the death of his successor, and resigned definitively in 1866. He was a voluminous writer on the principles and history of mathematics, and points connected with the profession of an actuary, which he practised for many years, although not attached to any office, and published works on arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, double algebra, the differential calculus, the calculus of functions, the theory of probabilities, life contingencies, the gnomonic projection, the use of the globes, formal logic, arithmetical books (bibliographical), and a book called the 'Book of Almanacs,' by which the whole almanac of any year, past, present, or future, in either style, may be turned to at once. He wrote the articles on mathematics and some on astronomy in the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' many biographies in that work, in the 'Gallery of Portraits,' and in the 'Biographical Dictionary' of the Useful Knowledge Society, with lives of Newton and Halley in 'Knight's British Worthies;' a series of articles in the 'Companion to the Almanac' (1833–57), many memoirs and papers in the transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the *Philosophical Magazine*, the *Cambridge and Dublin Journal*, *Notes and Queries*, and the *Athenæum*. Mr. De Morgan contributed to the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of the committee of which he was a member; and it is not uncommon to attribute to him writings published anonymously by that Society, to which he has no claim whatever, especially the treatise on 'Probability,' really written by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Drinkwater-Bethune. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; and for thirty years was on the Council of the Astronomical Society, during eighteen of which he was one of its secretaries. Mr. De Morgan, who for many years wrote in favour of the system of decimal coinage, which was recommended by a committee of the House of Commons, advocated (from 1846) large extensions of logic, and propounded a system, of which the most condensed view is to be found in his 'Syllabus,' 1860. He had a controversy on the subject with Sir William Hamilton. One of the chief points was the question of logical quantity. Died at Camden Town, London, 18 March, 1871.

DERBY, Edward Geoffrey Stanley, fourteenth Earl of, K.G., statesman and orator, eldest son of Edward, the thirteenth Earl, was born at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, 29 March, 1799, and educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. In 1821 Mr. Stanley was returned to the House of Commons for Stockbridge. In 1824, his maiden speech, though on a matter of mere local interest, elicited a high eulogium from Sir. J. Mackintosh; and in the course of the same session, his second oratorical effort, on the subject of the Irish Church, exhibited a readiness, aptitude, and ability worthy of an experienced debater. In 1826 he was returned for Preston. In the Canning and Goderich administrations, Mr. Stanley commenced official life as Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and on the formation of Lord Grey's government he was nominated to the arduous post of Chief Secretary for Ireland. On seeking re-election at Preston, he was defeated by Mr. Henry Hunt, but was returned for Windsor, and was soon afterwards engaged in those single-handed conflicts with O'Connell and Shiel which for years excited Parliament and alarmed the country. While the Reform Bill was under discussion in 1832, Mr. Stanley's singular genius for debate was frequently exercised with effect in defence of its provisions; and about the same time he carried a ministerial measure for National Education in Ireland. In 1833 Mr. Stanley carried the Church Temporalities Bill, and the measure for emancipating the West India slaves; having for the latter purpose become Colonial Secretary and a member of the Cabinet. Disapproving of Lord Melbourne's project for still further reducing the Irish Church Establishment, Lord Stanley resigned, and his example was followed by Sir J. Graham, Lord Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond. He declined to take part in the administration formed by Sir R. Peel on Lord Grey's resignation in 1834; but having acted in concert with the Conservative opposition for seven years, he accepted the seals of the Colonial Office in 1841, and was summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, in Sept., 1844. When Sir R. Peel, towards the end of 1845, determined upon

repealing the Corn Laws, Lord Stanley retired from the Cabinet, and in 1846, though with seeming reluctance, appeared as head of the Protectionist opposition, for which the industry of Lord George Bentinck and the genius of Mr. Disraeli gradually secured public recognition. Though the struggle at first appeared hopeless, the resignation of Lord J. Russell in 1851 placed power within the grasp of the Conservatives. Lord J. Russell was allowed to resume the reins, but after his second resignation in Feb., 1852, the Conservative chief, who had succeeded his father as fourteenth Earl of Derby, 30 June, 1851, accepted the responsibilities of office, and constructed a Cabinet, which carried measures of Chancery Reform, passed the Militia Bill, and formed, with the Emperor of the French, that alliance which circumstances subsequently rendered so important to this country. After the general election of 1852, Lord Derby, in deference to a vote of the House of Commons hostile to the financial schemes of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, tendered his resignation and resumed the position of leader of the Opposition. On the fall of the Coalition Ministry in Jan., 1855, Lord Derby declined to undertake the duties of government, on the ground that the only ministry he could have formed would have been dependent for existence on the forbearance of foes. Lord Derby formed his second administration in Feb., 1858, and the Reform Bill having been rejected on the second reading by a majority of 39, on 31 March, 1859, appealed to the country. The result of the general election, though favourable to the Conservatives, did not give them the necessary majority, and having been defeated in the House of Commons on a vote of want of confidence by a majority of 13, they resigned 11 June, 1859. The fall of Lord Russell's second administration in June, 1866, led to the formation of Lord Derby's third administration. In 1867 the great Conservative chief induced his followers to pass the Act establishing household suffrage. The new Parliament, chosen by the enlarged constituencies on the issue of the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland, was found to be strongly opposed to the Government, and in Feb., 1868, Lord Derby resigned. From this period he left the direction of his party to Mr. Disraeli, he himself retiring very much into private life, being content to serve rather as an adviser than as a commander of the Tory host. In 1852 he had been elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford and he devoted much time and thought to furthering the interests of that ancient seat of learning. He died at Knowsley 23 Oct., 1869. As an orator and a debater Lord Derby stood in the first rank. Lord Macaulay remarked that his knowledge of the science of Parliamentary debate, at the very outset of his career, resembled an instinct, and that it would be difficult to name any other debater who had not made himself a master of his art at the expense of his audience. He was of commanding presence and an ardent nature, rapid in speech when excited, impetuous in attack, and with a voice which, when elevated, rang out like the tones of a trumpet. His remarkable classical attainments, which won him such high honours in his university course, were never suffered to become rusty. Many of his most eloquent speeches were garnished with appropriate and beautfiul classical allusions, and the great literary labour of his later years was a translation of Homer's 'Iliad' in blank verse (1865), which by many critics is regarded as

one of the best versions of that great epic. A statue in honour of Lord Derby was erected at Preston in 1873.

DEUTSCH, EMANUEL OSCAR MENAHEM, was born, of Jewish parents, at Neisse, in Prussian Silesia, 28 Oct., 1829. He was educated partly in the gymnasium of his native town, and partly at Mislowitz under his uncle, a Rabbi who had made the Talmud his especial study and had written several scholarly works. Afterwards he proceeded to the University of Berlin, where he thoroughly mastered English and made extensive studies in English literature. In 1855 he was engaged as an assistant in the library department of the British Museum, and this appointment he held till his death. Attacked by a painful disease, he obtained leave of absence and went to Egypt in the hope of restoring his health, but died at Alexandria 12 May, 1873, and was buried in the Jewish cemetery there. Mr. Deutsch first attracted public notice by a remarkable article on the 'Talmud' in the *Quarterly Review* for Oct., 1867. It was succeeded by another paper on 'Islam' in the same periodical, in Oct., 1869. He also contributed articles to 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' and Kitto's 'Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature.' His 'Literary Remains' were published in London in 1874.

DICKENS, CHARLES, one of the most celebrated novelists of the present century, was born at Landport, a suburb of Portsmouth, 7 Feb., 1812, being the son of Mr. John Dickens, who at one time was a clerk in the Navy Pay Department. He was baptized as Charles John Huffham, and occasionally subscribed that name. When he was four years old his parents removed to Chatham, where his education began, and where, at the age of nine, he produced a tragedy called 'Misnar, the Sultan of India,' founded on one of the 'Tales of the Genii,' which, with 'Don Quixote,' 'Gil Blas,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and the novels of Fielding and Smollett, he had found in the house and eagerly read. The next year his father became bankrupt, and was imprisoned, and the family removed to Bayham street, Camden Town, one of the poorest quarters of London, whence Charles was sent to work in a blacking manufactory at Hungerford Stairs, Strand, afterwards removed to Chandos street, Covent Garden. Many years afterwards he wrote, in a remarkable autobiographical fragment which was not published until after his death:—"It is wonderful to me how I could have been so easily cast away at such an age. It is wonderful to me that even after my descent into the poor little drudge I had been since we came to London, no one had compassion enough on me—a child of singular abilities, quick, eager, delicate and soon hurt, bodily or mentally—to suggest that something might have been spared, as certainly it might have been, to place me at any common school. . . . My father and mother were quite satisfied. They could hardly have been more so if I had been twenty years of age, distinguished at a grammar school, or going to Cambridge." Again he writes of his sad experience at this early period:—"Until old Hungerford Market was pulled down, until old Hungerford Stairs were destroyed, and the very nature of the ground changed, I never had the courage to go back to the place where my servitude began. I never saw it. I could not endure to go near it. For many years, when I came to Robert Warren's

in the Strand (the rival blacking warehouse), I crossed over to the opposite side of the way to avoid a certain smell of the cement they put upon the blacking corks, which reminded me of what I was once. It was a very long time before I liked to go up Chandos street." The elder Dickens having received a small legacy, retrieved himself somewhat, became a reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, and placed his son, after two years of schooling, in an attorney's office. The drudgery of this place was not agreeable to the boy, who continued to give all his spare time to the reading of novels, and visited the theatres whenever he could command the means. In the course of a year or two he determined to become a reporter, and set himself diligently to the study of Gurney's system of shorthand. In this capacity, at the age of nineteen he was employed by the *True Sun*, and at the age of 23 by the *Morning Chronicle*. In the "Gallery" he soon distinguished himself by the accuracy of his reports and the rapidity with which he transcribed his notes. The profession of a parliamentary reporter led to attendance at public meetings held in the provinces, and his experience in this way was the first introduction of Mr. Dickens to many of those country inns and hostelries which he has delineated in his works with such inimitable quaintness and delicate humour. In 1834 he contributed to the *Old Monthly Magazine* the first of those 'Sketches of English Life and Character,' which were afterwards continued in the *Evening Chronicle*, and published in a collected form under the title of 'Sketches by Boz,' with illustrations by George Cruikshank (2 vols., 1836). Of his *nom de guerre* he has himself given us the following explanation: "'Boz,' my signature in the *Old Monthly Magazine* and the *Morning Chronicle* was the nickname of a pet child, a younger brother, whom I had dubbed Moses in honour of the Vicar of Wakefield. This name being facetiously pronounced through the nose became 'Bozes' or 'Boses,' and being shortened became 'Boz.' Thus 'Boz' was a familiar 'household word' to me long before I was an author; and that is how I came to adopt it." These 'Sketches by Boz' at once attracted notice, and the public looked, with something more than curiosity, for the time when the successful author should throw off his mask and proclaim himself to the world. In April, 1836, Mr. Dickens married Catharine, eldest daughter of George Hogarth, a writer for the *Chronicle* and a distinguished musical critic. The graphic power possessed by Mr. Dickens, of describing the ordinary scenes of common life, did not escape the notice of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the publishers, who requested "Boz" to write for them a story as a serial in monthly parts, and the result was the publication of the 'Posthumous Memoirs of the Pickwick Club.' The subject was treated in a manner at once so easy and natural, and with such a flow of genuine humour, that the author found himself raised, almost at a single step, to the highest rank among living novelists. Illustrated at first by Seymour, who died by his own hand before the second number appeared, and afterwards by Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz"), the 'Pickwick Papers' had an enormous sale, and the name of the author was announced in 1838. The great success of 'Pickwick' naturally caused Mr. Dickens to receive a variety of offers from London publishers, and brought about his connection with Mr. Bentley, who engaged his services as editor of his *Miscellany*, in the second number of which, for Feb., 1837, appeared the first instalment of 'Oliver Twist.' This story, which was published in 3 volumes at the close of 1838, lets the reader into some of the secrets of life as it was too frequently found in the parish-union workhouses, and in the haunts of thievery and villainy which form so dark a blot upon London and the larger cities in the provinces. Admirably illustrated by the pencil of George Cruikshank, 'Oliver Twist' at once became a favourite, and is still regarded as one of the author's happiest productions. 'Nicholas Nickleby,' which appeared in shilling numbers, uniform with 'Pickwick,' shortly after the completion of that work, was written to expose in detail the cruelties which were then practised upon orphans and other neglected children of the middle classes at cheap schools, especially in some of the northern counties. Mr. Dickens stated in the preface that these disclosures resulted from a visit of inspection paid by himself to a school of the "Dotheboys" class in the wolds of Yorkshire. In 1840 Mr. Dickens undertook the production of a story, or rather of a series of stories, in weekly numbers. It was entitled 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' and included, amongst other tales, those afterwards republished in a separate form, under the names of 'The Old Curiosity Shop,' containing the episode of "Little Nell," so remarkable for its pathos and simplicity; and of 'Barnaby Rudge,' a tale illustrative of the "No Popery" riots connected with the name of Lord George Gordon, in 1780. About the time of the publication of 'Master Humphrey's Clock' there appeared, under Mr. Dickens's name, the 'Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi,' the celebrated clown. Soon after the completion of 'Master Humphrey's Clock' Mr. Dickens sailed for the United States, for the purpose of preparing himself for the publication of a work upon men and manners in the New World. Having visited a great part of the country, and accumulated a store of materials, on his return to England, in 1842, he published 'American Notes for General Circulation.' Many of the author's statements were controverted by our Yankee cousins, and the book provoked a reply, under the facetious title of 'Change for American Notes.' In 1844 'Martin Chuzzlewit' appeared in numbers, and in the summer of that year Mr. Dickens visited Italy. Returning to England in the course of 1845 he suggested the foundation of a cheap daily newspaper, to advocate the spread of Liberal politics and secular education at home, and to show itself the sworn enemy of despotic and arbitrary power abroad. Having organised a large literary staff, and surrounded himself with some of the leading writers of the day, he commenced the *Daily News* 1 Jan., 1846, acting as the editor and contributing to its columns his sketches from the south of Europe, under the attractive title of 'Pictures from Italy,' which were afterwards reproduced in a collected form. Mr. Dickens soon withdrew from his editorial post, and resumed his humorous serial publications. He wrote some stories of a more strictly imaginative cast, called 'Christmas Books,' of which the first, 'A Christmas Carol,' was published in 1843; the second, 'The Chimes,' in 1845; the third, 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' in 1846; the fourth, 'The Battle of Life,' in 1847; and 'The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain,' in 1848. In addition to the

above, Mr. Dickens wrote 'Dealings with the Firm of Dombey and Son,' 1847-48; 'The History of David Copperfield,' 1849-50; the 'Child's History of England,' 1852; 'Bleak House,' 1853; 'Little Dorrit,' 1856; 'A Tale of Two Cities,' 1859; 'The Uncommercial Traveller,' and 'Great Expectations,' 1861, the last three having been reprinted from *All the Year Round*. 'Our Mutual Friend' was published in monthly numbers in 1864-65. In this form also he began publishing in April, 1870, 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' which was uncompleted at the time of his death. In 1850 Mr. Dickens started *Household Words*, a cheap weekly literary miscellany, which he conducted for some years; but a dispute having arisen between him and his publishers, he brought it to a conclusion in 1859, and established in its place another, similar in plan and form, entitled *All the Year Round*. It should be mentioned that in 1858 Dickens and his wife arranged an amicable separation for reasons which have never been fully given to the public. In 1857 he purchased Gadshill House, near Rochester, and made it his home. Mr. Dickens frequently appeared before the public as a "reader" of the most popular portions of his own works, of which he showed himself to be a most vivid and dramatic interpreter. He retired from this work only in March, 1870, when his reputation stood at its highest. His renderings of his best creations, both humorous and pathetic, of his most stirring scenes and warmest pictures of life, will not readily be forgotten. America had an opportunity of appreciating his powers in this direction on the second visit he paid to that country in 1868. He had also a high reputation as an amateur actor, and was one of the founders of the Guild of Literature and Art. He died, after a very sudden illness, at his residence, Gad's Hill Place, near Rochester, 9 June, 1870, and was buried privately in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey. His 'Life,' by his friend John Forster, was published in 3 vols., 1871-74, and his 'Letters,' edited by his sister-in-law and his eldest daughter, in 3 vols., 1879-82.

DIEZ, Friedrich Christian, Ph.D., comparative philologist, was born in 1794 at Giessen, and from 1811 to 1813 studied philology in the University of that town. In 1813 he took part in the campaign against France, and afterwards continued his studies in the University of Giessen and Göttingen. The years 1819 and 1820 he spent in Holland. In 1821 he graduated as Ph.D. The following year he habilitated in the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Bonn, and in 1823 became a Professor Extraordinary in the same faculty. The illustrious Professor was also Lector of the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. In 1830 he became Professor in Ordinary. He wrote 'Contributions to the Knowledge of Romance Poesy,' 1825, published at Berlin, and translated into French by M. Roisin, 1842; 'The Poesy of the Troubadours,' Zwickau, 1826; 'Grammar of the Romance Languages,' 3 vols., Bonn, 1836-1842, which passed into a second edition in 1856, and was translated into English; 'Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages,' Bonn, 1853, translated into English by T. C. Donkin, 1864. Professor Diez also edited 'Monuments of the Old Romance Language,' 1846, and 'Two Old Romance Poems,' 1852. As far back as 1821 he issued 'Translations of Old Spanish Romances.' In 1871 the distinguished Professor celebrated the jubilee of his doctorate. He was a Chevalier of the Order *Pour le Mérite* for science and art, a Knight of the Norwegian Order of St. Olaf, of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, and of the Bavarian Order of Maximilian for science and art. Died at Bonn 29 May, 1876.

DIGBY, Kenelm Henry, a Catholic writer, youngest son of the Very Rev. William Digby, dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family represented by Lord Digby, was born in 1800, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and soon afterwards becoming a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, he studied extensively the scholastic system of theology and the antiquities of the middle ages. Inspired by these studies, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the ages with which he was so familiar, he wrote 'The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in four books,' 1829; 'Mores Catholici, or Ages of Faith,' 1840; 'Compitum, or the Meeting of Ways at the Catholic Church,' 1851; 'Evenings on the Thames,' and 'The Epilogue to previous Works in Prose and Verse,' 1876. Died at his residence, Shaftesbury House, Kensington, 22 March, 1880.

DILKE, Sir Charles Wentworth, born in London 18 Feb., 1810, was the only son of the eminent critic of the same names, who for many years edited the *Athenæum*. He received his education at Westminster school, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge (LL.B. 1834). For a short time he studied law, but afterwards gave up his leisure to the affairs of three or four of the scientific societies. He took a prominent part in the Society of Arts, where he was for some years chairman of the Council. He was one of the earliest promoters of the first great Exhibition, and acted as a leading member of the Executive Committee. In that position he was brought into close and frequent contact with the late Prince Consort, at whose suggestion the honour of knighthood was offered to him in recognition of his services. That honour, however, he declined, and with it the offer of a large pecuniary remuneration; but Her Majesty resolved that he should not be wholly unrewarded, and sent to Mrs. Dilke a handsome diamond bracelet, which will doubtless become an heir-loom in the family. In 1853 he visited North America as (unpaid) commissioner to the New York Industrial Exhibition, and he made a special report upon it, which was published by order of the House of Commons. He was associated with the second great Exhibition as one of the five Royal Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty; and the resuscitation of the Royal Horticultural Society of London was in a great measure due to his exertions as one of the most active of its Vice-Presidents. Almost immediately after the death of the Prince Consort, her Majesty conferred a baronetcy on Mr. Dilke (22 Jan., 1862) in recognition of the Prince's friendship and personal regard for him. In 1865 he was elected M.P. for Wallingford in the Liberal interest, but he lost his seat at the general election of Nov., 1868. Afterwards he visited Russia in order to represent this country at the great horticultural exhibition about to be held at St. Petersburg, but the extreme cold aggravated a disease from which he had been suffering, and he died at the Hôtel de France, in that city, 10 May, 1869. He was succeeded in the title by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, now M.P. for Chelsea, and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

DISRAELI, BENJAMIN. *See* BEACONSFIELD, EARL OF.

DIXON, HEPWORTH WILLIAM, historian and traveller, was born at Great Ancoats, near Manchester, 30 June, 1821. Not having had the benefit of an academical training, he began his literary career under disadvantages which only tended to sharpen his resolve and quicken his courage. After serving an apprenticeship to his future calling at Cheltenham, where he for some time acted as literary editor of a local newspaper, he came to London, where he soon obtained remunerative employment for his pen. He became connected with the *Daily News*, for which journal he produced a series of articles on the 'Literature of the Lower Orders,' and another set of papers even more remarkable on 'London Prisons.' Having also gained a footing on the *Athenæum*, he improved it, whilst gathering the materials for his successive memoirs of Howard, Penn, and Blake, a series of biographies which were eagerly received by the reading public, and which established their author's reputation as a graphic delineator of personal history. In 1853 he became chief editor of the *Athenæum*, and for sixteen years he continued to conduct that influential literary journal. This responsible position necessarily led him to take part in most of the literary and scientific controversies of the period. Among his most popular contributions to biography was the 'Personal History of Lord Bacon,' written with a view of changing the general estimate of the great Lord Chancellor's character. A paper of his entitled 'A Morning at Eden Lodge,' induced Lord Auckland to publish his father's journal, and a similar paper, on the 'Treasures of Kimbolton,' caused the preparation of the Duke of Manchester's 'Court and Society,' to which Mr. Dixon contributed the 'Memoir of Queen Catharine.' During the last nine years of his life no fewer than twenty-nve volumes of history, travel, and fiction proceeded from the author's unresting pen. The travels of Mr. Dixon extended far and wide into both hemispheres, and every country he visited formed the subject of an entertaining work. He explored the Biblical scenery of Palestine, and the result was a vivid picture of the 'Holy Land.' A protracted visit to the United States supplied the local colouring for two of his most popular works, 'New America,' and 'Spiritual Wives.' An equal measure of success attended his portraiture of 'Free Russia,' which was translated into French, German, and Italian. He suspended the composition of his closing volumes on 'Royal Windsor,' for a visit to our acquisition in the East, and for the production of his popular description of 'British Cyprus.' Died 27 Dec., 1879.

DOBELL, SYDNEY THOMPSON, a poet who wrote under the pseudonym, "Sydney Yendys," was born at Peckham Rye 1824, and became a clerk in the office of his father, who settled as a wine-merchant at Cheltenham. He found leisure to write 'The Roman,' a poem (1850), which was followed by 'Balder.' Conjointly with Alexander Smith he wrote 'Sonnets of the War' (1855), his chief contribution to the work being a remarkable poem on 'England in Time of War. In 1861 his collected writings were republished at Boston, U.S. He travelled over the greater part of Europe, but in the latter portion of his life enfeebled health kept him almost a prisoner within his home-circle at Nailsworth, on the Cotswold Hills, near Gloucester.

He died there 22 Aug., 1874. His 'Poetical Works,' with introductory notice and memoir by J. Nichol, were published in 2 vols. 1875; his 'Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion' appeared in 1876; and his 'Life and Letters,' edited by Miss E. Jolly, in 2 vols., 1878.

DONATI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian astronomer, born at Pisa 1826, became Director of the Observatory at Florence, where he died 19 Sept., 1873. His name is universally known, from its being connected with the splendid comet of 1858, which he was the first to discover on the 2nd of June of that year.

DORAN, JOHN, Ph.D., F.S.A., an English journalist and man of letters, descended from an old family of Drogheda, county Louth, Ireland, was born in London 1807. In early life he resided in France and Germany, and he began his literary career with a melodrama produced at the Surrey Theatre when he was fifteen years of age. He was then engaged on the *Literary Chronicle*, till it was purchased by Mr. John Sterling and his friends. In 1835 he published his 'History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading, in Berkshire,' and for eleven years he acted as editor of a weekly London newspaper. In 1852 appeared his 'Filia Dolorosa: Memoirs of the Duchess of Angoulême,' a work which bears Mrs. Romer's name, she having commenced it just before her last illness. In 1853 was published his edition of Anthon's 'Anabasis of Xenophon,' and in 1854 his 'Life of Dr. Young' attached to an edition of his poems. In 1854 also he brought out 'Table Traits and Something on Them,' the earliest of a series of gossiping and sometimes learned volumes, which, rated at their lowest, may be commended for affording just the intellectual diversion that is most acceptable to men of cultivated tastes and scholarly attainments in their hours of idleness. Among those of his works which subordinate instruction to amusement are 'Habits and Men,' 1855; 'Knights and their Days,' 1856; 'Monarchs retired from Business,' 1857; 'History of Court Fools,' 1858; 'New Pictures and old Panels,' 1859; and 'Saints and Sinners,' 1868. He also published several works which partake more of an historical character, viz.: 'Lives of the Queens of the House of Hanover,' 1855, 4th edit. 1875; 'Lives of the Princes of Wales, Heirs to the Crown of England,' 1860; 'A Memoir of Queen Adelaide,' 1861; and 'Their Majesties' Servants,' 1863, being a history of the English stage from Betterton to Kean; 'London in the Jacobite Times,' 1878; and 'Memories of our Great Towns,' 1878, new edit. 1882. His other works, original or edited, include The Last Journals of Horace Walpole' (edited), 1859; and 'The Bentley Ballads' (edited), 1861, including original poems by the editor; and an article on 'Dwarfs' in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' Dr. Doran was for many years connected with the literary staff of the *Athenæum*; at several periods he acted as editor of that journal; and on the retirement of Mr. Thoms from the management of *Notes and Queries* in 1873, he added the care of that "learned, chatty, useful" periodical to his other duties. Died at Lansdowne road, Notting Hill, London, 25 Jan., 1878.

DOVE, HEINRICH WILHELM, German scientist, born at Liegnitz, in Silesia, 6 Oct., 1803, studied at Breslau and at Berlin; and at the latter University took the degree of Doctor in 1826. He was

assistant Professor of Natural Philosophy, first at Königsberg, and then at Berlin, where he became full Professor, and was elected to a seat in the Royal Academy of Sciences. The most celebrated of his numerous writings refer to meteorology, climatology, electricity, and polarised light. 'A Treatise on the Art of Measuring, and the Origin and Comparison of the Metrical Standards of Different Nations,' was published in 1835, and 'Meteorological Researches' in 1837. In conjunction with other distinguished German philosophers, Professor Dove commenced, in 1837, the publication of an extensive series of treatises on different branches of natural philosophy. To him is due, amongst a great variety of optical discoveries, the application of the stereoscope to the detection of forged bank-notes. To English readers he is best known by his treatise on the 'Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Globe,' which was published in 1853 by the British Association. In addition to this, he published several popular volumes, including a treatise on electricity in 1848. In his capacity of Director of all the observatories in Prussia, he published every year an account of their labours. Dr. Dove was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of the fourth class; a Knight Grand Cross of the Baden Order of the Zähringen Löwen of the third class; and a Knight of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, second class. In 1877 the German Government named a new steamer after Professor Dove, in recognition of the advantages accruing to navigation from his numerous observations and discoveries. Died at Berlin 3 April, 1879.

DOYLE, Thomas, D.D., Catholic divine, born 1793, was prosecuting his studies at St. Edmunds' College, near Ware, when a sudden dearth of priests obliged the Bishop, Dr. Poynter, to confer on him the priesthood before he had finished his theological curriculum in 1819. He was sent to St. George's (then the Royal Belgian Chapel), in the London road, Southwark, in 1820, and nine years later he became senior priest there. It was owing to his exertions that the large cathedral, dedicated to St. George, was built by Pugin in St. George's Fields, on the very spot where, in 1780, the fanatic Lord George Gordon assembled his deluded followers to march to the Houses of Parliament to protest against any concessions to the Catholics. The opening (4 July, 1848) was attended by all the English, and several Scotch, Irish, and foreign bishops, and nearly 300 of the regular and secular clergy, and presented a scene such as had never been witnessed in England since the change of religion in the 16th century. When in 1850-51 the new hierarchy was established, Dr. Doyle was nominated a member of the Cathedral Chapter of Southwark, and appointed its first Provost. He was a great friend of Cardinal Wiseman, and of John Earl of Shrewsbury, who employed him in several matters of trust and confidence. His letters in the *Tablet*, under the signature of "Father Thomas," were full of a quaint humour peculiar to himself, and generally went true to the mark. Died at St. George's 6 June, 1879, and was buried in the cathedral.

DROUYN DE LHUYS, Edouard, a French statesman, born in Paris 19 Nov., 1805, was educated at the College Louis-le-Grand, where he carried off all the first prizes. He entered the diplomatic service, and became Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague during those events which led to the separation of Belgium from Holland; was sent in the same capacity to Spain; after which, returning to France, he filled a post in the department of Foreign Affairs. Whilst holding this appointment, he obtained, in 1842, a seat in the Chamber, defeating the candidate of M. Guizot, then in power. A second act of parliamentary opposition to the government upon the Tahiti question cost him his official post. He was one of the most earnest of those who combined to overthrow M. Guizot in Feb., 1848. In M. Odillon-Barrot's ministry, under Prince Louis Napoleon, M. Drouyn de Lhuys took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and was the author of the instructions given to General Oudinot for the expedition to Rome. In 1849 he was appointed to the London embassy, and represented France at this court during the Pacifico quarrel with Greece. A difference arose between the cabinets of London and Paris, the latter taking part with Greece; and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, without formally withdrawing, absented himself from London for a short time in consequence. Lord Palmerston, then at the Foreign Office, made some concessions, and the good relations of the two great countries were re-established. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, M. Drouyn de Lhuys again became Minister for Foreign Affairs, but being disappointed at the issue of the Conferences of Vienna in 1855, resigned. In 1863 he was recalled to his old post, and was Minister for Foreign Affairs during the Dano-Germanic war, and during the Conferences of London and of Vienna, again resigning in 1866. Under the Empire, M. Drouyn de Lhuys was a senator; he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1853; received several foreign orders; and was president of many provincial societies. On the downfall of the empire he fled to St. Heliers, Jersey, but after residing there for about a year he returned to France. Died at Paris 1 March, 1881. An account of 'Les quatre Ministères de M. Drouyn de Lhuys,' by the Comte Bernard d'Harcourt, appeared in 1882.

DUCROT, Auguste Alexandre, a French general, born at Nevers, 14 Feb., 1817. He became a General of Division in 1865. Taking an active part in the Franco-German war before the siege of Paris, he was put under arrest by the Germans after the surrender at Sedan in consequence of his refusal to accept the favours which were extended to French officers. Soon afterwards he escaped to Paris, and was put in command of the 13th and 14th Army Corps, with which he fought the bloody but indecisive battles of Rueil, La Jonchère, and Buzenval. He also operated, though unsuccessfully, with the second army in the great sorties south of Paris and on the Marve, and participated in the last and disastrous sortie of 19 Jan., 1871. After the capitulation he was elected to the National Assembly, but subsequently resigned in order to devote himself to military duties. He was the author of several works on the war. Died 16 August, 1882.

DUDEVANT, Madame. *See* SAND, Georges.

DUFAURE, Jules Armand Stanislas, a French statesman, born 4 Dec., 1798, at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, was educated for the bar, and practised at Bordeaux. He entered political life in 1834, and under the Guizot ministry became a Councillor of State, and afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejection of the law of dotation, he quitted the cabinet and was one of the Liberal opposition

After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he was elected for the Charente-Inférieure and became Minister of the Interior, 2 June, 1849. When the President resolved to usurp the whole power of the state, M. Dufaure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufaure having always supported the cause of law and order, opposed the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and many of the constitutional statesmen of France. When elected to the Academy, M. St. Marc-Girardin was chosen by that body to announce M. Dufaure's election to the emperor. His Majesty received him most graciously, and said that, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters, he altogether approved the choice of the Academy, and he should never forget the services rendered by M. Dufaure at the time of the Presidency. During the prosecution of the Count of Montalembert, in 1862, M. Dufaure defended the publisher of his pamphlet with great skill and eloquence. After the fall of the empire he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of Charente-Inférieure, and when M. Thiers formed his government in Feb., 1871, he selected M. Dufaure as Minister of Justice. On the overthrow of M. Thiers' government in May, 1873, M. Dufaure went out of office. He again became Minister of Justice under M. Buffet's administration in March, 1875. At the senatorial elections of 30 Jan., 1876, M. Buffet did not succeed in getting elected for his department, where the Bonapartist list was carried; but in the following month he was returned as Deputy from the arrondissement of Marennes. The result of the legislative elections was so hostile to M. Buffet, that he retired from office, and M. Dufaure then, at the request of the Marshal President, formed a cabinet more in accord with the opinion manifested by the nation. In Aug., 1876, he was elected a senator for life in succession to M. Casimir Périer. On 1 Dec., 1876, the ministry suffered a defeat in the Senate, and M. Buffet, with all the members of his cabinet, retired from office on the following day. A new ministry was formed under the presidency of M. Dufaure in Dec., 1877. After Marshal MacMahon resigned the presidency of the Republic (30 Jan., 1879), M. Dufaure deemed it prudent to leave to younger men the task of exercising power in the new condition of public affairs, and he accordingly declined to enter the first cabinet of M. Jules Grévy. Died at Paris 27 June, 1881.

DUFF, ALEXANDER, D.D., LL.D., whose name is identified with the missionary cause in India, was born near Pitlochry, Perthshire, 25 April, 1806, and studied at the University of St. Andrews, where he graduated in honours. At college he was remarkable for the great interest he displayed in the cause of missions to heathen lands. Early in 1829 the offer was made to him to undertake the important office of the first missionary to India from the Established Church of Scotland, and having accepted it, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and sailed from Portsmouth for India about the middle of October, in the "Lady Holland," East Indiaman, which was wrecked on Dassen Island, near the Cape of Good Hope, 13 Feb., 1830; but the reverend gentleman eventually reached his destination in safety. The institution which he founded at Calcutta in 1830 became the largest in India, and at this establishment, in addition to elementary instruction, the higher branches of literature, science, philosophy, and Christian theology were taught. In 1843 he joined that section of the clergy which seceded from the Church of Scotland, and by his untiring energy, zeal, and personal influence, was enabled to carry on successfully the missionary work at Calcutta in connection with the Free Church. On re-visiting his native land for the first time in 1836, his efforts to diffuse a missionary spirit throughout the churches were unremitting. Having returned to Scotland a second time in 1850, he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1851, was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords on Indian affairs in 1853, and contributed valuable materials for the famous Education Despatch of 1854. He wrote, among other works, 'New Era for the English Language and Literature in India,' published at Edinburgh 1837; 'India and India Missions,' 1839, containing the substance of his addresses on different occasions, both from the platform and the pulpit in England and Scotland, on the subject of Indian Missions; 'Missions the Chief End of the Christian Church,' the 'Qualifications, Duties, and Trials of an Indian Missionary,' 1839; 'Letters on the Indian Rebellion,' 1858; various articles in the *Calcutta Review*, of which he was, at its commencement and for several years, editor. In consequence of ill-health, Mr. Duff was constrained to quit India in Dec., 1863, after more than thirty years of missionary labour. After his return he was appointed Convener or Permanent President of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church. As the result of his suggestion and earnest pleading, a new professorship of evangelistic theology was established by the General Assembly in its theological colleges, while, through his personal exertions, the sum of £10,000 was raised and invested for its endowment. Having been unanimously called by the church at large to accept the first appointment to the new collegiate chair, he responded to the call on the express condition that the salary attached to the office should be applied to another object of a missionary character, and that "any services which he could render should be purely and absolutely gratuitous." Dr. Duff was again Moderator of the General Evangelistic Assembly in 1873. Died at Sidmouth, Devonshire, 12 Feb., 1878. His 'Life,' by George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D., was published at London in 2 vols., 1879 (popular edit. in one vol., 1881).

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE DAVY, the elder (père), a French novelist and dramatist, was born at Villers-Cotterets (Aisne), 24 July, 1803. M. Alexandre Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished himself during the wars arising out of the Revolution, was the illegitimate son, by a negress, of the Marquis de la Pailleterie, a wealthy planter of St. Domingo. After his father's death, M. Alexandre Dumas repaired to Paris in the hope of obtaining some situation through the influence of his father's friends, but met with a very cold reception; and had it not been for General Foy, to whom he brought a letter of introduction, he might have been reduced to want. This gentleman procured him a clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe. M. Dumas devoted all his leisure to supplying the defects of his education, and soon acquired a taste for literature, and a desire to excel as an author.

A representation of 'Hamlet' by an English company stimulated his ambition to produce a tragedy after the model of the English dramatist, and in consequence of this resolution he wrote 'Henri III. et sa Cour,' which obtained unbounded applause, and spread the fame of the author far and wide. It was followed by numerous other dramas, including 'Stockholm, Fontainebleau et Rome,' 1830; 'Napoléon Bonaparte, ou trente ans de l'histoire de France,' 1831; 'Charles VII. chez ses grands vassaux,' 'Anthony,' 1831; and 'Thérésa,' 1832. Many of his subsequent pieces for the stage were produced with the help of paid assistants or literary hacks. Among them may be mentioned 'Angèle,' 1833; 'Catherine Howard,' 1834; 'Don Juan de Marana,' 1836; 'Caligula,' 1837; 'Paul Jones,' 1838; 'L'Alchimiste,' 1839; 'La Tour de Nesle,' 1840; 'Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle,' and 'Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr,' 1843. Soon afterwards he devoted his attention to the manufacture of romances, of which, with the aid of his collaborators, he turned out an extraordinary number. He and his assistants worked with ceaseless activity; as a rule they were engaged on half a dozen novels at a time, and sometimes a volume was published every week. An account of this curious literary workshop is given by Alphonse Karr in his 'Mercantilisme Littéraire' (1845), and by Eugène de Mirecourt in his 'Fabrique de Romans, Maison A. Dumas et Cie.' Among the scores of romances published under the name of M. Dumas, the best known are 'Le Comte de Monte-Cristo,' 12 vols., 1841-5; 'Les trois Mousquetaires,' 8 vols. 1844, with a sequel 'Vingt ans après,' 10 vols., 1845; and 'Vicomte de Bragelonne,' 12 vols., 1847; 'La reine Margot,' 6 vols., 1845; 'Le Chevalier de Maison-Rouge,' 1846; and 'La dame de Monsoureau,' 1846. Most of these were also reproduced in a dramatic form and represented on the stage. The revolution of 1848 only interrupted the fabrication of novels for a short time, for M. Dumas was unsuccessful as a political writer and as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. He visited England during the general election of 1857. In 1860 he was in Italy with Garibaldi, whose memoirs he wrote, and for a short period he held the office of Conservator of the Naples Museum. In the course of a few months he was back again in Paris, where he resumed his literary labours with renewed activity. From this period his reputation began steadily to decline. His latest novels, 'Histoires de mes Bêtes,' 1867, and 'Nanon,' 1867, are very inferior productions; and other undertakings in which he engaged, such as the establishment of a theatre, delivery of lectures, and a sauce manufactory, met with little or no success, and, wearied out in mind and body, he died at Puys, near Dieppe, 5 Dec., 1870.

DUPANLOUP, FÉLIX ANTOINE PHILIBERT, Bishop of Orleans, born 2 Jan., 1802, was educated for the priesthood at St. Sulpice, and was shortly afterwards made chaplain to the little Duc de Bordeaux, and subsequently to his aunt the Dauphine, usually called the Duchesse d'Angoulême. He soon made himself a great reputation as a preacher, and above all as an "Apostle of youth." "*Tu es apostolus juventutis*," said Pope Gregory XVI. to the young and ardent ecclesiastic. He took part in the famous Conferences at Notre Dame, became a Professor at the Sorbonne, and soon entered with Montalembert and de Falloux on the brilliant campaign on behalf of Christian education. One very remarkable incident occurred during his career as a priest. When the great Prince de Talleyrand, formerly Bishop of Autun, was dying, every effort for his conversion seemed to be useless. But Mgr. Dupanloup was successful. To his ardent exhortations the proud reserve of the dying statesman yielded, and after a long night spent in preparing his penitent for his passage out of this world, the confessor was able to say, in announcing his death, "Seldom have I seen a repentance more complete." In April, 1849, under the second Republic, Mgr. Dupanloup was appointed Bishop of Orleans, and he was decorated with the Legion of Honour, 5 Jan., 1850. After that time he was very active in his writings against all attacks upon the territorial possessions of the Pope, M. Edmond About being his chief antagonist. He attended the Catholic Congress at Mechlin in Sept., 1864, and his address produced a strong effect in encouraging the hopes of the Catholic party. During the sittings of the Vatican Council (1869-70), the Bishop of Orleans was regarded as the leader of the Gallican party, and a determined "inopportunist;" but when the Council had solemnly declared the infallibility of the Pope, he cheerfully acquiesced in its decision. On the capture of Orleans, in 1870, the venerable prelate's palace was taken possession of by the Germans, who made him a prisoner. After the conclusion of peace he gave to the Provisional Government and to the Republic as established his adhesion and support to a modified extent. At the general election of Feb. 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of Loiret, and he voted steadily with the Right. Bishop Dupanloup, who was one of the most eloquent orators and writers of his time, published numerous works, chiefly on educational and religious subjects. In consequence of the election of M. Littré, the Positivist philosopher, Mgr. Dupanloup resigned his seat in the Academy 31 Dec., 1871, but his resignation was not accepted. He died at a friend's house, near Grenoble, 11 Oct., 1878, and was buried with great pomp in his cathedral at Orleans.

DUPRÉ, GIOVANNI, an Italian sculptor, was the son of a weaver in Siena, where the artist was born in 1817. When quite a young lad he was a skilful wood-carver, and his father sent him to the art school at Siena, to study ornamental drawing. Dupré afterwards removed to Florence, where he obtained a livelihood by wood-carving, occupying his leisure in diligent self-culture. In 1838 he ventured to send a small statue of St. Filomena to the Florentine Exhibition. It created quite a sensation amongst the artists, and was bought by a wealthy Russian. From this time Dupré exclusively devoted himself to the higher branches of sculpture, and produced a continuous series of successful works. His 'Cain' procured him the honour of a call to the professorship of sculpture in the Academy of Florence. Amongst his later works, which earned him the repute of being the prince of Italian sculptors, may be named his statues of Giotto, Pius II., and St. Antony, his 'Christ,' the monument of the Countess Ferrari Corbelli, in the Church of San Lorenzo, at Florence, his 'Triumph of the Cross,' over the great central door of the church of Santa Croce, in the same city, the figure of 'Astronomy' on Mossotti's tomb, in the Campo Santo, at Pisa, the monument to Cavour, in Turin, and the statue of St. Francis of Assisi, which was destined for the

Duomo. He was the author of 'Pensieri sull' Arte' and 'Ricordi Autobiografici.' Died at Florence 10 January, 1882.

DURHAM, JOSEPH, sculptor, born in London 1813, was apprenticed to John Francis, and afterwards worked for three years under the celebrated sculptor, Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A. The work which first brought him into public notice was his bust of Jenny Lind, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1848. Mr. Durham executed the statues of 'Hermione' and 'Alastor' for the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, and the colossal statue of Sir F. Crossley at Halifax. He also designed the memorial of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in the gardens of the Horticultural Society at South Kensington. Among his numerous other works are groups of 'Perdita and Florizel,' 'The Syren and Leander,' 'The First Dip in the Sea,' and the four sitting statues on the portico of the London University, Newton, Bentham, Harvey, and Milton. Mr. Durham, who was elected A.R.A. in 1868, had a speciality for figures of boys or youths engaged in athletics, such as football, cricket, racing, and boating. Died in London 27 Oct., 1877.

DUTT, TORU, a remarkable young Hindu poetess and novelist, daughter of the Baboo Govin Chunder Dutt, was born at Calcutta 4 March, 1856. In her thirteenth year she and her elder sister Aru accompanied their father to Europe. The girls went to a French school, 1869; afterwards the father took them to Italy and England; and finally they attended for a short time the lectures for women at Cambridge. In Nov., 1873, they went back to Bengal, and the four remaining years of Toru's life were spent in the old garden-house of the family at Calcutta. During her stay in Europe she had acquired the French and English languages, and immediately on her return to her native country she applied herself with characteristic zeal to the study of Sanskrit. She longed to write, and despairing of an audience in her own language, she began to adopt English as a medium for her thoughts. Her first essay, published when she was 18, was a monograph, in the *Bengal Magazine*, on Leconte de Lisle; and in 1876 she published at Bhowanipore a volume entitled 'A Sheaf gleaned in French Fields,' containing translations from nearly a hundred French poets. The gifted authoress died 30 August, 1877, when little over 21 years of age. In 1878 there appeared a second edition of 'A Sheaf gleaned in French Fields,' with a touching sketch of her death, by her father; and in 1879 her friend, Mdlle. Clarisse Bader, edited her romance, composed in French, and entitled, 'Le Journal de Mdlle. D'Arvers.' Her 'Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustan,' with an introductory memoir by Mr. Edmund W. Gosse, appeared at London in 1882.

DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, PROSPER, a French author, and son of Jean Marie Duvergier, a well-known politician (who died in 1831), was born at Rouen 3 Aug., 1798. Having completed his studies, he spent a year in England, and the impressions his mind then received led him in after life to extol our political institutions. On his return home he wrote several farces, and became connected with various influential journals, in which he earnestly advocated the moderate policy inaugurated by M. Casimir Périer. Under the Molé ministry (April 15, 1837) he was a member and one of the promoters of the famous coalition. Indeed, he was its principal mouthpiece in the press and the tribune. In his work entitled 'Des principes du Gouvernement Représentatif et de leur Application,' 1838, he manifested great sympathy for constitutional monarchy, and formulated the celebrated maxim:—"The king reigns, and does not govern." At this period he, in conjunction with M. Guizot and M. Rossi, revived the *Revue Française*, which had been dormant since 1830. In 1839, M. Duvergier de Hauranne took a prominent part in the discussion which led to the dissolution of the Chamber and the retirement of the Ministry. Afterwards he sharply attacked the policy of M. Guizot on the Eastern question. In 1846 he published a remarkable treatise, 'De la Réforme Parlementaire et de la Réforme Electorale,' and he embodied his ideas on this important subject in a measure which was rejected. At this time he was at the head of the reform party, but after 24 Feb. he adopted Conservative opinions, and on being elected to the Constituent Assembly for the department of Cher, he cast in his lot with the royalist minority. He was not returned to the Corps Législatif at the general election of 1849, but he was elected at a bye-election in the following year, and voted with the monarchical majority, which at the earliest opportunity separated from the policy of the Elysée. After the *coup d'état* (Dec. 2, 1851) he was first imprisoned and then banished, but in the following August he was allowed to return to France. During the empire he devoted himself to literary research, the principal production of his pen being an elaborate 'History of Parliamentary Government in France,' 7 vols., 8vo, 1857-65. He was installed a member of the French Academy 29 Feb., 1872. Died 20 May, 1881.

DYCE, ALEXANDER, critic and Shaksperian scholar, born at Edinburgh 30 June, 1798, was educated at the High School there, and at Balliol College, Oxford (B.A. 1819). After taking orders he served the curacy of Llanteglos, in Cornwall, and afterwards that of Nayland, in Suffolk; but being disposed rather to literary studies than to divinity, he abandoned his rural charge, and settled in London about 1827. He brought out admirable editions of the works of many of our early poets, with biographical notices; and also several reprints of scarce plays and poems for the Camden, the Shakspere, and the Percy societies; but his greatest literary undertaking was a complete edition of the works of Shakspere, which appeared in six large volumes, 1850-58. Mr. Dyce died at his house in Oxford street, Hyde Park, 15 May, 1869.

E.

EGAN, PIERCE, son of Pierce Egan, author of 'Life in London,' was born in London 1814. Brought up as an artist, he was admitted in 1834 as a student at the Royal Academy, but afterwards adopted literature as a profession. His first publication, a romance, entitled 'Robin Hood,' was followed by above thirty novels, including: 'The Flower of the Flock,' 'Imogen,' 'The Poor Girl,' and 'Fair Lilias.' Died at Lee 6 July, 1880.

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, a German naturalist, born at Delitsch, in Prussia, 19 April, 1795, studied chiefly at Leipzig, where he

took his degree as Doctor in Medicine. At Berlin, in 1815, he devoted himself to microscopical studies in physiology, which attracted the attention of the learned, and led to his being sent on a scientific expedition to Egypt in 1820, by the Academy of Sciences. He set out in company with Hemprich, and the important reports which the two addressed to the Academy procured for them larger grants; and having exceeded the term of their mission, they traversed Egypt together, Abyssinia, and a great part of Africa. Hemprich having succumbed under the fatigues of the journey, Ehrenberg accomplished their joint plan alone, and brought home magnificent collections of plants and animals until then unknown. He was named assistant Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at Berlin, but preferred setting out with Humboldt to explore central Asia, and more particularly the plateau of the Altaï. After his return he devoted his attention to microscopical studies, chiefly on the infusoria, and not only discovered the exterior structure of these animals, but also their interior, their habits, and all the conditions of their existence. The work on Infusoria, in which his discoveries were embodied, attracted the attention of the learned throughout Europe. He found in these minute forms of animal life a number of phenomena until then unexplained — the phosphorescence of the sea, blood-rain, and red snow upon the Alps. He attributed to the heaps of infusoria the existence of vegetable soil, and according to his observations these infinitely small creatures formed entire mountain-chains and played an important part in the formation of the crust of the earth. Ehrenberg, who published a number of special works on the subject of his microscopical investigations, is best known to scientific men by those on the infusoria. In 1842 he was elected principal secretary to the Berlin Academy of Science, to which he annually contributed several important papers, and he was a member of most of the learned societies of Europe. Died 27 June, 1876.

ÉLIE DE BEAUMONT, JEAN BAPTISTE-ARMAND LOUIS LÉONCE, a French geologist, born 25 Sept., 1798, at Canon, Calvados, studied with distinction at the College of Henry IV., and was first in the list of those students of the École Polytechnique, who passed in 1819 to enter into the School of Mines. In 1821 he undertook, by order of the government, a series of voyages in connection with metallurgy, and on his return, in 1824, was appointed an ordinary engineer of mines. In 1829 he became Professor at the School of Mines, in 1832 Professor at the College of France, in 1833 an engineer-in-chief, and afterwards an inspector-general of the first class. Elected successively a corresponding member to the Academy of Berlin in 1827, member of the Société Philomatique in 1829, foreign associate of the Royal Society of London in 1835, and member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Claude Lelièvre, 31 Dec., 1835; he was appointed Perpetual Secretary to the Academy on the death of François Arago. Upon the re-establishment of the Empire, he was raised to the dignity of Senator, was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1850, and promoted to the rank of Grand Officer 1860. The earlier writings of M. Élie de Beaumont related to metallurgy. In 1823 he was entrusted, in conjunction with MM. Brochant de Villiers and Dufresny, with the execution of a geological map of France; and as a similar work was being carried on in England, these three engineers were sent to this country to study its progress, and to visit all the great metallurgical works, in order to draw up a scheme for developing similar sources of industry in France. The results of this visit M. Élie de Beaumont published in the *Annales des Mines*, and in a work entitled 'Voyage Métallurgique en Angleterre,' in 1827; after which time he occupied himself almost exclusively with geological researches. He wrote numerous geological works, several of which relate specially to the geology of France. The 'Carte Géographique de France,' in the preparation of which he took such an active part, and to which allusion has been made, is a great work, and reflects the highest honour upon him and his fellow-labourers. By a decree dated 6 Oct., 1868, M. Élie de Beaumont was appointed superintendent of the special service established for the execution of that map. Died suddenly at the Chateau of Canon (Calvados) 22 Sept., 1874.

ELIOT, GEORGE. *See* EVANS, MARIAN.

ELLENBOROUGH, EDWARD LAW, EARL OF, G.C.B., son of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, was born 8 Sept., 1790. After an education at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge (M.A. 1809), he entered Parliament in 1814, but was soon removed to the Upper House on succeeding his father as Baron Ellenborough in 1818. He first took office in 1828, as Lord Privy Seal in the Duke of Wellington's Administration. In 1834 he was appointed President of the Board of Control in Sir Robert Peel's government, and when that statesman again became premier in 1841, Lord Ellenborough returned to his former post. Shortly afterwards, however, he accepted the office of Governor-General of India, where he arrived early in 1842. Under his administration in that country was undertaken the expedition into Afghanistan under Generals Pollock and Nott, which resulted in the recapture of Ghuznee and Cabul, and the rescue of Lady Sale and the other British captives. The conquest of Scinde by Sir Charles Napier in 1843 was also undertaken by Lord Ellenborough's government, but his policy did not meet with the approval of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and in 1844 he was recalled by that body in the exercise of their legal powers. The Duke of Wellington, however, defended Lord Ellenborough's policy in Parliament, and on his return home he was created an Earl, and decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath. From Jan. to July, 1846, he filled the post of First Lord of the Admiralty in Sir Robert Peel's Administration, and in 1858 he undertook for two months, under Lord Derby's Administration, his former office of President of the Board of Control. After this time he did not again take office, but he continued to be a most powerful and eloquent speaker in the House of Lords. Died at Southam Delabere, Gloucestershire, 22 Dec., 1871. In 1874 there was published at London a 'History of the India Administration of Lord Ellenborough, in his Correspondence with the Duke of Wellington. To which is prefixed Lord Ellenborough's letters to the Queen during that period, edited by Lord Colchester.'

ELLIOTT, CHARLOTTE, a hymn-writer, daughter of Rev. Henry Venn Elliott, of Brighton, was a woman of fine culture and delicate tastes. She was author of several volumes, and contributed over 100 hymns to the 'Invalid's Hymn Book.' Among her most popular hymns are 'Just as I am,' 'My God and Father, while I stray,' and 'My Go

is any hour so sweet?' Miss Elliot died at Torquay 22 Sept., 1871, aged 82.

ELLIS, Sir Henry, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., born in London 29 Nov., 1777, was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and St. John's College, Oxford. After acting as assistant-librarian at the Bodleian for three years, he went to the British Museum in 1800 as a temporary assistant. He was appointed Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, 1806, and transferred to the Department of Manuscripts 1812. In 1814 he was appointed Secretary; and he held that office in conjunction with the Keepership of the Manuscripts till 1827, when, on the death of Mr. Planta, he was promoted to preside over the whole establishment as Principal Librarian. He resigned that office in 1856, and was succeeded by Mr. Panizzi. From that time he resided in Bedford square, where he died 15 Jan., 1869. For upwards of 40 years he was one of the secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries and afterwards he was Director of that Society. Sir Henry was the author of 'The History and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch,' and of a general introduction to 'Domesday Book.' He was a constant contributor to the *Archæologia*, and edited a large number of antiquarian works, including several of the old English Chronicles, the great edition of Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' 'Original Letters, illustrative of English History,' and 'Letters of Eminent Literary Men,' and 'Smyth's Obituary,' for the Camden Society.

ELLIS, William, a missionary, was born in 1795, and having been educated for the ministry and ordained in the Independent, or Congregational, religious communion, went out in 1816 to the South Sea Islands. He was accompanied by his first wife, Miss Charlotte Moore, a young lady devoted, like himself, to the missionary service. In 1823 he joined the deputation sent to the Sandwich Islands in H.M.S. "Mermaid." Having returned to England in 1826, he published the narrative of 'A Tour in Hawaii,' which was followed by 'Polynesian Researches.' In 1832 he was appointed secretary to the London Missionary Society. This post he held for seven years, but the state of his health compelled him to resign it. His first wife died in 1835, and he married, two years afterwards, Miss Sarah Stickney, the well-known authoress of 'The Women of England,' and other treatises on female education. Having recovered his health, Mr. Ellis went on a missionary errand to Madagascar, which country he visited again in 1853, and a third time in 1861, staying there till 1865. He wrote a 'History of Madagascar;' he was also the author of a 'Vindication of the South Sea Missions,' and 'History of the London Missionary Society.' He died at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, 9 June, 1872.

ELLIS, Wynn, son of Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, was born 1790. He was twice chosen to represent the borough of Leicester in the Liberal interest, first in 1839, and he again sat for the borough from 1841 till 1847, when he retired from public life. He was well known as a patron and admirer of the fine arts, and was the owner of a gallery of paintings of a very choice description. Of these he bequeathed all the pictures by the old masters, a collection amounting to above 400, to the National Gallery. Mr. Ellis, who had country seats at Tankerton Tower, near Canterbury, and at Ponsbourne Park, Herefordshire, died at his town residence in Cadogan place, Sloane street, 22 Nov., 1875.

ELMORE, Alfred, painter, was born at Clonakilty, co. Cork, 18 June, 1815. His father was a surgeon in the 5th Dragoon Guards, who retired from active service towards the close of the Peninsular war. When young Elmore was in his twelfth year the family removed to London, and after some practice in drawing at the British Museum, he, in 1832, became a student at the Royal Academy. In 1834 he exhibited at the Academy 'A Subject from an Old Play.' During the next two or three years he visited Paris for improvement in his art, and in 1840 he set out on a more extended tour, including Munich, Venice, Bologna, Florence, and Rome, where he remained nearly two years. Among his earlier pictures were 'The Crucifixion,' exhibited at the British Institution in 1838; and 'The Martyrdom of Becket,' at the Academy in 1839. The latter was painted for Mr. O'Connell, and both are in a Catholic church in Dublin. On his return from Italy he exhibited 'Rienzi in the Forum,' in 1844. One or two pictures of slighter pretension at the British Institution, the gleanings of Italian travel, were selected by the Art Union prizeholders. Historical or semi-historical incidents, treated by him in the spirit of the *genre* painters, proved even more successful. The 'Origin of the Guelph and Ghibelline Quarrel in Florence,' of 1845 gained a purchaser in the holder of the Art Union's highest prize, £300; and in the same year Mr. Elmore was elected Associate of the Academy. The 'Fainting of Hero,' from 'Much Ado about Nothing,' in 1846, was the choice of the Art Union's leading prizeholder. Among Mr. Elmore's chief pictures were 'The Invention of the Stocking-Loom,' 1847; 'The Death bed of Robert, King of Naples, surnamed the Good and the Wise,' 1848; 'Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis XIV.,' 1849; 'Griselde,' 1850; 'Hotspur and the Fop,' 1851; 'A Subject from Pepys's Diary, "Mr. Hales began my Wife's Portrait,"' 1852; 'The Emperor Charles V. at Yuste;' a 'Scene from "Two Gentlemen of Verona"' (his diploma picture) 1858; 'Marie Antoinette facing the Mob at the Tuileries,' 1860; 'Marie Antoinette at the Temple,' 1861; 'Invention of the Combing Machine,' 1862; 'Within the Convent Walls,' 1864; 'Judith and Holofernes,' 1871; 'Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley at Jedburgh,' 1877; 'John Alden and Priscilla,' 1878; and 'An Eastern Bath,' 1880. Mr. Elmore was elected R.A. in 1856; and died at St. Alban's road, Kensington, 24 Jan., 1881.

EMERSON, Ralph Waldo, LL.D., an American philosopher, born at Boston 25 May, 1803. He graduated at Harvard College in 1821, and was ordained minister of the Second Unitarian church of Boston; but soon after abandoned his profession, and, retiring to the village of Concord, Massachusetts, the home of his ancestors, devoted himself to his favourite study, the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. He delivered an oration, called "Man-thinking," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, in 1837; and an address to the senior class of the Divinity College, Cambridge, in 1838. In 1838 he published 'Literary Ethics, an Oration; in 1839, 'Nature, an Essay;' and in 1840 he was associated with Margaret Fuller in editing the *Dial*, a magazine of literature, transcendental philosophy, and religion, which was continued for four years. In 1841 he published 'The Method of Nature,' 'Man the Reformer,' three lectures on the

times, and the first series of his 'Essays;' in 1844 the second series of his 'Essays.' In 1846 the first volume of his 'Poems' appeared. In 1848 he travelled in England, and delivered lectures on 'The Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth Century.' In 1850 he published a small volume entitled 'Representative Men.' The men whom he portrayed were Plato, Swedenborg, Montaigne, Shakspere, Napoleon, and Goethe, each of whom he regarded as the type of a class. In 1852, in connection with Mr. W. H. Channing and James F. Clarke, he published the 'Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Marchesa d'Ossoli.' His subsequent works were 'English Traits,' 1856; 'The Conduct of Life,' 1860; an 'Oration on the Death of President Lincoln,' 1865; 'May Day, and other Pieces,' in verse, 1867; 'Society and Solitude;' a third volume of Essays, 1870; an introduction to Professor Goodwin's translation of Plutarch's Morals, 1871; 'Parnassus, selected Poems,' 1871; and a fourth volume of Essays, 1871. Emerson's health suffered seriously by the shock caused by his house being burnt in July, 1872, and he was persuaded to visit Egypt and afterwards London. On his return to Concord, in May, 1873, the inhabitants met him at the station with a band of music and escorted him to his home, which meantime had been rebuilt by his friends in exactly its old form. His last appearance in any literary capacity was when, on the death of his friend Carlyle, he read before the Massachusetts Historical Society notes and reminiscences of his great contemporary written many years before. Died at Concord 27 April, 1882.

EÖTVÖS, JOSEPH (BARON), a Hungarian statesman and author, born at Buda 3 Sept., 1813; received his education at home, and studied philosophy and law at the University of Pesth. Before the completion of his academical career, he translated into his native tongue Goethe's 'Götz von Berlichingen,' and published two comedies and a tragedy, which met with success. In 1833 he adopted the profession of an advocate, which he relinquished to travel in Germany, France, England, Sweden, and the Low Countries. On his return he took an active part in politics, becoming, in 1838, editor of the *Buda-pesti Arvizkönyv*, a work in which the most eminent Hungarians took part. M. Eötvös contributed to its pages a novel entitled the 'Carthusian,' which raised him greatly in public estimation. A pamphlet from his pen on 'Prison Reform,' created considerable sensation, which was increased by his vigorous support of the proposal for emancipating the Jews. In 1841 he was one of the leaders of the opposition in the Senate of the Hungarian Diet, where his rank, his fine presence, his readiness in debate, and his literary attainments, gave him great influence. The commercial crisis of 1841 having severely crippled his means, he had recourse to literature, and the 'Village Notary,' a romance intended to expose the abuses of the nobles in the different counties, appeared in 1844. It was translated into English by Count Pulszky. Baron Eötvös was a constant writer in a popular journal, the *Pesti Hirlap*, in which he became the antagonist of M. Kossuth, arguing in behalf of centralisation against the latter's scheme for autonomy of the counties. These articles were published in one volume in 1846, under the title of 'Reform.' In 1847 he published another romance, 'Hungary in 1514,' being a tale founded on the revolt of the peasantry in that year. On the breaking out of the revolution in 1848, he became Minister of Public Instruction in the administration of Count Bathyani, and resigned after the assassination of Count Lamberg, retiring to Munich until the close of the Hungarian insurrection, and in 1851 published his important treatise on 'The Influence of the Leading Ideas of the 19th Century upon Government and Society.' From that time until the close of 1859 he kept aloof from politics; but the ferment created by the promised concessions by the emperor to his subjects, and the creation of the temporary Council of State in 1860, drew him from his retreat. In conjunction with M. Déak, with whom his name was for some time associated, he became a leader of the moderate Liberal party, and on the formation of the Hungarian ministry in 1867 was appointed Minister of Worship and Public Instruction. Died at Pesth 3 Feb., 1871.

ERLE, SIR WILLIAM, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, son of a Dorset clergyman, was born in 1793, at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. His father, the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of some antiquity and note in the West of England. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was called to the bar in 1819, and went the Western circuit. In 1834 he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, and prebendary of Winchester, and became King's Counsel, and in 1837 was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1841. In parliament he was a silent member, steadily supporting the Whig party, and devoting himself to his profession, in which he attained the highest eminence. In 1844 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1846 was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench; in 1859 was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack, and retired into private life, taking his farewell of the bench 26 Nov., 1866. He was elected an honorary fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1870. After his retirement from the bench he presided over the Royal Commission on Trades Unions. Died at Liphook, Hampshire, 28 Jan., 1880.

ESPARTERO, DON BALDOMERO, DUKE DE LA VICTORIA, Marshal and at one time Regent of Spain, was born in 1792, at Granatula, in La Mancha. The youngest of the nine children of a cartwright, he was intended, on account of his feeble constitution, for the priesthood, but in 1808, when the French invaded Spain, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the body of students called the Sacred Battalion, and was placed at a military school until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Gen. Morillo in the South American colonies. He returned to Spain, and in 1833, when Ferdinand VII. died, took a decided part in favour of his daughter, Isabella II., opposed Zumalacarregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in 1841 Espartero became Regent of Spain, and governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue.

When Gen. Narvaez entered Madrid in 1843, Gen. Espartero, compelled to retire, sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed to England. Having remained for some time in London, he was invited to return to Spain, where he resided as a private citizen until June, 1854. In July, Queen Isabella, much against her will, having sent for Gen. Espartero, and commissioned him to resume the direction of affairs, he entered the capital, and in conjunction with Gen. O'Donnell, his former rival, formed a ministry, July 19; but his government encountered great difficulties in the corruption of the court and of the administrative departments, in the hostility of the clergy, the restlessness of the Carlists, and the fickleness and insubordination of its own professed supporters. At length, in the summer of 1856, matters came to a crisis. It was impossible that two such men as Espartero and O'Donnell could work together in harmony for any length of time. Gen. Espartero was dismissed, and insurrections broke out in Madrid, Barcelona, and Zaragoza; but he took no part in the quarrels made in his name, and again lost one of the most brilliant positions that fortune or military prestige could offer. In 1857 he resigned his dignity as senator, and after that time rarely appeared in connection with Spanish politics. After the revolution of 1868, which ended in the expulsion of Queen Isabella, Gen. Espartero gave his hearty adhesion to the provisional government, although he took no active part in the events of that period. In May, 1869, during the debates on the policy of re-establishing the monarchical form of government, a deputy, Señor Garido, suggested that Espartero should be chosen King of Spain, but the proposal was not favourably received by the Cortes. In Feb., 1875, he gave in his adhesion to the cause of King Alfonso XII. Espartero was generally considered an honest and disinterested man, though not a statesman of great ability. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and enjoyed the friendship of some of the Whig nobility and other Liberal politicians in this country. Died at Logroño 8 Jan., 1879.

ESQUIROS, Henri Alphonse, a French writer, born at Paris in 1814, was educated in an institution directed by the Abbé Frère, the author of a curious system on the philosophy of history. His first work, a volume of poetry, 'Les Hirondelles,' was published in 1834. It was reviewed in a very flattering manner by M. Victor Hugo. In 1837 he brought out 'Les Magiciens,' a fantastic romance, and in 1839 'Charlotte Corday,' a romance. In 1840 he published three remarkable books on workwomen and prostitutes, under the titles of 'Les Vierges Martyres, les Vierges Folles, les Vierges Sages.' In 1841 appeared 'Les Chants d'un Prisonnier,' poems written in the prison of Ste. Pelagie, in the same cell which Béranger once occupied, to which M. Esquiros was condemned for supporting the opinions of Lamennais. In 1847 he brought out 'L'Histoire des Montagnards,' and 'Paris,' or the sciences, institutions and manners of the nineteenth century, a collection of articles that had previously appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1848, M. Esquiros, although approving the revolution, refused any appointments from the provisional Government. In 1849 he published 'De la Vie Future,' or conjectures on another world; in 1850 he was elected as a representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly for the department of the Saône-et-Loire, and in 1851 published his 'Martyrs de la Liberté,' and his 'Fastes Populaires,' or the history of the working classes up to the seventeenth century. After the *coup d'état*, 2 Dec., 1851, he was one of the members of the Assembly most strongly opposed to the rising Empire, and having been exiled, proceeded to Belgium, when he wrote 'Le Château d'Issy,' or studies of the life of a priest; and in 1853 went to Holland, where he collected materials for a series of essays, for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which were translated into English. In 1855 he came to this country, where he resided for several years, occupying his time as Examiner to the Military Council of Education, and in writing for the *Revue des Deux Mondes* some admirable essays on English life and character. They were translated and published in London under the title of 'The English at Home' (1862-3). In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif for the fourth circonscription of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and on the establishment of the Government of the National Defence he was appointed superior Administrator of that department in Sept., 1870, but he resigned his office in the following month in consequence of the disturbances caused by the Reds at Marseilles, during which his son was killed. In Nov., 1870, he assumed the editorship of the *Egalité* of Marseilles. At the general election of Feb., 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly by the department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. He voted with the Extreme Left. Died at Versailles 12 May, 1876.

EVANS, Sir De Lacy, G.C.B., a British general, son of Mr. John Evans, of Miltown, Ireland, was born at Moig, in that country, in 1787, received his early education at the Woolwich Academy, and entered the army in 1807, and served with distinction both in India and in the Peninsula. He took part in the Peninsular War, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in reward of his gallantry. In 1814-15 he was actively employed in North America, and was present at the capture of Washington, but returned to Europe in time to take part in the battle of Waterloo, where he had two horses shot under him, and was afterwards on the staff of the army of occupation at Paris. In 1835 he was chosen to command the British Auxiliary Legion raised to aid the Queen against Don Carlos, and for his successes was made a K.C.B. In 1846 he became a Major-General. On the formation of the army sent against Russia in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the second division, and distinguished himself at the Alma and at Inkermann, soon after which he returned, invalided, to England, and received the thanks of Parliament for his services in Feb., 1855. In 1831 he was returned to the House of Commons for Rye, as an advanced Liberal. In May, 1833, he was elected for Westminster, against Sir John Cam Hobhouse, and continued to represent that constituency till 1841, when he was unsuccessful. He was re-elected in 1846, and retired from political life at the general election in July, 1865. Died in London 9 Jan., 1870.

EVANS, Marian, an English novelist, best known by her pseudonym, "George Eliot," was born in Warwickshire 22 Nov., 1819. Her father, Robert Evans, was a land agent and surveyor, who lived in the neighbourhood of Nuneaton, and served for many years as agent for the estates of

more than one old Warwickshire family. It is not very clear when she left her father's home, nor where her education was acquired, but she seems to have come to London almost as a girl, and to have devoted herself to serious literature. She became associated with many of the writers in the *Westminster Review*, with John Stuart Mill, Mr. Herbert Spencer, George Henry Lewes, Mr. John Chapman, and others. She was a frequent contributor to the *Review*, and at one time edited the section devoted to "Contemporary Literature" in that periodical. Her first serious work was a translation of the celebrated Strauss's 'Life of Jesus,' published in 1846. Seven years afterwards, in 1853, Miss Evans published a translation of Feuerbach's 'Essence of Christianity,' the intervening period being that of her greatest activity as a contributor to the *Westminster Review*. Soon after this she began to turn her attention to fiction. It is said that the manuscript of 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' her first imaginative work, was sent anonymously to *Blackwood's Magazine* by George Henry Lewes, and was eagerly accepted by the editor, who discerned in it the promise, since abundantly fulfilled, of rare and pre-eminent genius. It was not, however, until 'Adam Bede' was published in 1859 that the world at large discerned that a new novelist of the first rank had appeared. 'Adam Bede' made the name of George Eliot a household word throughout England, and set curiosity at work to discover the real name and sex of the author. Those who had studied 'Scenes of Clerical Life' at all closely felt sure that the writer was a woman, notwithstanding the masculine tone and breadth conspicuous in 'Adam Bede.' The secret soon leaked out. Long before 'The Mill on the Floss,' the second great novel of the series which immortalised the name of George Eliot, was published in 1860, it was well known, in literary circles at least, that George Eliot was none other than Marian Evans, the Westminster Reviewer and translator of Strauss, better known to her intimates as Mrs. Lewes; for by this time was established that close association and literary friendship with the gifted George Henry Lewes, which terminated only with the death of the latter in 1878. 'The Mill on the Floss,' in which some critics discerned a falling-off from 'Adam Bede,' and others the richer maturity of a splendid genius, was followed, in 1861 by 'Silas Marner,' the shortest, but as many think, the most perfect, of all George Eliot's novels. 'Romola,' a marvellous tale of Florence in the time of Savonarola, in which the author essayed a task harder by far than that of Thackeray in 'Esmond,' and accomplished it triumphantly, followed in 1863. In 'Felix Holt,' 1866, George Eliot returned to English life. After a silence of five years, broken only by several poems, George Eliot returned to fiction with 'Middlemarch,' which was published in numbers during 1871 and 1872. 'The Legend of Jubal,' with other poems, followed in 1874, and 'Daniel Deronda,' the author's last novel, was published in 1876. The last work of George Eliot was 'Impressions of Theophrastus Such,' 1879. She was married in May, 1880, to Mr. J. W. Cross. Her death, which was rather sudden, took place at the house she and her husband had for some time occupied in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, 22 Dec., 1880.

EWALD, GEORGE HEINRICH AUGUST VON, orientalist, was born at Göttingen 16 Nov., 1803. After a course of education in the College and University of his native town, he devoted himself to the study of oriental languages; at the age of twenty he was nominated Professor at the College of Wolfenbüttel; in 1824 he was recalled to Göttingen, where he settled, and where he was appointed in 1831 to the chair of Philosophy, and afterwards to those of Oriental Languages and Theology, which he held, when, in 1837, King George V. having ascended the throne of Hanover, the protest of Dahlmann, the two Grimms, Girvinus, Weber, and others against the policy of the new government, appeared. Having signed it with the rest, Ewald was suspended from his professorships, quitted Göttingen, and spent some years in examining the libraries of England and France. In 1838 he accepted the chair of Theology at the University of Tübingen, where he remained until the revolution of 1848 recalled him to his old functions in his native town. About this time he published a pamphlet 'On my Departure from the University of Tübingen, with some Considerations upon the Present Epoch.' After the suppression of the kingdom of Hanover by Prussia in 1866, Professor Ewald became so conspicuous by his fidelity to the fallen dynasty that he was tried for high treason. He was acquitted, however, and in May, 1869, was elected a member of the North German Parliament, in spite of the efforts of the partisans of Prussia to prevent his return. In June, 1874, Dr. Ewald was tried at Hanover for a libel on Prince Bismarck. The libel was contained in an article written by the Professor in a Particularist magazine, in which the Chancellor was compared to Frederick II. and Napoleon III., with the former in "his unrighteous war with Austria and his ruination of religion and morality," and with the latter in "picking out the best time possible for robbery and plunder." The Doctor was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. Professor Ewald wrote 'The Composition of Genesis,' 1823; 'Upon the Metres of Arabic Poetry,' 1825; 'The Song of Songs,' 1826; 'A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language used in the Old Testament,' 1835; 'A Hebrew Grammar,' 1842; 'History of the people of Israel up to the Advent of Christ,' 1843-50; several other works, and a great number of literary and scientific reviews. His later works were 'Das Sendschreiben an die Hebräer und Jacobos Rundschreiben,' 1871; 'Sieben Sendschreiben des neuen Bundes,' 1871; and 'Die Lehre der Bibel von Gott,' 4 parts, 1871-6. The fifth volume of an English translation of his 'History of England' appeared at London in 1874. He was a constant contributor to the *Anzeigen* of Göttingen, and he also founded the *Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*. Died at Göttingen 5 May, 1875.

F.

FAIRBAIRN, Sir WILLIAM, F.R.S., a distinguished engineer, the coadjutor of Stephenson, was born at Kelso, Roxburghshire, 19 Feb., 1789. Having gained considerable distinction by his scientific attainments, he became President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester and of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, was elected President of the British Association in 1861 and was created a baronet in 1869. His principa

writings were 'Iron and its Manufacture,' 'Useful Information for Engineers,' and 'Mills and Mill Work.' Died at Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey, 18 Aug., 1874.

FARRAGUT, David Glascoe, an American admiral, born near Knoxville, Tennessee, 5 July, 1801, entered the navy as a midshipman when very young. Under Commodore Porter he was engaged in the "Essex" in her cruise against the British (1812-14), and after her capture he served on board the line of battle ship "Independence." Passing his examination with credit, he was ordered, as lieutenant, to the West India station, and was appointed in 1847 to the command of the "Saratoga," in which ship he took part in the naval portion of the Mexican war. When the civil war broke out, he received the command of the Gulf squadron which was to co-operate with General Butler in the reduction of New Orleans; engaged and passed the two strong forts of the Mississippi in April, 1862, and the city surrendered April 28. Natchez was taken in May, and his fleet ascended as far as Vicksburg, which place he bombarded, until the fall of water compelled him to return to New Orleans. In 1862 he was the first officer raised to the rank of Admiral in the Federal navy; and in March, 1863, he passed the batteries of Port Hudson, and was in a few days again before Vicksburg, co-operating with General Grant in the reduction of that important stronghold. Having been ordered to attempt the capture of Mobile, he took the important forts at the mouth of the harbour, Aug., 1864, with the loss, however, of one of his ironclads, the "Tecumseh," and its crew, from the explosion of a torpedo, and was defeated in an attack upon Wilmington, Dec. 24 and 25. The place was, however, taken 15 Jan., 1865, and Mobile surrendered April 12. The naval successes gained by the Federals were in a great measure due to the energy and daring of this officer. After the close of the war, he was sent on a cruise in the Franklin to European waters, and everywhere met with the most distinguished consideration and regard. Died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 14 Aug., 1870.

FAVRE, Gabriel Claude Jules, a French statesman, son of a tradesman at Lyons, was born in that city 31 March, 1809, and was a law student in Paris at the outbreak of the 1830 revolution, in which he took part, writing a letter in a newspaper in favour of a republic. He first joined the Lyons bar, and in 1841 fought with the National Guards of that town against the rioters. In 1835, defending some political prisoners before the House of Peers, he began by saying, "I am a republican," and, though ill, spoke for four hours. In 1848 he became secretary to Ledru Rollin, and was credited with the authorship of the high-handed instructions to the Provincial Commissioners. He resigned the post on being elected Deputy, was for a short time Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, supported the prosecution of Louis Blanc, and voted on some other questions with the Right. He condemned the expedition to Rome and Louis Napoleon's Presidential acts, and on Ledru Rollin's flight became the virtual leader of the Mountain. The *coup d'état* confined him to the exercise of his profession till 1858, when his defence of Orsini secured his election for Paris, and he was the leader of the Republicans, who were the nucleus of the gradually increasing parliamentary opposition to the Empire. In 1863, being also elected for Lyons, he decided for that city in order to to secure the seat for the Republicans. His speeches on Mexico, Italy, and Germany made a great sensation; nevertheless he was defeated at Lyons in 1869 by the more radical Raspail, and in Paris defeated Rochefort by only a small majority. The Academy two years earlier had elected him as successor to Victor Cousin, not, of course, as an author, but as one of the most polished French orators, and his reception address contained a firm avowal of theism. On the fall of the Empire he became Foreign Minister, and his diplomatic circular, offering a pecuniary indemnity, but refusing to give up an inch of soil or a stone of a fortress, is matter of history, as are also his fruitless interviews with Prince Bismarck. In concluding the armistice he was not only beguiled into excluding Bourbaki, but he forgot to notify the exclusion to the Bordeaux Government. A more pardonable, though, as it turned out, still more disastrous, blunder was his insisting, despite Prince Bismarck's warnings, on the Paris National Guard retaining their arms, without which the Commune could scarcely have occurred. He was elected by six departments to the Assembly, and remained Foreign Minister till Conservative pressure obliged M. Thiers to substitute M. de Remusat. An action for defamation, which, though resulting in a condemnation, had laid bare remote domestic irregularities, hastened this retirement. A widower since 1870, M. Jules Favre married, in 1874, an English Protestant governess, Miss Welden, and was an attendant at Protestant worship. Died 20 Jan., 1880.

FECHTER, Charles, actor, born in Hanway yard, Oxford street, London, about 1823. His father was a German and his mother an Englishwoman. He was educated in France, and for some time applied himself to sculpture; but having an inclination for the stage, he made his *début* at the Salle Molière, in 'Le Mari de la Veuve,' spent some weeks at the Conservatory, and enrolled himself in a company that made the round of Italy. His first success on the French stage was as Duval, in 'La Dame aux Camélias,' and he appeared at Berlin in 1846. On the English stage he became known by his impersonation of Hamlet, in which character he first appeared at the Princess's theatre in 1860, and performed Othello at the same house in 1861. At the Lyceum, opened under his lesseeship in Jan., 1863, M. Fechter brought out 'The Duke's Motto,' 'Bel Demonio,' 'The Long Strike,' and other successful pieces, in most of which he played the principal character. At the commencement of the year 1870 he went to the United States, where he remained, with the exception of occasional visits to Europe. Died at New York 5 Aug., 1879.

FERDINAND I., Emperor of Austria, eldest son of Francis I., Emperor of Germany, was born 19 April, 1793, and succeeded his father on the throne of Austria 2 March, 1835. His weakness, bordering on imbecility, made him a mere puppet in the hands of his Prime Minister, Prince Metternich. In 1848 his kindness of heart would not allow him to suppress the revolution by violent means, and after having sanctioned and betrayed it, and after having repeatedly fled from Vienna, he was prevailed upon, or rather compelled, by his crafty sister-in-law, the Archduchess Sophia,

to abdicate in favour of her son, Francis Joseph (2 Dec., 1848). After that time he mostly resided at Prague, taking no part in public affairs. He married, in 1831, the Princess Maria Anna Carolina Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia. Died at Prague 29 July, 1875.

FERGUSSON, Sir WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, born at Prestonpans, East Lothian, 20 March, 1808, was son of Mr. James Fergusson by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Mr. A. Hodge of Anstruther, Fifeshire. He was educated at the grammar school of Lochmaben and at the High School and University of Edinburgh. Having studied anatomy under the celebrated anatomists Dr. Knox and John Turner, he became in 1828 a Licentiate, and in 1829 a Fellow, of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. For about nine years he was assistant to Dr. Knox; subsequently, in 1836, he was appointed assistant surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and in 1839 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The following year he settled in London, on becoming Professor of Surgery in King's College, and surgeon to King's College Hospital, and for some years he was Examiner in Surgery to the University of London. In 1870 he was elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, where he was for a time Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy. Sir William was Surgeon in Ordinary to the Prince Consort and Serjeant Surgeon to the Queen; he held also other important appointments; was consulting surgeon to many of the leading London hospitals, and a member of most of the prominent medical and surgical societies. Several of his lectures and papers on surgical subjects have been published. His 'System of Practical Surgery' is a standard work in the profession; and he was the inventor of numerous surgical instruments embodying ingenious improvements. He was created a baronet in 1866. Died in London 10 Feb., 1877.

FERN, FANNY. *See* PARTON.

FÉTIS, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, composer and musicographer, born at Mons, Belgium, 25 March, 1784. He studied at the Paris Conservatoire, and among his first theoretical productions were a 'Graduale' and 'Antiphonarium,' two elaborate collections of chants of the Roman Church. In 1813 he was appointed organist of Saint-Pierre at Douai, and professor of singing and harmony in the municipal school there. Returning to Paris in 1818, he was a professor in the Conservatoire from that date till 1833, when the Belgian government offered him the appointment of Director of the Conservatoire at Brussels, which post he held till his death on 26 March, 1871. He was a very voluminous writer, not only of music, but of works of instruction on the theory and practice of music, and on the biography, bibliography, and philosophy of that science. His greatest work is the 'Biographie universelle des Musiciens, et Bibliographie générale de la musique,' 8 vols. 1835-44, 2nd edit. 8 vols. 1860-65, with 2 supplementary volumes 1878-80.

FEUERBACH, LUDWIG ANDREAS, a German philosopher of the so-called younger Hegelian school, born at Landshut 28 July, 1804, was son of Paul Joseph Anselm Feuerbach, a distinguished writer on criminal jurisprudence. He studied theology and philosophy at Heidelberg and Berlin from 1822 to 1825, and became a tutor at the University of Erlangen in 1828, but retired into private life soon afterwards, occupying himself solely with literary labours. In 1844 he delivered a brief course of lectures at the University of Heidelberg. He subsequently retired to a small village in Franconia, where he directed an industrial establishment, and devoted his leisure hours to literary pursuits. He died at Nuremberg Sept., 1872. Feuerbach was an atheist, and one of the most advanced advocates of "free thought." His works, which are numerous, have been published in a collected form (3rd edit. 10 vols., Leipzig, 1876). Some of them were translated into English by "George Eliot."

FILLMORE, MILLARD, the thirteenth President of the United States, was born 7 Jan., 1800, at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York. He was brought up to the trade of a wool-carder, but afterwards studied law, and in 1832 was elected to Congress. In 1844 he accepted the nomination by the Whig party for governor of the State of New York, and though unsuccessful, was, in 1847, elected to the office of Comptroller of the State. In 1848 he was elected Vice-President of the United States, and he discharged the duties of his new position until the death of General Taylor, in July, 1850, elevated him to the Presidential chair. His period of office expired 4 March, 1853. His administration was not an eventful one. Died at Buffalo, New York, 8 March, 1874.

FLAUBERT, GUSTAVE, a French novelist and writer, born at Rouen 12 Dec., 1821, was educated in the College of that city. His father was a distinguished physician, who died in 1846, and he himself studied medicine for a time, but he soon determined to adopt literature as a profession, and accordingly he resumed his classical studies, which he had previously prosecuted with brilliant success at college. He also tried his hand at the composition of poetry, taking Lord Byron and Victor Hugo for his models. But abandoning the romantic school, he subsequently sought to describe events and things with photographic accuracy and minuteness. After working hard for several years he made his *début* by publishing in the *Revue de Paris* his romance of 'Madame Bovary,' 2 vols. 1857. This work, which chronicles the illicit amours of a country surgeon's wife, was prosecuted as being contrary to public morals, but was not condemned, and the unsuccessful prosecution gave to the novel an amount of notoriety which ensured its success. The author next made a journey to Tunis and the ruins of Carthage, where he gathered the materials for his second romance which was published under the title of 'Salammbô,' 1862, new edit. 1876. His later works were 'L'Education Sentimentale, Histoire d'un Jeune Homme,' 2 vols., 1869; 'La Tentation de Saint Antoine,' 1874; and 'Trois Contes: Un Cœur Simple, Herodias, et la Légende de Saint Julien l'Hospitalier,' 1877. Died at Paris 9 May, 1880.

FOLEY, JOHN HENRY, sculptor, was born in Dublin in 1818, and at an early age displayed, at the Schools of the Royal Dublin Society, that genius which afterwards placed him in the front rank of his profession. From Dublin he proceeded in 1834, to the Royal Academy, London, and to the exhibition of 1839 he contributed two studies 'The Death of Abel,' and a figure, 'Innocence.' These were followed by his exquisite group, 'Ino and Bacchus,' 'The Houseless Wanderer,' 'Youth at a Stream,' 'Death of Lear,' 'Prospero and Miranda,' etc. He was then engaged, being successful in competition, to undertake 'Hampden

and 'Selden' for the New Palace at Westminster. In 1851 he exhibited 'The Mother,' and in 1854 'Egeria,' now in the Mansion House, London; in 1856 he produced 'Lord Hardinge and Charger,' for Calcutta, one of the finest works of modern times; and in 1858 he modelled 'Caractacus,' for the Mansion House. Among his numerous statues may be mentioned 'Sir Charles Barry,' for Westminster; 'Lord Herbert,' War Office, 'Father Mathew,' Cork, 'Sir Henry Marsh,' and 'Sir Dominic Corrigan,' Dublin, 'Lord Elphinstone,' Bombay, and 'Sir James Outram.' Mr. Foley was elected by the Queen to execute the representation of the Prince Consort for the national memorial in Hyde Park, and also the group of five figures emblematic of 'Asia.' In his own native city the 'Goldsmith' and 'Burke' of Foley are appropriately placed in front of Trinity College. Foley died in London 27 Aug., 1874, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY, journalist, born in 1797, was a younger son of the eminent equity lawyer, John de Grenier Fonblanque, Q.C. Originally intended for the bar, he studied under Chitty; but soon relinquishing all thoughts of the legal profession, he devoted himself exclusively to political writing, first in the *Morning Chronicle*, and afterwards in the *Examiner*. The latter journal he conducted for many years with great brilliancy and ability. In 1837 he published a selection of his articles under the title of 'England under Seven Administrations.' Eventually he retired from the Press, on being appointed, by Lord John Russell's government, chief of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. Died in London 13 Oct., 1872. An account of his 'Life and Labours' was published in 1874.

FORBES, ALEXANDER PENROSE, D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin, second son of Lord Medwyn, a Scotch judge of Session, born at Edinburgh 1817, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he obtained the Boden Sanskrit Scholarship in 1841, and graduated B.A. 1844. He was soon afterwards ordained; and in 1847, on the death of Bishop Moir, was consecrated Bishop of Brechin, in Scotland, when he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. He was the author of numerous devotional works, based on the writings of the early Fathers of the Church; including Commentaries on the Canticles, the Litany, the Seven Penitential Psalms, and the *Te Deum*; an explanation of the Nicene Creed, and of the Thirty-nine Articles; and sundry volumes of sermons. Died at Dundee 8 Oct., 1875.

FOREY, ÉLIE FRÉDÉRIC, Marshal of France, born in Paris 10 Jan., 1804, was educated at Dijon, and admitted to the military school of St. Cyr in 1822. After having acted as instructor to the 2nd light infantry regiment, he took part in the first expedition to Algiers, was engaged in garrison-duty in the Pyrenees, and having been appointed captain, returned to Africa, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Medeah, in the retreat which followed the first siege of Constantine, and at the Iron Gates. Having been placed at the head of a battalion of *chasseurs-à-pied* in 1840, he went through four other African campaigns. He returned to France with the rank of colonel in 1844, became a general in 1848, took an active part in the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, and was made a General of Division and Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1852. At the breaking out of the war with Russia he was placed on the reserve division of the Army of the East, and for a time held the command of the siege force before Sebastopol. In 1857 he was nominated to the first division of the Army of Paris. He commanded this division during the Italian war in 1860, gained, at Montebello, the first battle of the campaign, and distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, being wounded in the latter battle. When the expedition to Mexico was decided upon in 1861, General Forey received the command of the French troops. After overcoming many obstacles, and fighting several sanguinary engagements, he attacked and stormed the strong post of Puebla, thereby throwing open the road to the city of Mexico. For this service he was made Marshal of France, when he resigned his command to General Bazaine, and returned home, receiving the command of the 2nd Army Corps, 24 Dec., 1863. In 1867 he was appointed to the command of the camp of Châlons. He received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1859 and was called to the senate in the same year. Died at Besançon 21 June, 1872.

FORRESTER, ALFRED HENRY, author and artist, better known as "Alfred Crowquill," born in London 1805, was educated at a private institution at Islington, where he was a schoolfellow of Captain Marryatt. He became a notary in the Royal Exchange, with which office his family had been connected for a century and a half, and retired from business about 1839. He began his literary career at the age of sixteen as a contributor to periodical publications, and later in life he devoted himself to drawing, modelling, and engraving, both on steel and wood, with the design of illustrating the productions of his pen. His first publication, 'Leaves from my Memorandum Book,' a book of comic prose and verse, illustrated by himself, was followed by his 'Eccentric Tales.' In 1828 he was associated with other writers in the magazine edited by Mr. Theodore Hook, entitled the *Humorist*, and afterwards contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Punch*, and the *Illustrated London News*. His published works include 'The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil,' 'The Comic Arithmetic,' 'Phantasmagoria of Fun,' 'A Bundle of Crowquills,' 'Magic and Meaning,' 'St. George and the Dragon,' 'Picture Fables,' 'Railway Raillery,' 'Gold, a Poem,' and 'Absurdities.' Died in London 26 May, 1872.

FÖRSTER, HEINRICH, a German prelate, born at Gross-Glogau, in Prussian Silesia, 24 Nov., 1800. He was educated at the University of Breslau, and in 1837 was appointed preacher and inspector of the seminary. Here he acquired the reputation of being one of the first Catholic preachers of Germany. On all occasions he stood forth as a zealous defender of the Church, waging a lively war against the various attempts to modify Catholic doctrine and discipline. In 1853 he became Bishop of Breslau in succession to Bishop Diepenbrock. At the Œcumenical Council, Dr. Förster pronounced against the dogma of Infallibility, but after its adoption was one of the first to support it. In the conflict between the Prussian government and the Catholic clergy in regard to the May Laws, it was at first thought that he was inclined to pursue a conciliatory course, but he soon engaged in open warfare and excommunicated several of the clergy of his diocese who sided with the government. In 1875 he was deprived of his see

but as a portion of his diocese belonged to Austria, he repaired thither to avoid further difficulties, and continued to exercise his functions from Johannisberg, where he died 20 Oct., 1881. He wrote a Life of Bishop Diepenbrock, 2nd ed., 1859; 'The Christian Family,' 4th ed. 1854; and other works.

FORSTER, JOHN, an English historian and biographer, born at Newcastle, 1812, was educated for the bar, to which he was called, but at an early age he devoted himself to literature. He was an extensive contributor to the *Examiner* for more than eighteen years, during ten of which he was its editor. He also contributed largely to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (of which he was for several years editor), and to other leading periodicals. On the retirement of Mr. Dickens from the editorship of the *Daily News*, Mr. Forster succeeded him, but resigned after holding it nearly a year. In 1855 he was appointed Secretary to the Lunacy Commission, and in 1861 a Commissioner in Lunacy. Mr. Forster was the author of 'Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England,' 1831-4; 'Life of Oliver Goldsmith,' 1848; 'Biographical and Historical Essays,' 1859; 'Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First,' and 'Debates on the Grand Remonstrance,' 1860; 'Sir John Eliot, a Biography, 1590-1632,' 1864; 'Walter Savage Landor, a Biography, 1775-1864,' in 2 vols., 1868; and 'The Life of Charles Dickens,' 3 vols., 1871-74. The first volume of his 'Life of Swift' was published only a few weeks before his death, which occurred at his residence, Palace-gate House, London, 1 Feb., 1876.

FORTUNY, MARIANO JOSÉ MARIA, a Spanish painter, born at Reus, Catalonia, 11 June, 1838. He studied in the schools of Spain, Italy, and France, and eventually selected Rome as his permanent abode. Among his most remarkable pictures are 'A Spanish Marriage,' and 'Rehearsal at the Opera Buffa,' which realised the large sum of £3400. Died at Rome 21 Nov., 1874.

FOSS, EDWARD, F.S.A., born in London 1787, became one of the most eminent solicitors in the metropolis, but retired from the profession many years prior to his death, which occurred at Croydon 27 July, 1870. His 'Lives of the Judges' (9 vols., 1848-64) is a standard authority on legal biography.

FOSTER, PETER LE NEVE, secretary of the Society of Arts, was born 17 Aug., 1809, being the only son of Mr. Peter Le Neve Foster, of Lenwade, Norfolk. He was educated under Dr. Valpy at the Norwich grammar school, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1830), of which he was elected a Fellow. Called to the bar in 1836, he practised as a barrister till his appointment as Secretary to the Society of Arts in 1853. That post he retained till his death. During his term of office the Society of Arts flourished as it had never done before, and owing in no small degree to his exertions it quadrupled the number of its members and increased its resources in a still greater degree. Mr. Foster was intimately associated with all the earlier Great Exhibitions. He was appointed to carry into effect the provisions of the Act for the protection of inventions in the Exhibition of 1851; and was also named treasurer for payment of all executive expenses in the original commission. He was one of the founders of the Photographic Society, and a member of its council for many years. He contributed constantly to the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, the whole series of which, from the middle of the first volume, was published under his direction. Died at Wandsworth, Surrey, 21 Feb., 1879.

FRANKLIN, JANE, Lady Franklin, wife of the renowned Arctic explorer, was the daughter of Mr. John Griffin. She was born in 1792. Her father was by habit a traveller, and this passion for travel descended to the daughter, who accompanied him in his yearly journeys through England and the Continent. In Nov., 1828, she married Captain Franklin, and between that date and 1844 she travelled with him in the East, in Van Dieman's Land, to which her husband was appointed governor, and in New Zealand, and was the first lady who travelled overland from Melbourne to Sydney. A few months after their return, Sir John was offered the command of the expedition about to be sent to discover the North-West Passage, and with Her Majesty's ships "Erebus" and "Terror," he left England for the last time on 18 May, 1845. In 1848 the anxiety which prevailed with regard to the expedition led to the formation of the search expeditions conducted by Sir John Richardson and Sir J. C. Ross. After the search by the Government had closed with the return of Sir Edward Belcher's expedition in 1854, the communications made in the same year by the Esquimaux to Dr. Rae and the relics obtained by him invested the fate of the Franklin expedition with a new character. The Admiralty could not be induced to resume the search, and Lady Franklin fitted out the "Fox," under Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir Leopold) McClintock. It is well known how fully his mission was accomplished. The early proceedings of Sir John Franklin's expedition, the date of his own death, the deaths of 9 officers and 15 men were ascertained on the authority of the record found on King William's Land by Lieutenant Hobson of the "Fox;" and further evidence was obtained of the desperate efforts at escape in which all perished. The "Fox" returned from her Arctic voyage in the autumn of 1859. Lady Franklin was the first, and with one exception the only, woman upon whom the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society was conferred. Subsequently to 1848 Lady Franklin visited Algeria, Athens, Constantinople, the Crimea, New York, Canada, South America, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, California, Nevada, Japan, China, Calcutta, and Egypt. In her 80th year she travelled from San Francisco to New York, and visited Chicago and many other places. Her later journeys were limited to Spain and the South of France; and in 1871 to Oberammergau. The latest act of her life was the completion of her husband's monument in Westminster Abbey. Died in London 18 July, 1875.

FREILIGRATH, FERDINAND, a German poet, born 17 June, 1810, at Detmold, in northern Germany. His earliest published poems bear the date of 1826, when he was no more than sixteen years of age. The characteristic works of this poet, his glowing pictures of Eastern life and scenery, and his stirring appeals to German patriotism, appeared between the two French revolutions of 1830 and 1848, when Germany was moved most powerfully by French ideas. But Freiligrath, though politically an advanced Liberal was then, and remained to the last, a faithful German, his constancy being perhaps strengthened by opposition. After the events of 1848 force

him into exile, he lived for many years in this country, and became thoroughly acquainted with the English language. He was fond of its literature, and did a great deal to introduce its recent productions into Germany. During the last two years of his life he edited a magazine at Stuttgart; but much of his life was spent in a banker's or merchant's counting house. Died at Cannstadt, near Stuttgart, 17 March, 1876.

FRIES, Elias Magnus, Swedish botanist, born in Smaland 15 August, 1794, became Professor in the University of Lund, and in 1851 succeeded Wahlenberg as Professor of Botany at Upsala, a post which he held till his death, 8 Feb., 1878. His great work is the 'Systema Mycologicum,' 1821-29.

FRISWELL, James Hain, miscellaneous writer, born in 1827, at Newport, Shropshire, and educated at Apsley school, was originally intended for the law, his father having been a London solicitor. Evincing a preference for literature, he appeared as an author in 1852 by contributing to the *Puppet Show*, conducted by Angus Reach and Albert Smith; wrote for many periodicals, including *Chambers's Journal*, and the *Leader*, *Spectator*, *London Review*, and *Saturday Review*, and was author of some successful works, amongst which may be mentioned, 'Houses with the Fronts Off,' 'Ghost Stories,' 'Out and About,' 'Footsteps to Fame,' 'Sham,' 'A Daughter of Eve,' and 'One of Two,' a novel, 3 vols., 1871 (3rd edit. in one vol., 1874). He published, in 1864, 'Life Portraits of Shakespeare,' a work discussing the merits of the various representations of the "immortal Bard;" was the author of 'The Gentle Life,' a volume of essays, which reached a 21st edition, including one dedicated by desire to the Queen; 'About in the World,' followed by a second volume of 'The Gentle Life,' which the publishers have formed into a series, in which appeared 'Like unto Christ,' a translation of the 'De Imitatione Christi' of A Kempis; a translation of 'Montaigne's Essays'; and 'Varia, or Readings from Rare Books,'; 'A Man's Thoughts,' a volume of essays, 1872; 'The Better Self,' another collection of essays; and 'Familiar Words,' a collection of quotations, 2nd edit. 1874. He was also the projector and general editor of the 'Bayard Series.' Died at Bexley Heath 12 March, 1878.

FROMENTIN, Eugène, a French painter and writer, born at La Rochelle 24 Oct., 1820, devoted the early part of his life to artistic and archæological studies. His best known literary work is 'Dominique,' a novel. As a painter his rise was at first slow, yet at a comparatively early age he attained the honour of having a work placed in the national collection of the Luxembourg Museum. He was best known by his pictures of Algerian life, chiefly brilliant Arab cavalcades, painted with great skill and lightness of touch, and charming in colour. Died at St. Maurice, near La Rochelle, 27 Aug., 1876.

FROST, William Edward, R.A., painter, was born at Wandsworth, Surrey, 1810. Having received an education suited to an artistic career, he was introduced, at the age of fourteen, to Mr. Etty, and by his advice was placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, which he attended for three years, studying also at the British Museum. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in the course of fourteen years painted upwards of three hundred portraits. Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy, the subject being 'Prometheus Bound,' and won the prize. In the competition of 1843, at Westminster Hall, he gained a prize (in the third class of £100) for his cartoon, 'Una alarmed by Fauns.' In the same year, an Art-Union prizeholder selected his 'Christ crowned with Thorns,' exhibited at the Royal Academy. The turning-point in Mr. Frost's career had arrived, and he abandoned portrait-painting. Pictures in the peculiar class for which the painter was known followed, and readily found purchasers:—'A Bacchanalian Dance,' and 'Nymphs Dancing,' both in 1844; 'Sabrina,' in 1845; and 'Diana and Actæon,' painted for Lord Northwick, in 1846. The last secured for him his election as an Associate of the Academy in that year. In 1847 his 'Una and the Wood Nymphs,' was purchased by Her Majesty; in 1848 'Euphrosyne,' commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, attracted the notice of royalty, and procured for him a command to paint a group for the Queen, 'The Sirens,' in 1849. Among his principal pictures were, 'The Disarming of Cupid,' painted for Prince Albert; 'Andromeda,' 1850; 'Wood Nymphs,' and 'Hylas,' 1851; 'May Morning,' 1852; 'Chastity,' 1854; 'Bacchante and Faun,' 1855; 'The Graces,' 1856; 'Narcissus,' 1857; 'Zephyr and Aurora,' 1858; 'Daughters of Hesperus,' 1860; 'Venus and Cupid,' 1861; 'Panope,' 1862; 'The Graces,' 1863; 'L'Allegro,' 1864; 'The Death of Adonis,' 1865; 'Hylas,' 1867; 'Aurora and Zephyr,' 1868; 'By the Waters of Babylon,' 1869; 'The Bacchanalian Revel,' 1870; and 'Serena, found of Salvages,' 1874. He was elected a Royal Academician 30 Dec., 1870. Died 4 June, 1877.

G.

GAMOND, Thomé de, a distinguished French engineer, whose life for more than forty years was devoted to the endeavour to construct a tunnel beneath the Straits of Dover, was born in Oct., 1807. The descendant of an old family, he had been qualified for the profession of his choice by a thorough liberal as well as scientific education, and was possessed of extensive and varied information and attainments. He commenced the study of his great project, the submarine tunnel, as far back as 1833; and in the course of his investigations made no fewer than 1500 experimental borings in France and England to determine the inclination of the strata, besides diving three times to the bottom of the channel in order to bring up specimens of its bed. On the last of these occasions he was attacked by conger eels or dog-fish, and was severely wounded. He exhibited his plans at the London Exhibition of 1862, and the Paris Exhibition of 1867; and he published very complete works upon the subject in 1857 and 1869. The latter volume was translated into English. M. de Gamond was an active contributor to engineering literature and his works on the Nicaragua Canal, the enlargement of the city of Lisbon, the reconstruction of the port of Narbonne, show a breadth of view not often displayed in works written with a professional object. He lived long enough to see the project of the submarine tunnel, so often laughed at as a dream, adopted by

eminent engineers in both countries and supported by great financial authorities, and to be sure that an attempt would be made to carry it into effect. Died in Paris 1 Feb., 1876.

GARBETT, James, M.A., Archdeacon of Chichester, a distinguished clergyman of the 'Evangelical' school in the Anglican Church, born 1802, was educated at the cathedral school of Hereford, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. As a member of this society he gained in 1822 first-class honours with brilliant success in the classical school. In 1824 he was elected to an open Fellowship at Queen's. There he remained till, two years later, he was unanimously elected to a Fellowship at his first college, at which he was soon afterwards appointed tutor and Hulme's Lecturer in Divinity. In 1829 and during the two subsequent years he filled the office of public examiner with remarkable distinction, and at this time obtained the reputation, not only of being one of the most accomplished scholars in the University, but also of being unrivalled as a translator into English at once exact, forceful, and idiomatic, of the most difficult passages in the classical writers of antiquity. In 1841 he was elected to the Professorship of Poetry, an office to which he was again re-elected five years later, having in the meantime given to the literary world two volumes of 'Prælectiones Academicæ.' But it was the publication of his 'Bampton Lectures' in 1842 which gave him his chief title to eminence, and placed him at once in the front rank of the theologians of that day. Their professed object was the "vindication of the Church of England from the novelties" of the Tractarian theology, which was then in the zenith of its influence in Oxford. During the next ten years the Professor took a leading part in the controversies of that time. In 1851 Bishop Gilbert offered to the Professor the archdeaconry of Chichester, an office which had just then been vacated by the secession of Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Manning to the Church of Rome. This office, as well as the rectory of Clayton-with-Keymer, in Sussex, to which he had been appointed by Brasenose College in 1835, the Archdeacon held till the day of his death, which occurred at Brighton 25 March, 1879.

GARFIELD, James Abram, President of the United States, was born 19 Nov., 1831, in Orange township Cuyahoga county, Ohio, being the son of a farmer. He lost his father when an infant, and his mother, left with two sons and two daughters, passed through extraordinary struggles and privations. She tilled the land with the oxen which her husband had left her, made her children's clothing with her own hands, and clothed the children of a neighbouring shoemaker, who, in return, made boots for her little ones. In the winter, when they could not labour in the fields, the children went to school. President Garfield told one of his biographers that at from three to ten years of age he attended school daily; but after ten he worked in the summer on the farm. He was strong in his boyhood and a great fighter, and was consumed by a burning passion to go to sea. At the age of 16 he could do a man's work, and contracted with his cousin to cut 100 cords of wood for $25. Subsequently he accepted from another cousin an engagement to drive the mules which towed his canal-boat. At the close of his first "all round" voyage between Cleveland and Pittsburg, he was promoted to the post of bowsman. After three months on the canal he was carried to his mother's home in Orange delirious with malarial fever. His mother nursed him for five months, and in the course of that illness and convalescence planted in his mind the seeds of a nobler ambition. The schoolmaster added his advice, and with $17 scraped together by his mother and his brother Thomas, James Garfield walked to Geauga seminary, 14 miles off, and began the study of classics and mathematics. He was now about 18. An insatiable thirst for study came upon him, he read the whole library of the Academy, took first place in all his classes, and even in the vacations divided his time between teaching children at their homes and earning a few dollars as an extra harvest hand upon some farm in Ohio. At Geauga seminary he joined the Campbellites, or "Disciples of Christ," who, while they believe in the New Testament, protest against imposing as a condition of church membership any human formula of Divine truth. The ministers and elders of this religious communion were trained at Hiram, a village 30 miles from Cleveland; there he became a student, and soon teacher. From Hiram Garfield went to Williams College, New England. He distinguished himself in the college debates and recitations, and wrote in the *Williams Quarterly Review*. He graduated in 1856, after two years' study, being then of the age of 25, and went back to Hiram as Professor of Ancient Languages and English Literature. Next year he became President of the Faculty. Mr. Garfield appears to have been a most successful teacher. At this time he was also a popular preacher, and engaged in a public controversy with a lecturer who sought to overthrow the Bible with the revelations of geology. In 1859 he was elected a Senator of the Ohio State Legislature, and took his place at the head of the Radical Republican wing. During the events which led to the Civil War he was an uncompromising 'coercionist.' Seven days after the 'skedaddle' of the Northern volunteers at Bull Run, in July, 1861, he accepted an appointment as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment then forming at Camp Chase, near Columbus, the capital of Ohio. In a few days he was commissioned to organise as colonel a new regiment, the 42nd Ohio Infantry. Within a week a hundred students from Hiram College enlisted as a company in the regiment of their President, and before the 20th of August the full number of the regiment was completed. In three months' time the regiment was ordered to Cincinnati to join in confronting the Confederate force of 5000 men under Humphrey Marshall. General Buell gave Colonel Garfield one night to submit a plan of attack, and hurled him against Marshall in Eastern Kentucky, with four regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry. Garfield attacked with 1400 men; Marshall had 1600 men. The battle was fought at Middle Creek, and Marshall fell back seven miles to a spot where he remained two days, and then slowly pursued his retreat. Garfield was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He commanded the 20th Brigade under Buell at Shiloh, when the timely arrival of Buell's army enabled Grant to turn the tide of battle and win an important victory. He shared in the military operations before Corinth, rebuilt the bridges, and re-opened the railway between Corinth and Decatur. In Feb., 1863, he joined General Rosencranz at Murfreesboro, where he

organized the "Bureau of Military Information." By using the particulars he obtained of the opposing force he was enabled to force his chief to advance in spite of the objections of the 17 principals officers of the army. The Tullahoma campaign followed, and Garfield, the preacher and college lecturer, was justified against the trained soldiers of West Point. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga," in which, by his advice, the broken fortunes of the day had been in great part restored, and the Army of the Cumberland saved from destruction. His report to the President and Secretary Stanton of the nine months' operations in Tennessee made so favourable an impression on President Lincoln, that Garfield, on coming to Washington with despatches, was pressed to remain and take his seat in the United States Congress, to which he had now been elected by his native State. Garfield accordingly gave up active service in the field, and accepted the seat in Congress, which he continued to hold, though not without an occasional contest, till he was raised to the Presidential chair. Upon entering the House he was assigned to the Committee of Military Affairs, and from the chairmanship of this committee he passed in 1869 to the head of the Committee on Banking and Currency. He also held a prominent place on the Committee of the Ninth Census. In 1872 General Garfield was promoted to the chair of the Committee of Appropriations, which superintended all the expenditure of the Government. In the House itself General Garfield was accused of undue severity towards the conquered South. In the 45th Congress he was the recognised leader of the Republican party and opposed the Democratic majority of the House with remarkable boldness, judgment, and eloquence. He had accepted this post of honour at the request of President Hayes, and after holding it for two years was elected by a unanimous vote of the Republican delegates for Ohio to a seat in the Senate. But before he took his place, the Republican Convention was held, and he became a candidate for the Presidency. He was elected in Nov., 1880, with 219 votes against 185 given to his Democratic opponent, General Hancock. He assumed the duties of his office in March, 1881. On the 2nd of July, in the railway station at Washington, as he was about to start for the North, the President, entering the waiting-room on the arm of his minister, Mr. Blaine, was shot by a man named Charles Guiteau. He was at once conveyed back to the White House, where for several weeks he was attended by the highest medical and surgical skill that his country could furnish. Towards the end of August his medical attendants felt that his last chance of recovery depended on his removal from the malarious climate of Washington, and on the 6th of Sept. he was carried by train to Longbranch, in New Jersey. The change proved of no avail. He died 19 Sept., 1881, and was buried on the 26th at Cleveland. His assassin, Guiteau, was convicted after a protracted trial, sentenced to death, and hanged in the gaol at Washington 30 June, 1882.

GARIBALDI, GIUSEPPE, was born at Nice, of poor parents, 22 July, 1807. Being fond of the sea, he made voyages, when very young, to Odessa and to Rome. Having, in 1832, been implicated with Mazzini in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, he was compelled to quit

his country; was again in trouble in 1834, and was condemned to death in his absence for a similar attempt. He escaped to France, and landed at Marseilles, whence he sailed in an Egyptian corvette, and offered his services to the Bey of Tunis; but the life was not stirring enough for him, and in 1836 he fought for the republic of Rio Grande, then at war with Brazil. He commanded a vessel of thirty tons, with sixteen men, and having been taken prisoner at Gualeguay, on trying to escape, was cruelly treated. After being set at liberty, he again fought for Rio Grande, and, attended by his wife Anita, passed through a variety of stirring adventures. He commanded an Italian legion of 800 men against the Dictator Rosas, and fought the battle of Salto Sant' Antonio. In 1847, on hearing of the elevation of Pius IX. to the Papacy, he offered his services, transferred in 1848 to the provisional government of Rome, Charles Albert declining them. Received with great enthusiasm at Rome, he was in the thick of the struggle which ensued when the French troops attacked that city. On the entry of the French, Garibaldi fled, the French and Austrians pursuing him. During the terrible time which followed, his wife sank from exhaustion and dread. Garibaldi became a manufacturer of soap and candles on Staten Island, went to Valparaiso, and returned to the United States. In 1854, on visiting the Tyne, he was presented by the people of Newcastle with a sword. Afterwards he settled in the desolate island of Caprera, where he commenced farming with great success. On offering his services to the Sardinian generals, he was much opposed, but was allowed to organise a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs, consisting of 17,000 men; and with this force he engaged at Varese, Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, etc. He landed at Marsala in May, 1860, took Palermo, marched on the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Mileto, and finally to Naples, which King Francis II. abandoned. On his march to Gaeta he met Victor Emanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capua and Gaeta afterwards capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he went on board a vessel, and returned to his home in Caprera. The cession of his native city Nice to France caused him deep sorrow. His insular retirement was not, however, of long duration; and he published at Palermo, 26 July, 1862, a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, inciting them to revolt, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venetia. But the effect of this proclamation was neutralised by a public letter from Gen. Klapka, addressed to Garibaldi, in which he demonstrated that any rising of the Hungarian people at that juncture would be ruinous to their cause. Garibaldi, who was not to be easily thwarted, joined a body of volunteers at Ficuzza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo, 1 Aug. Gen. Cialdini was sent by the government at Turin to check this hasty and ill-advised movement; but before he arrived Garibaldi and his followers had crossed in two French steamers from Catania to Melita, a small port on the Calabrian coast. They were followed by a strong body of the royal troops under Col. Pallavacino, and were attacked on the mountain plateau of Aspromonte, when they surrendered,

Garibaldi himself being severely wounded by a rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezzia, where the bullet was extracted, and he was attended by Mr. R. Partridge, an English surgeon sent out specially for the purpose, and by the most distinguished Italian practitioners. On account of his services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860, he was pardoned, and he returned to Caprera. In the spring of 1864 Garibaldi visited England. An immense concourse of people assembled on his arrival in London, where he was entertained by some leading members of the aristocracy, and was honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and the city of London. In the midst of these ovations, he suddenly announced his intention of returning to Italy, thereby putting an end to his engagements to visit several provincial towns. The cause of this resolution on his part was the subject of much controversy at the time. Having paid a visit to some friends in the west of England, Garibaldi embarked in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht (the Duke and Duchess accompanying him), and reached Caprera in safety. During the campaign of 1866, Garibaldi again took the field, was engaged in operations in the Tyrol, sustained a severe repulse from the Austrians, July 22, and retired upon the Soro. This reverse he retrieved July 23, and was preparing to advance, when the war was brought to a close, and Garibaldi retired to Caprera. The year 1867 was a still more disastrous one for Garibaldi. In spite of the reserve maintained by the Italian government, he determined to complete, if possible, the unification of Italy. Accordingly he revived the agitation on the Roman question, and openly organised an invasion of the States of the Church. The government resolved to suppress this movement, and accordingly its leader was arrested at Asinalunga, by order of the Minister Ratazzi, on 24 Sept. Garibaldi was taken in the first instance to Alessandria, but was afterwards permitted to return home to Caprera, in the neighbourhood of which island a man-of-war was stationed in order to prevent the escape of the revolutionary chief. This vigilance was, however, unavailing, as Garibaldi escaped on the 14th of Oct., and proceeding to Florence, harangued the populace and started on the 22nd to join the insurgent bands on the Roman frontier. At the head of four battalions of volunteers he defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo (26 Oct.); but on the 4th of Nov. the Garibaldians again encountered, at Mentana, the Pontifical troops, who had been reinforced by a portion of the French expeditionary corps, and suffered a speedy and crushing defeat, thanks mainly, according to the official report of General de Failly, to the superiority of the Chassepot rifle, which "did wonders" on this memorable occasion. Garibaldi was arrested at Figline, on his journey to Caprera, and carried to the fortress of Varignano, near Spezzia. The General protested against this act, and claimed the protection due to an Italian Deputy and an American citizen. He was set at liberty on the 26th, and retired to his island home, which he again left on hearing of the downfall of the French empire and the establishment of the Republic, when, hastening to France, he placed his sword at the disposal of the government of the National Defence. He landed at Marseilles 7 Oct., 1870, arrived at Tours, the seat of the government delegation, two days later, and on the 16th was nominated to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges. Great expectations were formed in some quarters of the Garibaldian troops, but they rendered little or no service in the field, while their conduct towards the clergy and the inmates of conventual establishments excited a feeling of disgust in the minds of all the respectable people in the country. In Feb., 1871, Garibaldi was returned a deputy to the National Assembly for Paris and several of the departments, but at the preliminary sitting of that body at Bordeaux, on the 12th, the General, "loving the Republic but hating the priesthood," ungraciously gave in his resignation. He also resigned the command of the Army of the Vosges, and soon afterwards took his departure for Caprera. In the year 1874 the fact was made public that Garibaldi was in necessitous circumstances, whereupon offers of pecuniary assistance were made to him by several of his admirers in England, Scotland, and the United States. Some of these offers he accepted, but he declined, in not very respectful language, to accept a national gift which was voted to him in the Chamber of Deputies by 207 votes against 25 (19 Dec.). Being elected a member of the Italian parliament, he emerged from his island retreat and proceeded to Rome, where he took his seat amid much popular enthusiasm, 25 Jan., 1875. He was long engaged in promoting a project for the deviation of the Tiber, and for the improvement of the Roman Campagna. In April, 1876, he wrote a letter to Signor Depretis announcing his acceptance of the donation of 100,000 lire, presented to him by the nation and the king. He died at Caprera 2 June, 1882. By his wife Anita he had two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, and one daughter Teresita. He was married a second time, but the lady, on the very day of the nuptials, quitted her husband.

GARNIER, JOSEPH CLÉMENT, a French political economist, born at Benil, a village in what was formerly the Comté of Nice, 3 Oct., 1813. In 1829 he went to Paris as a student of the High School of Commerce, of which he in turn became a professor and director. In 1844 he was appointed professor of political economy at the Ecole des Ponts-et-Chaussées, a post which he held till his decease. In 1873 he was chosen member of the Institute, and in 1876 was elected senator by the department of the Alpes Maritimes. He was well known in England as editor of the *Journal des Economistes*, as one of the founders of the French "Free Trade Association," as a leading organiser of peace congresses, and as the author of the various text-books on politico-economic subjects. Died 25 Sept., 1881.

GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD, an anti-slavery agitator, born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, 12 Dec., 1804. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and subsequently to the printer and publisher of the *Newburyport Herald*. When about eighteen years of age he began to write for the *Herald*, and for the *Salem Gazette*. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he became the editor of the *Free Press*, and in 1827 he took charge of the *Natural Philanthropist*, a temperance paper published in Boston. In 1829 he was engaged by Benjamin Lundy to assist him in editing *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, a journal advocating the emancipation of the slaves, and published at Baltimore. His invectives against the internal slave-trade, and the men who were prosecuting it, led to his imprisonment for libel

he remained in prison for two months, when Mr. Arthur Tappan, a New York merchant, paid his fine and effected his release. On the 1st of Jan., 1831, he commenced, in Boston, the publication of the *Liberator*, a weekly anti-slavery journal, which he continued for thirty-four years. The Legislature of Georgia passed an Act offering a reward of $5000 (£1000) to any person who should arrest, bring to trial, and prosecute to conviction under the laws of the State, the editor or publisher of that paper. For the first five years he was frequently threatened with assassination; and his friends urged him to go armed; but being conscientiously a non-resistant, he refused. In 1835 a mob in Boston broke up a meeting of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, and violently dragged Mr. Garrison, who was one of the speakers, through the streets, intending to murder him. He was rescued by the mayor, and placed in the gaol for the night, to preserve his life. He had visited Great Britain in 1833, and made the acquaintance of the eminent anti-slavery leaders here. On his return he aided in organising the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which he was subsequently president for twenty-two years. In 1840 he again visited England, and was most cordially received. During the next twenty years and more he continued to contend for the immediate emancipation of the slaves, gaining in influence and power each year; and when the great result was accomplished, in 1865, he resigned the presidency of the Anti-Slavery Society, and discontinued the publication of the *Liberator*, as its mission was accomplished. His friends presented him with $30,000 (£6000), as a memorial offering for his services to the nation. In 1867 he again visited England. A volume of his poems and sonnets was published in 1843, and 'Selections from his Writings and Speeches' in 1852. Died at New York 24 May, 1879.

GARROD, Alfred Henry, M.A., F.R.S., comparative anatomist, son of Dr. Garrod, consulting physician to King's College Hospital, was born 1846. He received his earlier education at King's College, and afterwards graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was first in the National Science Tripos in 1872. Soon after taking his degree he was elected to a Fellowship. He became Prosector to the Zoological Society of London, and was widely known for his researches and writings on comparative anatomy. In 1874 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy at King's College, London, and in 1875 Fullerian Professor of Physiology. Died 17 Oct., 1879.

GARSIDE, Charles Brierley, a Catholic divine, born 6 April, 1818, at Manchester, was son of Mr. Joseph Garside, surgeon, and Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pearson. From the grammar school of his native city, where he obtained an exhibition in 1837, he was sent to Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1838. There he carried off the prize for the Latin and English essay in 1840, and became in the same year Hulme Divinity Exhibitioner. He graduated B.A., third class *in literis humanioribus*, 1841, M.A. 1844. Having been ordained in 1842 by the Bishop of Gloucester, he became curate, first at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, next at Christ Church, Albany street, Regent's Park, London, and afterwards, in 1847, at Margaret street Chapel, London. Mr. Garside was received into the Catholic Church, 21 June, 1850, and was ordained priest at Rome by Cardinal Patrizi 23 Dec., 1854, having in the previous month of May graduated as *Baccalaureus in Theologiâ* in the Collegio Romano. He was appointed domestic chaplain to Bertram, the last Catholic Earl of Shrewsbury, in April, 1855, assistant priest at St. Mary's, Chelsea, in 1857, and at St Aloysius's, Somers Town, in May, 1861. His works are, 'The Impiety of bartering Faith for Opinion,' 1850; 'Discourses on some Parables of the New Testament,' 1869: 'The Prophet of Carmel: a Series of Practical Considerations upon the History of Elias in the Old Testament,' 873, dedicated to Dr. Newman; 'The Helpers of the Holy Souls, who and what they are: with some account of the Life of their Foundress, Mother Mary, of Providence,' 1874; 'Blessed Margaret Mary Alacocque; a brief Account of her Life,' 1874; and 'The Sacrifice of the Eucharist, and other Doctrines of the Catholic Church, explained and vindicated,' 1875. Died at Posilippo, near Naples, 21 May, 1876.

GASTINEAU, Henry, water-colour painter, born 1791. In early life he was apprenticed to an engraver; but after emancipating himself from that trade he took to painting, first in oils and subsequently in water-colours. He first exhibited in the gallery of the Old Water Colour Society in 1818. Mr. Gastineau was elected an Associate of that society in 1821, and a full member in 1824. He died in Cold Harbour lane, Camberwell, 17 Jan., 1876.

GATTY, Margaret, a popular writer for the young, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Scott (chaplain and foreign secretary to Lord Nelson), was born at Burnham parsonage, in Essex, in 1809, and was married in 1839 to the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., vicar of Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, and subdean of York. The 'Life' of Dr. Scott was published by his daughter and son-in-law in 1842. Mrs. Gatty's first work, 'The Fairy Godmother, and other Tales' (1851), was followed by 'Parables from Nature' (five series), 'Worlds not Realised,' 'Proverbs Illustrated,' 'The Poor Incumbent,' 'Legendary Tales,' 'Aunt Judy's Tales,' 'Aunt Judy's Letters,' 'Old Folks from Home,' 'The Human Face Divine,' 'British Seaweeds, from Harvey's Phycologia Britannica,' 1863; 'Domestic Pictures and Tales,' 1865; and 'Waifs and Strays in Natural History,' 1871. Mrs. Gatty also edited *Aunt Judy's Magazine* from May, 1866. 'The Travels and Adventures of the Rev. Dr. Wolf,' the missionary, taken down from dictation, were edited, in 1860, by Dr. and Mrs. Gatty. She died at Ecclesfield 4 Oct., 1873.

GAUNTLETT, Henry John, Mus. D., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, vicar of Olney, Bucks, was born at Wellington, Salop, 1806. He was educated by his father, who for many years maintained a college for the instruction of candidates for holy orders. He was intended for the Church, but ultimately chose the law for his profession, and practised it in the city of London for many years. From the age of nine he had been passionately fond of music, especially of the works of Sebastian Bach. About 1827 he became organist of St. Olave's, Southwark, which office he held more than 20 years. Finding great defects in the organs then in use, he studied their construction and became an authority upon the subject. There was a protracted controversy between the advocates of the old G organ and the new C organ; but the success of those built on the latter principle by Mr. Wm. Hill under Dr. Gauntlett's superinten-

dence, at length decided that they should be the approved model. Among the most notable examples were those of St. Peter's, Cornhill, Christ Church, Newgate street, one or two at Manchester and at Liverpool, and that of the Town Hall at Birmingham. Dr. Gauntlett devoted his efforts to reforming the old hymn tunes, and was editor of the musical part of many excellent collections of hymns both for the Established Church and for dissenting congregations. He was the author, too, of many original and beautiful compositions, anthems, hymn tunes, and Church psalmody, which are marked by great refinement and true devotional feeling. Dr. Gauntlett was possessed of considerable literary attainments, which were for many years directed to the elevation and advancement of his art. At the time of his death he was organist to the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1842 Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, conferred on Mr. Gauntlett the honorary degree of Doctor of Music, this being the first time a Primate had exercised his power of granting the degree since the change of religion in the 16th century. Died at Kensington 21 Feb., 1876.

GAUTIER, THÉOPHILE, a French poet, critic, and novelist, born at Tarbes 31 Aug., 1811. Taken to Paris when only three years old he was educated at the Collège Charlemagne. He studied painting for a time, but afterwards turned his attention to poetry, and became one of the most fervent partisans of Victor Hugo. In 1830 he published his first volume, 'Poésies,' to which he subsequently added the poem of 'Albertus.' In 1832 he became associate editor with Gérard de Nerval of *La France Littéraire*, to which he contributed a series of critical articles on the poets of the time of Louis XIII., afterwards published in 2 vols, under the title of 'Les Grotesques.' He was successively associated with De Nerval as one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*, the *Artiste*, and finally of the *Presse*. After the *Presse* had passed into the hands of Émile de Girardin, he continued for twenty years to contribute to it articles on art and dramatic criticism. In 1838 Gautier published a poem, 'La Comédie de la Mort,' one of his most original productions; and with that versatility of talent for which he was so remarkable, produced a half-score of novels in the course of ten or twelve years, and half a dozen vaudevilles and ballets. One of his novels, 'Mademoiselle de Maupin (1835), inflicted a greater stain upon his reputation than all his other works. "It was," says one of his biographers, "the most brilliant novel ever written under the direct inspiration of the devil." Later in life he published other novels of very considerable merit, and not marred by such gross moral blemishes as his earlier ones. One of them, 'Le Capitaine Fracasse,' has passed through a large number of editions. While on the editorial staff of the *Presse* he made extensive journeys in Spain, Italy, and the East, and published his observations in several entertaining volumes. In 1856 he left the *Presse* and became director of the literary *feuilleton* of the *Moniteur*, and dramatic critic to that paper, and in 1869 he took the same position on the new *Journal Officiel*, being also most of the time editor-in-chief of the *Artiste*. In 1858 he was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour; in 1863 he received a pension from the Imperial government; in 1868 he was appointed librarian to the Princess Mathilde; and in 1869 he was elected a member of the French Academy. Died at Neuilly-sur-Seine 23 Oct., 1872.

GERSTÄCKER, FRIEDRICH, a German traveller and novelist, born at Hamburg 10 May, 1816. He was apprenticed to a commercial house at Cassel, but resolved to emigrate to America. After many vicissitudes and after travelling through most of the States of the Union, he returned to Germany having been absent six years. He published, in 1844, 'Excursions and Travels across the United States of North America.' This was followed in 1846 by 'The Regulators in Arkansas,' a novel; in 1847 by 'Pictures of the Mississippi,' by another novel, 'The Pirates of the Mississippi River; and in 1849 by 'Pictures of the American Rivers and Forests.' In 1849 he again crossed the Atlantic, and went to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso and California. He returned to Germany in 1852, after having visited the Sandwich and Society Islands and Australia, and published an account of his travels. He also published several other novels and stories of travel, among which were 'On the Sea,' 'In North and South America,' 'Voyages round the World,' 'Adventures of German Emigrants,' 'In America,' and 'Echoes of the Virgin Forests.' Most of his works have been translated into English. Died at Vienna 3 June, 1872.

GERVINUS, GEORG GOTTFRIED, a German historian and philosopher, born at Darmstadt 20 May, 1805, was destined for commerce, and for some time acted as cashier to a firm in his native town. Having an inclination for literature, in 1826 he went to study at Heidelberg, and became Professor of German Literature in the University of Göttingen, from which, when Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne of Hanover, he was dismissed, on account of his political tendencies. Gervinus was well received at Heidelberg, and in 1848 he was a trusted counsellor of the more active members of the party led by Baron Gagern. In 1853 he was prosecuted and imprisoned for some opinions contained in his historical writings, and his imprisonment created considerable sensation on the Continent. Gervinus was better known in England as a writer than as a politician. The complete list of his works is too long for our pages, but he will be best known to posterity by his 'History of the National Poetical Literature of the Germans' (5 vols.), a work of vast erudition. His 'History of the Nineteenth Century, since the Treaty of Vienna,' has been translated into English and French. He also wrote an exhaustive work on Shakspere and his time, 'A Glance at the History of the Anglo-Saxons,' a 'History of German Poetry,' entirely distinct from the work previously mentioned, a 'Treatise on the Principles of History,' an epic and didactic poem entitled 'Gudrun,' and a humorous and philosophical essay on the 'History of the Art of Drinking.' Died at Heidelberg 28 March, 1871.

GILFILLAN, GEORGE, a Scotch author, born 1813 at Comrie, where his father was minister of the Secession Church. Having been educated for the ministry, he was appointed minister of the Schoolwynd church at Dundee. He contributed a series of "Literary Portraits" to the *Dumfries Herald*, and these sketches were afterwards collected, enlarged, and published under the title of 'A Gallery of Literary Portraits.' Mr. Gilfillan wrote the prefaces to a cheap edition of the 'British Poets' in 48 vols., published at Edi-

burgh; and he was the author of 'Bards of the Bible,' a 'Discourse on Hades,' 'Five Discourses,' a work on the 'Scottish Covenanters,' 'The Fatherhood of God,' 1853; 'The History of Man,' 1856; 'Christianity and our Era,' 1857; and 'Alpha and Omega,' 2 vols. of sermons, 1860; 'Night,' a poem, 1867; 'Remoter Stars in the Church Sky,' 1867; 'Modern Christian Heroes,' 1869; 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' 1870; and 'Life of Dr. William Anderson, of Glasgow,' 1873. Mr. Gilfillan was afterwards engaged in the preparation of a 'History of British Poetry,' with the lives of the leading British poets. Died at Brechin 13 Aug., 1878.

GIRARDIN, ÉMILE DE, a celebrated journalist, born in Switzerland, of legally unknown parents, about 1802. While employed in the office of a stockbroker, he was known as Émile Delamothe, but being suddenly claimed, he took by authority the name of Gen. Alexandre de Girardin, who, ten years after, was declared to be his father by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies. 'Émile,' his first production, appeared in 1827, and 'Au Hasard,' 1828. In 1831 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay, one of the muses of the Restoration, whose literary abilities gave lustre to the name of her husband. He was for some time an Inspector of the Fine Arts, and he established the *Journal des Connaissances Utiles*, and other periodicals, at the same time dabbling in all sorts of commercial affairs, such as the mines of St. Bérain, the "Panthéon Littéraire," for which he was largely subsidised by M. Guizot. Associated with an adroit man of business, M. Boutemy, he projected the *Presse* newspaper, which became so celebrated throughout Europe. M. de Girardin made a merit of belonging to no party, and took for his motto *Au jour le jour*. True to this and to the pecuniary interests of his speculation, he supported and renounced, in turn, every minister and every opposition leader. To two principles only was he constant, hostility to England and advocacy of Russia. M. de Girardin introduced the "feuilleton," as it is called, a novel or tale, written in an *ad captandum* fashion, of which several columns are published daily. In 1834 M. de Girardin obtained a seat in the Chamber of Deputies by the influence of the ministry, of which he was then an ardent supporter. In 1836 an event occurred which leaves an indelible stain upon his memory. Actuated less by personal animosity than by a desire to improve the speculation in which he had embarked, he attacked M. Armand Carrel, of the *National*, so grossly in the columns of *La Presse*, that a duel ensued, and his antagonist was killed. In the revolution of 1848 he was particularly active, and received from the hands of Louis Philippe his act of abdication. At the *coup d'état*, M. de Girardin quitted France, but after the re-election of Louis Napoleon a new law regulating the press was promulgated, and he was permitted to return to Paris, and re-issue his paper, which was again published under his editorship. In 1856 he sold his share in *La Presse* for £32,000. From this period the circulation and influence of the paper gradually decreased, and on 1 Dec., 1862, M. de Girardin again assumed the editorship; but even he was powerless to restore it to the position it formerly occupied, and eventually he abandoned it altogether in order to take the direction of *La Liberté*, which he continued to edit until June, 1870. In the columns of that journal he incessantly attacked the imperial government, and in 1867 he was condemned to pay a fine of 5000 francs for having inserted an article which held up the administration to public hatred and contempt. After the siege of Paris and during the Communistic period he established, 5 May, 1871, the *Union Française*, a daily newspaper, in whose columns he advocated the organisation in France of a federal republic, on the model of the United States. In 1872 he became proprietor of the *Journal Officiel*; in 1873 one of the proprietors of the *Petit Journal*; and in Nov., 1874, he assumed the political editorship of *La France*. M. de Girardin was the author of a large number of political pamphlets, and a collection of his leading articles appeared in 12 vols., 1858, under the title of 'Questions de mon Temps, 1836 à 1856.' Having become a widower in 1855, he married, in 1856, Mina Drunold, Countess of Tieffenbach, widow of Prince Frederick of Nassau, but he obtained a decree of judicial separation in 1871. Died 27 April, 1881.

GOBAT, SAMUEL, D.D., Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, was born 26 Jan., 1799, at Cremuse, in Canton Berne, Switzerland. In his twentieth year he devoted himself to the study of the Bible, entering, in 1821, the mission house at Bâle. In 1823 he proceeded to Paris and London, where he learnt Arabic, Æthiopic, and Amharic, and entered into the service of the Church Missionary Society. In 1826 he was sent as a missionary to Abyssinia, but owing to the civil war then raging in that country, could not reach his destination until after a three years' residence in Cairo. From 1830 to 1832 he laboured in the highlands of Abyssinia, and returned to Europe without having been able to effect any important results. In 1835 he made a second journey to Abyssinia, but was completely prevented from accomplishing his designs by sickness, and accordingly, in Sept. 1836, left the country, returned to Europe, and resided during 1837 and 1838 in Switzerland and Southern Germany. About 1839 he proceeded to Malta as Principal of the Missionary College in that island, and conducted the translation of the Bible into Arabic. In 1846 Dr. Gobat was nominated Bishop of Jerusalem by the King of Prussia, was consecrated in London on 5 July in the same year, and proceeded in the following December to Jerusalem to occupy his see. He was the author of 'A Journal of Three Years in Abyssinia,' 1847. Died at Jerusalem 16 May, 1879.

GOLDSTÜCKER, THEODOR, a Sanskrit scholar, born at Königsberg, Prussia, about 1822. He began the study of Sanskrit, for the profound knowledge of which he afterwards became so famous, under Professor Peter von Bohlen, at the University of Berlin. He continued this study under Professors August Wilhelm von Schlegel and Christian Lassen at Bonn, where he was a contemporary of the late Prince Consort. Afterwards he resided for some time in Paris, where he enjoyed the friendship of men of the greatest distinction, such as Burnouf and Letronne. He then established himself as a *Privat-Docent* at Berlin, and attracted the notice of Alexander von Humboldt, who often refers to him in the 'Kosmos.' In 1849 he removed to London, where he passed the remainder of his life. Soon after his arrival he received the appointment of Professor of Sanskrit at University College. In 1866 he started the Sanskrit Text Society; and he became President of the Philological Society. He

died at his residence, St. George's square, Primrose Hill, 6 March, 1872. His published works are few, and the greatest undertaken by him, the Sanskrit Dictionary, remains incomplete. He contributed some remarkable papers to the *Westminster Review* and the *Athenæum*, and wrote all the articles on Indian Philosophy and Mythology in 'Chambers's Encyclopædia.' His 'Literary Remains' were published at London in 2 vols., 1879.

GOMM, Sir William Maynard, Field Marshal, son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Gomm, was born 1784; entered the 9th Foot as ensign in 1798; served in the operations in Holland in 1799; saw active service in the Peninsula, having been present at the battles of Roliça, Vimiera, and Corunna, and in other engagements; took part in the campaign of 1815, and at the battle of Waterloo was quartermaster-general to the division under Sir Thomas Picton. At the close of the war he was made a K.C.B., transferred for distinguished services from the line to the Guards, in 1839; was appointed to the command of the troops in Jamaica, and returning to England in 1841, assumed the command of the northern district. In 1843 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius, which post he held till 1850, when he succeeded Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief in India, retiring at the close of 1855. He was made a G.C.B. in 1859, and held the colonelcy of the Coldstream Guards, having been colonel of the 13th Foot. He was created a Field-Marshal 1 Jan., 1868. In 1872 he was appointed Constable of the Tower, in succession to Sir George Pollock. He died in London 15 March, 1875. His 'Letters and Journals' appeared in 1882, under the editorial supervision of Francis Carr-Gomm.

GOODWIN, Charles Wycliffe, Egyptologist and legal writer, son of Mr. Charles Goodwin, a solicitor in large practice at King's Lynn, Norfolk, was born there 1817, and received his education at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1838, and was chosen Fellow of his college. He ceased to be a Fellow in 1847, and in 1848 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. With the exception of a short period during which he held an appointment in the British Museum, he spent his life in the practice of the law, which was by no means congenial to his tastes, but all his leisure was devoted to archæological and philological studies, especially Egyptology, for which he had had ever since childhood a remarkable predilection. Indeed, he became one of the ablest Egyptologists in England, at any rate, if not in Europe. On the establishment of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, he was appointed Assistant Judge, and in 1876 Acting Chief Judge. He was best known by his famous article on 'The Mosaic Cosmogony' in 'Essays and Reviews' (1860). He also wrote some legal treatises; a volume on the 'Curiosities of Law,' 1859; edited 'The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Life of St. Guthlac,' with a translation, 1848; and the 'Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica.' It was as an Egyptian scholar, however, that he gained his chief laurels. Among his numerous labours in this field of research may be mentioned his contributions to Lepsius's 'Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache,' the 'Records of the Past,' and the 'Cambridge Essays' (1858), in which he had an exhaustive article on 'Hieratic Papyri.' Mr. Goodwin was a ripe Hebrew scholar and thoroughly acquainted with the Semitic languages. In his latter years he was engaged in the study of Chinese and Japanese. His younger brother, Dr. Harvey Goodwin, is Bishop of Carlisle. Died at Shanghai 17 Jan., 1878.

GOSS, Alexander, D.D., Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, born at Ormskirk 5 July, 1814, was educated at Ushaw, and at the English College in Rome; and on the opening of the Diocesan College of St. Edward at Liverpool, was appointed its vice-president. He continued a professor at the college till his consecration as Bishop of Gerra and coadjutor of Dr. Brown, Bishop of Liverpool, 25 Sept., 1853. He succeeded by coadjutorship to the see of Liverpool on the death of Bishop Brown, 25 Jan., 1856; and died 3 Oct., 1872.

GOSS, Sir John, musical composer, was born in 1800, at Fareham, Hants, his father, Joseph Goss, being organist of that place. Early in 181 he became one of the "young gentlemen" of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under the charge of John Stafford Smith; was a pupil of Thomas Attwood, and succeeded him as organist of St. Paul's in 1838, having previously been organist at St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was appointed Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Royal on the death of Mr. William Knyvett, in 1856. Mr. Goss composed the 'Te Deum,' and the anthem, 'The Lord is my Strength,' performed at the thanksgiving service held in St. Paul's Cathedral 27 Febr 1872, in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from a dangerous sickness. The gained for him the honour of knighthood. Sir John Goss resigned the post of organist of St Paul's in 1872. He was the author of various orchestral compositions (MSS.), including overture in F minor and E flat, as well as of numerous glees and anthems. His later compositions include the 'Wilderness and 'O Saviour of the World.' He was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Music by the University of Cambridge, in 1876. Died at Brixton 10 May, 1880.

GOUGH, Hugh Gough, Viscount, Field Marshal, born at Woodstown, Limerick, 3 Nov 1779, entered the army in 1794, served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay, in 1795, and afterwards in the West Indies, including the attack on Porto Rico, the brigand war in St. Lucia, and the capture of Surinam. The year 1809 found him in the Peninsula. Through the memorable and protracted struggle which ensued he was present at many of the principal actions, and in command of the 87th regiment acquired signal distinction. He took an active part in the batties of Talavera, Barrosa, Vittoria, and Nivelle, and at the sieges of Cadiz and Tarifa. At Barrosa his regiment cap tured a French eagle, and at Vittoria Marshal Jourdan's *bâton* fell a prize to the dashing gallantry of the 87th. In these campaigns he was repeatedly wounded, on two occasions severely, and for his prowess at Tarifa he received "augmentations to arms" representing "the breach effected, with the British flag planted on the walls." After a prolonged interval of routine duty he went to India in 1837; soon after his arrival there, being sent to China, he commanded the land forces at Canton, and in these and the subsequent operations down to the close of the war displayed great energy modified by prudence. For his services in China General Gough received a baronetcy and the Order of the Bath. In 1843 Sir Hugh Gough

was appointed to high command in India, and on 29 Dec. in that year gained the important victory of Maharajpore over a powerful Mahratta force, capturing a large quantity of artillery and other munitions of war. Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, he fought the terrific battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, in which he had to contend with the Sikhs, the most formidable enemy ever encountered by us in Asia. For the skilful and successful tactics by which he defeated his redoubtable foe, Sir Hugh Gough received a peerage and the thanks of Parliament. In the next and final contest (1848–9), which ended in the annexation of the Punjaub, he was entrusted with the supreme military command. On the conclusion of his glorious labours Lord Gough was advanced another step in the peerage, the East India Company conferred on him a life pension of £2000 a year, and Parliament voted a pension of the same amount to himself and his two next survivors. His military services may be considered to have ceased at the close of the war with the Sikhs. He attained the rank of Field-Marshal in 1862, and died at St. Helen's, near Dublin, 2 March, 1869.

GOULD, JOHN, F.R.S., ornithologist, was born at Lyme, Dorset, 14 Sept., 1804, and at a very early age evinced a strong desire for the study of nature. The interval between his fourteenth and twentieth years he spent under the care of Mr. J. T. Aiton at the Royal Gardens, Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly afterwards he came to London. In 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession, and he illustrated the more important species in a work entitled, 'A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains,' 1831. Mr. Gould in 1838 paid a visit to Australia, the result being the publication of 'The Birds of Australia,' in seven folio volumes. He subsequently published a work on 'The Mammals of Australia,' a 'Monograph of the Trochilidæ, or Humming Birds,' and a 'Handbook to the Birds of Australia.' He was afterwards engaged in preparing a work on 'The Birds of Great Britain.' Died in Charlotte street, Bedford square, London, 3 Feb., 1881.

GRAHAM, THOMAS, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., one of the most eminent chemists of this century, was born at Glasgow 21 Dec., 1805. He was educated in the grammar school and university of his native city, and afterwards spent two years at Edinburgh in the special study of chemistry. On his return to Glasgow in 1828 he established a laboratory there for the special study of chemistry, and figured as lecturer to the Mechanics' Institute. Being elected Andersonian Professor at Glasgow, he held that office till 1837. He was then called to the chair of chemistry in the London University, and retained it till 1855, when he succeeded Sir John Herschel as Master of the Mint. Among the chemical discoveries for which he was honourably known was that of the law of the diffusion of gases, for which the Royal Society of Edinburgh gave him the Keith prize in 1834. In 1862 the Royal Society of London, of which he had been a Fellow since 1836, bestowed the Copley medal on him for his valuable speculations on the constitution of phosphates and other salts, and for the discovery of the diffusion of liquids, and the new method of separation by dialysis. The Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France elected him a corresponding member in 1848, and the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1855. Of his scientific treatises, the 'Elements of Chemistry,' a complete manual on the subject, is best known, and has been widely circulated in England, Germany, and the United States. Died in London 16 Sept., 1869.

GRAMONT, ANTOINE AGÉNOR ALFRED, DUC DE, a French diplomatist, at one time Duc de Guiche, and after the death of his father (1854) Prince de Bidache, was born at Paris 14 Aug., 1819. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1837, but two years afterwards declined to join the artillery, to which service he had been appointed. He made his *début* in public life 2 Dec., 1852, and was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel; to Stuttgart in 1852; to Turin in April, 1853; and as Ambassador to Rome in 1857, which post he held till 1861; when he was nominated Ambassador to Vienna. Whilst at Turin he used his influence to induce the Sardinians to enter into the alliance of the Western Powers against Russia. He was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in April, 1870, and held that office until the downfall of the Empire in September following. He was promoted to the rank of General of Division in 1873. Died at Paris 16 Jan., 1880.

GRANT, SIR FRANCIS, President of the Royal Academy, the fourth son of Mr. Francis Grant, of Kilgraston, Perthshire, and brother of Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant, G.C.B., born at Edinburgh in 1803, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834; was elected an Associate in 1842, and R.A. in 1851. Of the many famous beauties whose charms lent additional attraction to his canvas, were the Marchioness of Waterford, the Ladies Howard, Lady Rodney, and Mrs. Beauclerk; and amongst the celebrated men whom he painted were Lord Macaulay, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. Lockhart, Sir Edwin Landseer, Lords Hardinge, Gough Campbell, Derby, Palmerston, Clyde, Russell, Stanley, and his brother Sir J. H. Grant. Some of Mr. Grant's earlier pictures belonged to a class which he afterwards ceased to cultivate, such as the 'Meet of His Majesty's Stag-hounds,' painted in 1837 for the Earl of Chesterfield, containing forty-six portraits of celebrated sportsmen. It attracted much attention, and was engraved, and was followed by the 'Melton Hunt,' purchased by the Duke of Wellington, and also engraved. Mr. Grant was appointed President of the Royal Academy, as successor to Sir Charles Eastlake, 6 March, 1866, and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. in 1870. Died at his residence, the Lodge, Melton Mowbray, 5 Oct., 1878.

GRANT, JAMES, journalist and author, born at Elgin, Morayshire, 1802, came to London in 1838 as a parliamentary reporter for the *Morning Chronicle*, but subsequently became proprietor and editor of the *Metropolitan Magazine*, for which he wrote the series of descriptive sketches, afterwards republished in book form, entitled, 'Random Recollections of the House of Lords,' 'Random Recollections of the House of Commons,' 'The Great Metropolis,' 'The Bench and the Bar,' and 'Sketches in London.' Mr. Grant was editor of the *Morning Advertiser* from 1850 till 1870. He afterwards established a weekly religious paper, the *Christian Standard*. In addition to some works

on religious topics, he wrote 'Memoirs of Sir George Sinclair,' 1870; 'The Newspaper Press; its Origin, Progress, and Present Position,' 3 vols., 1871-2. Died at Cromwell road, London, 23 May, 1879.

GRANT, Sir James Hope, G.C.B., one of the most distinguished officers in the annals of modern Eastern warfare, was born 22 July, 1808, being the youngest son of Francis Grant, Esq., of Kilgraston and Pitcaithly, Perthshire, and consequently brother of Sir Francis Grant, the President of the Royal Academy. Entering the army in 1826, he rose through a series of gallant and eminent services to the rank of General in 1872. He served with distinction as Brigade Major to Lord Saltoun in China. He was with the 9th Lancers at Sobraon in 1846, and commanded the regiment during the greater part of the campaign in the Punjaub in 1848-49, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat. In 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and nominated a K.C.B. "for his eminent services in command of the cavalry division at the siege of Delhi, and in that of a division at the relief of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, as also in the subsequent operations at Cawnpore," and he also received the thanks of Parliament for his "eminent services" in India during the mutiny. He commanded the British forces throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, terminating with the capture of Pekin, for which he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was nominated a G.C.B. From 1861 to 1865 he was Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Quartermaster-General at headquarters from 1865 to 1870, when he was appointed to the command of the camp at Aldershot. He died at the residence of his niece, Baroness Gray, 7 March, 1875. Capt. H. Knollys compiled from his private journals 'Incidents in the Sepoy War 1857-8' (Edinb., 1873), and 'Incidents in the China War of 1860' (Edinb., 1875).

GRANT, Thomas, D.D., a Catholic prelate, was born at Ligny-les-Aires, in France, 25 Nov., 1816, being the son of Sergeant (afterwards Captain) Grant, an officer in the British army. Under the auspices of the late Bishop Briggs he was sent for his education to Ushaw College, near Durham, and from thence he was removed, in 1836, to the English College at Rome, of which he became Rector in 1844. He was secretary to Cardinal Acton, whom he assisted in the various congregations of the Sacred College in which that prelate took part. About a year after the restoration of the ancient hierarchy, Dr. Grant was nominated by Pope Pius IX. the first Bishop of the newly-erected see of Southwark, and he was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Franzoni 4 July, 1851. He owed his advancement at least as much to his own merits as to the recommendation of Cardinal Wiseman, with whom he was an especial favourite. Dr. Grant was eminent for the simplicity and self-denial of his life, and for his extreme modesty. Although in shattered health he made a journey to Rome to attend the Œcumenical Council, but soon afterwards succumbed to a painful internal malady from which he had suffered ever since his boyhood. He died in the English College at Rome 1 June, 1870. A biography of him by "Grace Ramsay" (Kathleen O'Meara) was published at London in 1874.

GRATRY, Auguste Joseph Alphonse, a French divine, born at Lille 30 March, 1805. In 1841 he was appointed director of the College of Sainte-Barbe, Paris, and in 1846 chaplain to the Superior Normal School. The publication of the third volume of the 'Histoire de l'École d'Alexandre,' by M. Vacherot, director of studies at the school, led to a discussion between them, which terminated in the resignation of M. Vacherot in 1851. The Abbé Gratry quitted the Normal School in 1852, in order to devote himself, with the Abbé Petelot, to the reconstruction of the Oratorians of the Immaculate Conception. In 1861 he was appointed, by Bishop Dupanloup, Vicar-General of Orleans, and in 1863 he became Professor of Moral Theology at the Sorbonne. On the publication of his 'Cours de Philosophie' (1855-7) he was hailed as a valuable auxiliary by the ontologists. In 1864 he vehemently attacked Renan and the whole rationalistic school; and in 1867 he was elected a member of the French Academy, chiefly, it was thought, in consideration of his three works, 'Paix, méditations historiques et religieuses,' 1862; 'Sources, conseils pour la conduite de l'esprit,' 2 vols., 1861-2; and 'Commentaires sur l'Évangile de Saint Mathieu,' 1863. In 1869 his connection with Père Hyacinthe and the 'International League of Peace' drew on him the censure of the Superior of the Oratory, from which body he thereupon withdrew. In 1870 he published two letters on the position of parties in the Council of the Vatican, which he retracted in Dec., 1871, in a letter addressed to Mgr. Guibert, Archbishop of Paris. Father Gratry died at Montreux, Switzerland, 4 Feb., 1872. His principal works, in addition to those already mentioned, are 'La Philosophie du Credo,' 1861; 'Jésus-Christ: réponse à M. Renan,' 1864; 'Les Sophistes et la Critique,' 1864; 'Henri Perreyve,' 1866; and 'La morale de la loi de l'histoire,' 2 vols., 1868.

GRAVES, Robert, A.R.A., engraver, was born 7 May, 1798, being the eldest son of Mr. Robert Graves, who was reputed to be the ablest connoisseur of rare prints of his day. Having manifested a strong predilection for art, he at an early age entered the life-school held in Ship-yard, Temple Bar, and at 14 became a pupil of John Romney, a line engraver of considerable ability. Amongst the earliest of his works were many of the plates in Caulfield's 'Remarkable Persons,' and these were followed by an extensive series of book plates exceeding 200 in number. He engraved some of the frontispieces and vignettes designed by Sir David Wilkie, Mulready, Sir E. Landseer, and other artists for the author's edition of the 'Waverley Novels;' and also several illustrations for the "Annuals," then in the height of their popularity. In 1835 he was elected by a large majority one of the six Associate-Engravers of the Royal Academy, and he was the last surviving member of the "old class" of associate-engravers. The diploma work deposited in the Academy by Mr. Graves on his election was the fine portrait of Lord Byron, which he had just completed from the painting by T. Phillips, R.A. Henceforward nearly all his most important and well-known works were comprised among his engravings exhibited at the Royal Academy, which continued down to 1872, to testify to the artist's unflagging industry and sustained ability. The last work that he completed was the portrait of Charles Dickens, after W. P. Frith, R.A., for the second volume of Mr. Forster's 'Life.' Died 28 Feb. 1873.

GRAY, GEORGE ROBERT, F.R.S., naturalist, was born at Little Chelsea 8 July, 1808, being the son of Samuel Frederick Gray, a well-known writer on chemistry and natural history. On leaving a public school he began the study of zoology at the British Museum, several years before his appointment in the Zoological department, which he entered in 1831. In 1844 he commenced the publication of the 'Genera of Birds, comprising their Generic Characters, illustrated with figures by David William Mitchell' (3 vols., 1844-49), a work which gave its author a high reputation among English naturalists. Many of the catalogues of natural history published by the Museum Trustees are from Mr. Gray's pen, and are looked upon as masterpieces of their kind. He was also the author of several independent works on subjects of natural history, such as the entomology of Nepaul, and the entomology of Australia. Died in London 5 May, 1872.

GRAY, JOHN EDWARD, Ph.D. F.R.S., naturalist, son of Mr. S. F. Gray (author of the 'Supplement to the Pharmacopœia'), was born at Walsall 1800, and educated for the medical profession. In 1821 he published in his father's name the 'Natural Arrangement of British Plants, the first work in the English language on the Natural method, now almost universally adopted. Three years later he entered the Natural History Department of the British Museum, and rose in 1840 to the rank of Keeper of the Zoological Collection. A fine series of catalogues of the collections was issued under his care, many of the departments being described by himself. In addition to these official publications, and to the large number of his communications to learned societies and scientific serials, he found time to write such works as 'Illustrations of Indian Zoology,' 'The Knowsley Menagerie,' and 'A Manual of British Land and Freshwater Shells.' Dr. Gray, in addition to his labours as a naturalist, took an active part, both by writing, and in evidence before the parliamentary committees and Royal Commissions, in questions relating to sanitary and metropolitan improvements, public education, prison discipline, and especially the opening of museums, picture galleries, and gardens to the public. He died at his residence at the British Museum 7 March, 1875.

GRAY, ROBERT, D.D., Bishop of Cape Town, son of Dr. Gray, Bishop of Bristol, was born at Bishop Wearmouth, co. Durham, 1809. From Eton school he was sent to University College, Oxford (B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834), and having taken orders he became perpetual curate of Whitworth, Durham, in 1834, vicar of Stockton-on-Tees in 1845, and the first Bishop of Cape Town in 1847. When the work on the Pentateuch, written by Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, had been condemned by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1864, that prelate was deposed by his Metropolitan, the Bishop of Cape Town. The courts of law were then appealed to by Dr. Colenso, and eventually Dr. Gray, finding he could not legally oust the Bishop of Natal, consecrated the Rev. William Kenneth Macrorie to the see of Maritzburg (Natal), 25 Jan., 1869, as "Bishop for the faithful clergy of the diocese of Natal." Bishop Gray died at Capetown 1 Sept., 1872. Besides a number of pamphlets on the subject of the Natal bishopric, and some episcopal charges, he published 'Cape of Good Hope Journals,' 'Three Months' Visitation in 1855,' with an account of his voyage to the island of Tristan d'Acunha, and 'Journal of a Visitation of the Diocese of Natal in 1864.'

GREELEY, HORACE, an American journalist, born in 1811 at Amherst, New Hampshire, was apprenticed to a printer at Putney, in the state of Vermont. He removed to New York, and set up a weekly paper, in which he advocated the socialist views of Fourier. In 1841 his well-known daily paper, the *New York Tribune*, was started, and that journal was conducted by him as proprietor and editor till a few months before his death. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1848, but did not long retain his seat in that assembly. As an enthusiastic Abolitionist he was much in favour with the Republican party during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, and his zeal for protection to the American manufacturing interests, with a vehement antipathy to free trade, made him popular with a large class in New England and Pennsylvania, but the inconsistency of his public conduct and the indiscreet and intemperate language he often used were ill calculated to secure the confidence of earnest and enlightened reformers. His nomination for President (1872), which was the desperate act of a malcontent section of Republicans, allying themselves with the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, proved an utter failure. The mortification he suffered, combined with sorrow for the death of his wife, caused an attack of brain fever, which proved fatal. He died at New York 29 Nov., 1872.

GREG, WILLIAM RATHBONE, an English author, born at Manchester 1809, was appointed a Commissioner of Customs in May, 1856, and was Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office from Nov., 1864, till 1877, when he resigned. Mr. Greg was the author of 'Essays on Political and Social Science,' 'Enigmas of Life,' 1872, fifth edit. 1873; 'Literary and Social Judgments,' 'Political Problems,' 'Creed of Christendom,' 3rd edit., 2 vols., 1873; 'Rocks Ahead, or, the Warnings of Cassandra,' 1874; and 'Mistaken Aims and Attainable Ideas of the Artisan Class,' 1876. He was a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* under the signature "W. R. G." Mr. Greg married a daughter of the Right Hon. James Wilson. Died 15 Nov., 1881.

GRESLEY, WILLIAM, Anglican divine and novelist, born 16 March, 1801, was the eldest son of Mr. Richard Gresley, of Stowe House, Staffordshire. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he entered into orders, obtained the vicarage of Boyne Hill, near Maidenhead, and eventually became a well-known leader of the High Church Anglican party. As an author he gained considerable popularity. His 'Siege of Lichfield' passed through several editions, and his other novels, 'Bernard Leslie,' 'Coniston Hall,' 'Clement Walton,' and 'The Forest of Arden,' were much read. He wrote, besides, treatises on 'The Church,' 'Confession,' on 'Preaching,' and 'The Portrait of an English Churchman.' Died 20 Nov., 1876.

GRIFFITH, SIR RICHARD JOHN, who for more than half a century filled a prominent place in Irish official life, was born in Dublin 20 Sept., 1784, became early in life a civil engineer, and in 1825 was appointed Commissioner for the General Valuation of Lands and Tenements in Ireland. He was appointed in 1851 to the chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and for the indefatigable zeal and industry with which he dis-

charged his public duties in this and in other capacities, as well as in reward of the many improvements in roads and in agriculture which he was instrumental in introducing, he was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Palmerston, 20 April, 1858. Sir Richard, who was the author of 'The Geological Map of Ireland,' which obtained for him the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society in 1854, was made honorary LL.D. by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1851, and retired from the Chairmanship of the Board of Public Works in Ireland in 1864. Died at Dublin 22 Sept., 1878.

GRILLPARZER, FRANZ, an Austrian poet and dramatist, born at Vienna 15 Jan., 1791, was early employed as a subordinate clerk in the office of the Imperial Chancellor of the Exchequer. He first attracted attention as a dramatist in 1816, by his tragedy of 'The Grandmother,' which thrilled the public, and retained its place upon the stage for many years. Three years later he produced his 'Sappho,' regarded by literary critics as his greatest work; and in 1822 'The Golden Fleece,' a fantastic drama. In 1823 he was appointed editor and reviser of the documents of the Chancellor's department, and in 1832 keeper of the archives. In 1861 he was created a senator for life in the Austrian Reichsrath. His social life was singular. Among his friends, when he first commenced writing verse, was a Councillor Frohlich, who became strongly attached to him, and whose house was his constant resort. The councillor had three daughters, young children at this time, Netti, Kathi, and Peppi, who were all very much interested in him and beloved by him. It was the expectation of the father that he would eventually marry one of them, but for many years his income was small, and he seemed equally attached to all three. On the death of the parents he took up his residence with them as their protector, and, all ideas of marriage being given up, he remained the head of the household, tenderly cared for by the three sisters till his death, the second sister, by will, inheriting his property, but dividing it with her sisters. Grillparzer's other dramas and historic tragedies were, 'The Fortune and End of King Ottokar,' 1825; 'Melusina; a Faithful Servant to his Master;' 'The Waves of Love and the Sea;' a dramatization of the old story of Hero and Leander; and 'The Song of Life,' 1840, a dramatic poem of great beauty. He also produced some comedies, one of which had a high reputation, 'Woe to Those who Lie.' Among his later works were two tragedies, 'Annibal,' and 'Rudolph II.;' a volume of lyric verse; and a poem celebrating the victories of Radetzky, which was enthusiastically received by the Austrian public. Died at Vienna 20 Jan., 1872.

GRISI, GIULIA, an eminent Italian operatic singer, born at Milan 22 May, 1812 (or according to some accounts in 1806). Her father was an officer of engineers in the army of Napoleon I., and her aunt the once celebrated singer Josephine Grassini. She made her first appearance at Bologna, afterwards sang at Florence and at Milan, and made her *début* in London, in 1834, as Ninetta in 'La Gazza Ladra,' when she achieved a decided success. She soon won and held a rank, as a great dramatic singer, second to that of none of her contemporaries. Her wonderful personation of the part of Norma won for her the title of "Diva." As Semiramide, Lucrezia Borgia, Donna Anna in 'Don Giovanni,' and Elvira, she displayed great ability as an actress, and in the buffo music of 'Il Barbiere di Seviglia,' 'Don Pasquale,' and 'Cenerentola,' she was scarcely less successful. From her first appearance in England till 1861, with one exception, viz. in 1842, Madame Grisi did not miss a single operatic season. She also had a most triumphant career in Paris, and in 1854 she visited the United States. She was *prima donna* of Her Majesty's theatre till 1846, when she transferred her services to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, where she took a farewell in 1861. However, she reappeared for a short time at Madrid in 1864, and in London in 1865 and 1866. Her voice had become somewhat weakened by the lapse of time, but she acted her part as gracefully as ever, and retained much of her former beauty. She died at Berlin 25 Nov., 1869. Madame Grisi was twice married; on the second occasion to Signor Mario, by whom she had four children.

GROTE, GEORGE, D.C.L., F.R.S., the historian of Greece, eldest son of Mr. George Grote, of Badgmoor, Oxfordshire, was born 17 Nov., 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His ancestors came to this country from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in conjunction with Mr. George Prescott, the banking-house in Threadneedle street. Mr. Grote, who was educated at the Charterhouse, entered his father's establishment as a clerk in his sixteenth year, and his leisure was for many years spent in unremitting study. About 1823 he commenced the compilation of a 'History of Greece,' upon which he laboured till the Reform movement of 1830–31, when he embarked in public life. He espoused that popular cause, and in Dec., 1832, was returned for the City of London, which he represented in three successive Parliaments, retiring in 1841. He was an earnest advocate of the ballot, in favour of which he made an annual motion. In 1846 the first volume of his great work, 'The History of Greece,' appeared, and having for some time ceased to take an active part in politics, he was enabled to devote his entire attention to that work, the twelfth and concluding volume of which was published in 1856. It was followed by 'Plato, and the other Companions of Socrates,' 1865. Mr. Grote died in London 18 June, 1871, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. At the time of his decease he was engaged upon a treatise on 'Aristotle and the Peripatetics.' It was published in two vols., 1872, under the editorial supervision of A. Bain and G. C. Robertson. Mr. Grote's 'Minor Works, with Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches, by Alexander Bain,' appeared in 1873; and in 1873 a sketch of his 'Personal Life' was published by his widow, Mrs. Harriet Grote.

GROTE, HARRIET, widow of the historian of Greece, was the second daughter of Mr. Thomas Lewin, of Bexley, Kent. She was born 1792, and married Mr. George Grote in 1820. Her house in Savile row was for years the favourite resort of many of the leading men of England and France. Her contributions to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, the *Spectator*, etc., were reprinted under the title of 'Collected Papers,' 1862. She was also the author of a 'Memoir of the Life of Ary Scheffer,' 1860; and 'The Personal History of George Grote,' 1866–73. Died at the Ridgeway, near Albury Park, Surrey, 29 Dec., 1878.

GRÜN, ANASTASIUS. *See* AUERSPERG.

GRUNEISEN, CHARLES LEWIS, journalist and musical critic, born in Bloomsbury parish, London, 2 Nov., 1806, was son of Charles Gruneisen, from Stuttgart, who was naturalised by Act of Parliament. He was educated at home by a private tutor, and at Pentonville Academy, his studies being completed in Holland. He was appointed sub-editor of the *Guardian*, Conservative organ, in 1832; editor of the *British Traveller* in 1833; had the foreign department of the *Morning Post* and sub-editorship in the same year; and in 1837-8 was the War Correspondent of the *Morning Post* in Spain. Mr. Gruneisen was taken prisoner by the Christinos, and had a narrow escape of being shot. His case came before Parliament. After great sufferings at Logroño on the Ebro, Mr. Gruneisen was released through the influence of Lord Palmerston and Count Molé, the Premier of Louis Philippe. From 1839 to 1844 he was the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and afterwards its musical critic; editor of the *Great Gun* in 1844; musical critic of the *Britannia* and *Illustrated London News* up to 1853; went as special correspondent of the *Morning Herald* in 1845 to follow the tour of the Queen and the Prince Consort in Germany; was the originator and main founder of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, in 1847; joined the *Morning Chronicle* as musical critic in 1846; was one of the chief founders of the Conservative Land Society in 1852, and became a director thereof. In 1853 he was appointed secretary of that Society, and he retained that post till Dec., 1872. Mr. Gruneisen succeeded Mr. H. F. Chorley as musical critic of the *Athenæum*. While in Paris, from 1839 to 1844, he organised an express system to convey correspondence to the London journals. He also carried out during the fine months a complete communication with London from Paris by despatches conveyed by pigeons. Mr. Gruneisen published a short Memoir of Meyerbeer, a brochure, entitled, 'The Opera and the Press,' and a Lecture on the Civil War in Spain. Died at his residence, Surrey street, Strand, London, 1 Nov., 1879.

GRUNER, WILHELM HEINRICH LUDWIG, a German engraver, born at Dresden 24 Feb., 1801. He achieved some success as a decorative painter, but in 1816 turned his attention to engraving, which he studied under Krüger and Fuhrich. Then he visited Italy, France, and Spain, and coming afterwards to England and Scotland he engraved several of Raphael's 'Madonnas,' and 'Moses rescued from the Waters.' On the occasion of a second visit to England, in 1842, he engraved Raphael's Cartoons, then at Hampton Court, for the Museum at Berlin. He executed numerous frescoes for Prince Albert, and published at the same period 'Fresco Decorations and Studies' (Lond., 1844), and 'The Decorations of the Garden Pavilion in the grounds of Buckingham Palace' (Lond., 1844), with explanatory text by Mrs. Jameson. He took part in decorating the Great Exhibition building in 1851. In 1858 he was appointed Professor in the Art Academy at Dresden, and Director of the Royal Collection of Engravings there. His works, which are well known to students, include 'Specimens of Ornamental Art from the best Models of the Classical Epochs,' 'The Mosaics of the Cupola in the Cappella Chigiana,' 'The Caryatides from the Stanza dell' Eliadoro,' 'Fresco Decorations and Stuccoes of Churches and Palaces in Italy,' 'The Bas Reliefs of the Façade of the Cathedral at Orvieto,' and 'A Selection of the Art Treasures preserved in the Green Vaults at Dresden.' Gruner superintended the operations of the chromo-lithographers of Berlin employed by the Arundel Society in reproducing drawings from ancient Italian and other pictures. Died 27 Feb., 1882.

GUDIN, THÉODORE, a French painter, born in Paris 15 Aug., 1802, became a pupil of Girodet Trioson, and on leaving this artist confined his studies chiefly to marine and landscape painting. The picture which secured his fame was the 'Sauvetage des Passagers du Colombus,' which was exhibited at the Salon in 1831, and is in the Bordeaux Museum. 'The Coup de Vent dans la Rade d'Alger,' in 1835, which was still more admired, is in the Luxembourg. When Louis Philippe resolved to decorate the interior of Versailles, he selected M. Gudin to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. The artist worked assiduously at this commission from 1838 to 1848, during which period he produced no fewer than sixty-three paintings, chiefly naval actions, many of large size. His style was always somewhat affected, and his success probably caused him to be negligent in details, slovenly in touch, and *outré* in composition, examples of which faults may be seen in his pictures of Scotch scenery, 'The Banks of the Don,' 'Coast Scenes near Aberdeen,' etc., and still more in 'L'Incendie du Faubourg du Pera.' His earlier pictures of scenes in France and Holland are considered his best. After the death of Lady James Hay (whose daughter he married in 1861), M. Gudin quitted France, and took up his residence with his wife's family, in Scotland. Died at Boulogne-sur-Seine 12 April, 1880.

GUIZOT, FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME, a French statesman and historian, was born at Nîmes 4 Oct., 1787, only two years before the outbreak of that great Revolution which brought his father, an advocate of Nîmes, to the scaffold. The son's constant horror of revolutionary excesses was thus innate. He was educated as a Protestant of the French Huguenot sect, or church, founded by Calvin. Driven from France after his father's tragic end in 1794, young Guizot settled with his mother in Geneva. He was during eleven years a student in the Gymnasium and Academy of that city. When he left it for Paris in 1805, he entered his name as a law student; but, owing to the straitened circumstances of his family, accepted a situation as private tutor in the house of M. Stapfer, a Swiss diplomatist accredited to the French Republic. Seven years later (1812) he married Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan, a lady 14 years his senior, literary and Royalist, who, like himself, wrote in the journal *Le Publiciste*. Madame Guizot had connections among the Royalist party, and it was among them chiefly that her husband found his public and private friends. The reputation established by his early writings won for him from the Imperial Government a professorship of Modern History at the Sorbonne. In 1814, two years after this appointment, the Empire, and with it the revolutionary era, came to an end. M. Guizot, known among those who had most earnestly longed for the Bourbon restoration, soon found his place among the servants of Louis XVIII. He was appointed Secretary-General at the Ministry of the Interior. In less than a twelvemonth the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba

threatened to give a new turn to the destinies of France. Guizot, leaving his post at the ministerial office, was among the loyal subjects who joined the fugitive Bourbon court at Ghent. He came back with the Bourbons after Waterloo, and was again in office as Secretary-General at the Ministry of Public Instruction. The Bourbon reaction, however, was soon carried farther than either Guizot or the men whose lead he followed could approve. After the assassination of the Duc de Berri, 13 Feb., 1820, Guizot followed the minister Decazes in his retirement, and resumed his occupation as a writer. From this period to the downfall of Charles X., Guizot, deprived even of his Chair at the University, bestowed his attention on political and historical studies. It was chiefly at this epoch that he gave to the public those works which constitute his greatest claim to admiration. In the January preceding the catastrophe of July, 1830, Guizot was elected a deputy for Lisieux in the department of Calvados. He ranged himself among those 221 opponents of the Polignac ministry, whose address in answer to the Crown speech determined the famous ordinances of 26 July and the consequent overthrow of the monarchy. Guizot was at Nîmes at the time of the outbreak, but got back in time to draw up, with many of his friends in the Chamber, a resolution by which an attempt was made to dissociate the cause of the sovereign from that of the cabinet. An assurance of unshaken loyalty and devotion was conveyed to the king and his dynasty. It was, however, too late. The infatuated Charles X. preferred dethronement and banishment to any limitation of his royal prerogative and his absolute power. The country, for one moment at the mercy of the mob of Paris, was only saved from anarchy by men who, while abandoning the dynasty, were still willing that the monarchy should survive. Guizot, by his last effort to save the dynasty, had sufficiently proved the steadfastness of his anti-revolutionary principles. On 30 July he became a member of the Municipal Commission at the head of public affairs. He now took charge of the Department of Public Instruction. After the elevation of the Duc d'Orléans, first to the regency and then to the throne, Guizot accepted a place in the cabinet, still in the capacity of Minister of Public Instruction. This office he exchanged for that of Home Minister. This first cabinet of Louis Philippe, of which Molé was the head, lasted from 11 Aug. to 3 Nov. It was then followed by the Laffitte administration, from which Guizot kept aloof, preferring to follow the lead of Casimir Périer whose *juste milieu* or Conservative politics were more in harmony with his own views. The Périer ministry, which had the support both of Guizot and Thiers, was formed on 19 March, 1831. It came to an end with the death of its chief, on 16 May, 1832. After a series of rapid crises, a permanent cabinet was composed, of which the Duc de Broglie was the head, and which numbered Guizot and Thiers among its members. This lasted more than three years (11 Oct., 1832-22 Feb., 1836), during which period the antagonism between Guizot and Thiers became apparent. It arrayed them in opposite camps throughout the remainder of Louis Philippe's reign. The victory was at first with Thiers, who held the supreme power alternately with Molé during the best part of four years (1836-40) Guizot generally

siding with Molé and even for a short time joining his administration, but more frequently appearing in the ranks of the Opposition. From this position he was relieved in Feb., 1839, by being appointed to the French Embassy in London. That honourable office he was allowed to retain when, a year later, Thiers came into power with his ministry of 1 March, 1840. On 29 Oct. of the same year the turn came for M. Thiers to make room for his opponent. Guizot attained at last the height of his ambition, being called to form a ministry, of which he gave Marshal Soult the nominal presidency, but of which, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had the supreme direction. From this date to the catastrophe of Feb., 1848, which put an end to the July monarchy, a period of more than seven years elapsed, during which the destinies of France and the Orleans dynasty might be said to be in Guizot's hands. Among the chief incidents of his administration were the Pritchard controversy with England in 1844, and the affair of the Spanish marriages in 1846. After the fall of Louis Philippe, Guizot, on whom rests the whole responsibility of that disaster, sought refuge in England, where he remained three years. He returned to France when, after Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, the animosity of which the ex-premier was the special object had considerably subsided. M. Guizot ventured to renew his appeal to his old constituency of Calvados, as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Body, but the unfavourable result of the vote soon convinced him of his unpopularity. He was equally unsuccessful in his effort to bring about the fusion between the elder and younger branches of the Bourbons. At last he resigned himself to the comparative leisure of private life, spending the remainder of his days in retirement at his rural mansion of Val Richer near Lisieux, in Normandy, whence he only came forth in the discharge of his functions either as member of the French Academy, or as a leader in the conferences of the Protestant Church in France. He died at Val Richer 12 Oct., 1874. M. Guizot, after the death of his first wife married her niece, and had two or three children. His literary works are numerous, and many of them have been translated into English. They include 'Memoirs relative to the English Revolution,' 'History of the English Revolution,' 'Memoirs relative to the History of France,' 'Critical Notes and Essays upon Shakspere,' 'Course of Modern History,' 'The History of Civilisation in Europe,' 'Richard Cromwell and the Dawn of the Restoration,' 'Inquiry into the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution,' 'Life of Monk,' 'Washington,' 'Corneille and his Times,' 'Shakspere and his Times,' 'Mémoires, pour servir à l'Histoire de mon Temps;' 'L'Église et la Société Chrétienne' (1861), a defence of the temporal power of the Papacy, which gave rise to much discussion both in France and England; 'Discours académiques,' 'Mélanges biographiques et littéraires,' 'Mélanges politiques et historiques,' and history of France and England as narrated for his grandchildren. 'Monsieur Guizot in Private Life,' by his daughter, Madame Henriette de Witt, was published at London in 1880.

GURNEY, Russell, an eminent lawyer and politician, born at Norwood, Surrey, 2 Sept., 18[illegible] was the son of a distinguished criminal lawy[illegible]

Sir John Gurney, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, by Maria his wife, daughter of William Hawes, M.D. He completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1826); was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1828, obtained a silk gown in 1845, and was elected Recorder of London in 1856. He had previously filled the office of Common Serjeant. In July, 1865, he was elected M.P. for Southampton in the Conservative interest, and he continued to represent that constituency till his decease. In Jan., 1866, he went as a Commissioner to Jamaica to inquire into the origin of the rebellion there, and was, in recognition of his services, sworn of the Privy Council in June of that year. Subsequently, in July, 1871, Mr. Gurney, at the request of the Government, went to the United States to settle the legal details of the Treaty of Washington. In 1874 he succeeded in passing through the House of Commons the Public Worship Regulation Bill, one of the most important measures of that session. It had been introduced into the House of Lords by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. Died 31 May, 1878.

GUTHRIE, Thomas, D.D., preacher, philanthropist, and social reformer, born 12 July, 1803, at Brechin, Forfarshire, where his father was a merchant and banker. He went through the curriculum of study prescribed by the Church of Scotland to candidates for the ministry at the University of Edinburgh, and devoted two additional winters to the study of chemistry, natural history, and anatomy. Meanwhile he was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of Brechin in 1825. Subsequently he spent six months at Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine with a view to give the poor medical advice when engaged in his pastoral duties. Returning to Scotland, he for two years conducted on behalf of his family the affairs of a bank agency at Brechin. In 1830 he became minister of Arbirlot, in his native county; and in 1837 he was appointed one of the ministers of Old Greyfriars church in Edinburgh. Here his eloquence, combined with devoted labours to reclaim the degraded population of one of the worst districts of the city, soon won for him a high place in public estimation. In 1843 he joined the Free Church, and ministered to a large and influential congregation in Edinburgh. In 1845-6 he performed a great service to the Free Church by his advocacy throughout the country of its schemes for providing manses or residences for its ministers. His zeal, however, was not diverted into mere denominational or sectarian channels. He came forward in 1847 as the advocate of ragged schools, and to him the rapid extension of the system over the kingdom is very much to be ascribed. He also earnestly exerted himself in many ways in opposition to intemperance and other prevailing vices. Dr. Guthrie possessed great rhetorical talent, and his style was remarkable for the abundance and variety of the illustrations he used. He got credit among all classes for liberality of spirit, and displayed a generous sympathy with all that tended to progress of any kind. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland in May, 1862. In 1864 he was forced to give up public speaking, retired from the pastorate, and became editor of the *Sunday Magazine*. He died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, 24 Feb., 1873. Among his publications are, 'The Gospel in Ezekiel, a Series of Discourses,' 1855; 'Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints, illustrated in a Series of Discourses on St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians,' 1858; 'The Way of Life,' a volume of sermons, 1862; 'A Plea for Drunkards and against Drunkenness,' a pamphlet, 1856; 'A Plea for Ragged Schools,' a pamphlet, 1847, followed by a second and third plea, the latter under the title of 'Seedtime and Harvest of Ragged Schools,' 1862; 'The City; its Sins and Sorrows,' 1857. Perhaps it is in his 'Pleas' that the most perfect specimens of Dr. Guthrie's eloquence are to be found. His 'Autobiography,' and a memoir of him by his sons, appeared at London in 2 vols. 1874-5.

H.

HADDAN, Arthur West, B.D., an Anglican divine, born in 1817, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. He was elected a fellow of his college, entered into orders, and acted for a time as curate to Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman, then vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford. In 1857 he accepted the college living of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire, where he resided till his death on 8 Feb., 1873. Mr. Haddan edited, for the Anglo-Catholic Library, the works of Herbert Thorndike, and Archbishop Bramhall; and was the author of 'Apostolical Succession in the Church of England,' 'Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland,' 1869, in conjunction with Professor Stubbs; 'English Divines of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,' in 'The Church and the Age,' 1870; and an article on 'Rationalism,' in 'Replies to Essays and Reviews.' His 'Remains,' edited by Dr. Forbes, Bishop of Brechin, appeared in 1876.

HAFFREINGUE, Benoît Agathon, a divine, whose name will be for ever associated with the splendid cathedral which he erected at Boulogne-sur-Mer, was born 1785 on his father's farm of Audighen, in the neighbourhood of Cape Grisnez. He completed his studies in an ecclesiastical school at Paris, and having taken orders, began his career of education in the establishment of M. Compiègne at Boulogne. Subsequently, and for the greater period of his life, the Abbé Haffreingue kept the well-known seminary at Boulogne, which produced many distinguished scholars, and which enabled him to carry out his great work, the reconstruction of the cathedral. The first stone was laid in 1827, and the edifice consecrated in 1866. Monsignor Haffreingue, who had been nominated Apostolic Prothonotary, and Prelate of the Roman Court, died at the Bishop's Palace, Haute Ville, Boulogne, 18 April, 1871.

HAGENBACH, Carl Rudolph, a Protestant divine, born at Basle, Switzerland, 4 May, 1801. After studying theology in the Universities of Bonn and Berlin, he returned to Basle, and in 1828 was appointed Professor of Theology in that University. He retained his professorship till his death on 7 June, 1874. Hagenbach wrote numerous historical and dogmatic works, of which the following have been translated into English, 'A Text Book of the History of Doctrines,' 'History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland,' 'History of Christian Doctrines,' and 'German Rationalism.'

HAHN-HAHN, Ida Maria Louisa Frederika Gustava, Countess of, born at Tressow, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 22 June, 1805, was the daughter of the Count von Hahn, who had tastes so essentially theatrical, that he assumed the direction of a dramatic company. This circumstance tended to encourage a love of literature in the mind of his daughter. Her marriage, in 1826, to Count von Hahn, belonging to a collateral branch of her own family, proved an uncongenial one, and in 1829 she obtained a divorce. She devoted herself at this epoch of her life exclusively to poetical composition, and published volumes of verse between 1835 and 1837. A series of novels, containing idealised pictures of aristocratic life in Germany, appeared in rapid succession. The most popular were, 'The Countess Faustina,' 'Ulric,' 'Sigismund Foster,' and 'Cecil,' a continuation of the latter. Impelled by great restlessness of spirit, the Countess von Hahn-Hahn started for the East, and traversed Syria and the Holy Land, producing, in 1844, her 'Oriental Letters.' Having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, she traced the course of her outward and inward pilgrimage in 'From Babylon to Jerusalem,' 1851. The following works by the Countess Hahn-Hahn have been translated into English: 'The Countess Faustina,' 1844; 'Letters from the Orient,' published in the *Novel Times*, 1845; 'Letters of a German Countess, written during her travels in Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, etc., 1843-44,' London, 3 vols., 1845; 'From Jerusalem,' 1852; 'Society or High Life in Germany,' 1854; 'A Few Words about the Good Shepherd,' 1858; 'Lives of the Fathers of the Desert,' 1867; and 'Eudoxia, a Picture of the Fifth Century,' 1868. Among her other works are 'Die Erzählung des Hofraths,' 1872; 'Die Geschichte eines armen Fräuleins,' 1873; and 'Vergib uns unsere Schuld,' 1874. Died at Mayence 12 Jan., 1880.

HALE, William Hale, Archdeacon of London, born 1795, was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1817. He became preacher of the Charterhouse in 1823; chaplain to the Bishop of London, and Master of the Charterhouse, in 1842; Rector of Cripplegate in 1847; Archdeacon of St. Albans in 1839; of Middlesex in 1840; and of London in 1842. He resigned his living of Cripplegate in 1857. Archdeacon Hale was the author of 'Some Account of the Past History and Present Condition of the Charter House' (privately printed), 'Some Account of the Hospital of King Edward VI., called Christ's Hospital.' Jointly with Dr. Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield, he edited the four Gospels, with annotations, and a great many devotional works for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He contributed several important articles to the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' and produced for the Camden Society two works of great antiquarian interest, 'The Doomsdays of St. Paul's,' 1858; and 'Registrum Prioratus S. Marie Wigoniensis,' 1866. Died at the Charterhouse, London, 27 Nov., 1870.

HALL, Anna Maria, novelist and miscellaneous writer, whose maiden name was Fielding, was a native of Wexford, and by the mother's side mingled French and Swiss descent. She quitted her native country at the age of fifteen, to reside in London, and was married to Mr. Samuel Carter Hall in 1824. Mrs. Hall was the author of a large number of works, the earliest of which, entitled 'Sketches of Irish Character,' appeared in 1828. As a novel writer her name first appeared before the public in 1832 as the author of 'The Buccaneer.' This was followed by 'Tales of a Woman's Trials,' 'The Outlaw,' 'Uncle Horace,' 'Lights and Shadows of Irish Character,' and 'Marion, or a Young Maid's Fortunes,' which last-mentioned work has been translated into German and Dutch. Her 'Stories of the Irish Peasantry' were published in a collected form, after their appearance in *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. Mrs. Hall was likewise the author of 'The White Boy,' 'Midsummer Eve,' 'A Woman's Story,' 'Can Wrong be Right?' and 'The Fight of Faith.' In addition to numerous contributions to periodical literature, Mrs. Hall was the author of a series of illustrated sketches of the homes and haunts of genius in England, which appeared under the title of 'Pilgrimages to English Shrines' in the *Art Journal*, and were afterwards published in a collected form. She assisted her husband in 'The Book of the Thames,' and 'The Book of South Wales;' she also wrote several works in the advocacy of temperance, and likewise numerous books for children, among them being 'Daddy Dacre,' and 'The Prince of the Fair Family.' Mrs. Hall wrote one or two plays, notably 'The French Refugee,' which was produced at the St. James's theatre. Died at East Moulsey 30 Jan., 1881.

HALLEY, Robert, D.D., a Nonconformist divine, born at Blackheath, Kent, 13 Aug., 1796, was educated at the Protestant Dissenting College, Homerton; appointed Classical Professor of the Dissenting College, Highbury, in 1826, and Principal of New College, St. John's Wood, in 1857. Dr. Halley was the author of 'Congregational Lectures on the Sacraments,' 2 vols., 1844-51; and 'Lancashire, its Puritanism and Nonconformity,' 2 vols., Manchester, 1869. Died in August, 1876.

HALLIDAY, Andrew, an essayist and dramatist, whose real name was Andrew Halliday Duff. He was a son of the Rev. William Duff, of Grange, Banffshire, Scotland, and was born in 1830. Having been educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, he came to London in his nineteenth year, and found employment on the *Morning Chronicle*. In 1861 he became a member of the literary staff which Mr. Charles Dickens collected round him for his weekly publication *All the Year Round*, and the essays which Mr. Halliday contributed to that periodical were afterwards extensively reprinted. He was the author of a tract, 'My Account with Her Majesty,' giving a description of the working of the Post Office Savings Banks, of which nearly half a million copies were sold; and the Post Office authorities caused it to be reprinted for the information and encouragement of depositors. In conjunction with Mr. Frederick Lawrence, he produced the burlesque called 'Kenilworth,' which was brought out at the Strand Theatre in Dec., 1858. Conjointly with William Brough he wrote a number of popular farces for the Adelphi, among which may be named 'The Area Belle,' 'The Pretty Horsebreaker,' and 'The Mudborough Election.' Mr. Halliday's drama, 'The Great City,' produced at Drury Lane on Easter Monday 1867, ran more than 100 nights; and subsequently besides a series of adaptations for the stage of the novels of Scott, Dickens, Victor Hugo, and Harrison Ainsworth, he wrote several original dramas. His last dramatic work was an adaptation

of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' brought out at the Adelphi theatre 20 March, 1875. Died in London 10 April, 1877.

HANNA, WILLIAM, D.D., a Scotch divine, son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanna, Professor of Theology at Belfast, was born there 1808. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and was ordained in 1835 minister of the parish of East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. He was married to a daughter of Dr. Chalmers, and along with his father-in-law left the Established Church at the disruption. In 1850 Dr. Hanna was called to Free St. John's Church, Edinburgh, and was for about 16 years colleague of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie. He resigned his charge about 1867, on account of ill-health. He was the author of 'Wycliffe and the Huguenots,' the 'Wars of the Huguenots,' 'Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers,' and several volumes on the Life of Christ. He also edited the 'Letters of Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen.' Dr. Hanna was for several years editor of the *North British Review*. He was long on intimate terms with Thomas Carlyle, Dean Stanley, Dr. John Brown, and other eminent literary men. In 1864 the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of D.D. upon Dr. Hanna, who was also an LL.D. of the University of Glasgow. Died in London 24 May, 1882.

HANNAY, JAMES, novelist, critic, and journalist, was born at Dumfries 1827, and entered the royal navy at the age of thirteen. In 1845 he left the navy, and devoted his attention entirely to literature, contributing to many journals and periodicals, from *Punch* to the *Quarterly Review*. He published 'Singleton Fontenoy,' a novel, 1850; 'Sketches in Ultra-Marine,' 1853; and another novel, 'Eustace Conyers,' 1857, which was translated into German. In 1853 he delivered in London a series of lectures on 'Satire and Satirists.' At the general election of May, 1857, he unsuccessfully contested the Dumfries burghs in the Conservative interest. He published in 1861 his contributions to the *Quarterly*. Mr. Hannay, who became editor of the *Edinburgh Courant* in 1860, resigned in 1864, and subsequently published a brief memoir of his friend Thackeray, 1864; 'Characters and Criticisms: a book of Miscellanies,' 1865; 'A Course of English Literature,' 1866; and a family history, called 'Three Hundred Years of a Norman House, the Barons of Gournay,' 1867. He was appointed in 1868 British consul at Barcelona, where he died 9 Jan., 1873.

HANSOM, JOSEPH ALOYSIUS, architect, and inventor of the Hansom cab, was born 1805. He was descended from an old Catholic Yorkshire family, and first came into prominent notice in 1833, as the successful competitor for the Birmingham Town-hall, the erection of which was entrusted to him and his then partner, Mr. A. Elch. The contract proved an unfortunate one for the architect and builder, and resulted in his bankruptcy. Shortly afterwards he partially retrieved his fortunes by the invention of the patent safety cab, which still bears his name. His next important venture, in December, 1842, was in periodical literature, as the founder of the *Illustrated Weekly Journal*. His practice as an architect had in the meantime become extensive, and examples of his taste and skill are to be seen in all parts of the kingdom. Churches from his designs were erected at Ryde, Preston, Dalkeith, Leeds, Ripon, Boulogne, Marychurch, Oxford, Manchester, and Arundel, and he was the architect of various structures, or portions of structures, for the colleges of Ampleforth, Ushaw, St. Beuno's, Beaumont, and Fort Augustus. Among his latest and finest works, executed in partnership with his son, Mr. Joseph Hansom, may be mentioned the church of the Holy Name, at Manchester, remarkable for its tower and for an extensive application of terra-cotta, and the noble church of St. Philip, at Arundel, which he designed for the Duke of Norfolk. Died at his residence, Fulham road, London, 29 June, 1882.

HARDWICK, PHILIP, R.A., F.R.S., architect, son of the late Mr. Thomas Hardwick (architect, and a pupil of Sir W. Chambers), born 1792, was brought up in his father's office. His first great works were the buildings at St. Katharine's Docks. He designed several classical edifices in London, including the Goldsmiths' Hall (generally considered his finest work), the grand entrance to the North-Western Railway station, Euston square, the Globe Insurance office, the City Club, and the great hall at Lincoln's Inn. Died in London 28 Dec., 1870.

HARDY, SIR THOMAS DUFFUS, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, was the son of Major Thomas Bartholomew Price Hardy, of the Royal Artillery, by Frances his wife, daughter of Mr. Alexander Duffus, of Kingston, Jamaica. He was born at Port Royal in that island 1804, and entered the public service as junior clerk in H. M. Record Office, Tower, in 1819. On the death of Mr. Henry Petrie, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, the compilation of the 'Monumenta Historica Britannica' was entrusted to him by the Government, to which work he wrote the general introduction. In 1861, on the death of Sir Francis Palgrave, Mr. Hardy was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Romilly, Master of the Rolls. Mr. Hardy was well known in literary circles as the editor of several very ancient MSS. and records, amongst which may be mentioned, 'Rotuli Literarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati,' from A.D. 1204 to 1227, published in 1833-44; 'Rotuli Literarum Patentium in Turri,' etc., from 1201-1209; and 'Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus,' in 1835; 'Modus tenendi Parliamentum,' 1846; a Catalogue of the Chancellors; the Life of Lord Langdale, late Master of the Rolls, a work of high literary merit; an elaborate 'Descriptive Catalogue of Materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland, to the end of the reign of Henry VII.,' the third volume of which appeared in 1871; 'The Athanasian Creed in connection with the Utrecht Psalter; being a Report to the Right Hon. Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, on a Manuscript in the University of Utrecht,' 1874; 'Further Report on the Utrecht Psalter; in answer to the Eight Reports made to the Trustees of the British Museum, edited by the Dean of Westminster,' 1874; and 'Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense; the Register of Richard de Kellawe, Lord Palatine and Bishop of Durham, 1311-1316,' 2 vols., 1874. Mr. Hardy had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, 9 July, 1869, and the degree of D.C.L., of Oxford, 21 June, 1870. Sir Thomas married Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Macdowell, of Weston-super-Mare, a lady eminent as a novelist, as is also Miss Isa Hardy, their daughter. He died at 126, Portsdown road, Maida Vale, 15 June, 1878.

HART, SOLOMON ALEXANDER, R.A., born at

Plymouth, in April 1806, was the son of Mr. Samuel Hart, who, while apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller of Bath, had studied art, and painted under Northcote in London in 1785. In 1820 he removed with his family to London, and in 1823 Solomon entered the Royal Academy as student of painting. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Academy in 1826, with a portrait miniature of his father, a branch of art he exchanged for oils. 'Instructions,' his first exhibition oil picture, at the British Institution in 1828, was immediately sold, and this confirmed the artist in his choice. 'The Elevation of the Law,' exhibited at the Suffolk street Gallery in 1830, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. This was followed by 'Isaac of York in the Donjon of Front de Bœuf,' in 1830; 'English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century,' in 1831; 'Giacopo Guerini refusing to enter into the Compact with Boemondo Theopolo to put to death the Doge Gradenigo,' in 1832; 'Wolsey and Buckingham,' purchased by Lord Northwick, in 1834; and 'Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin,' in 1835. The two latter pictures increased his reputation, and led to his election as an Associate. 'Sir Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father' was exhibited in 1836; followed by 'Hannah, the Mother of Samuel,' 'Eleanor sucking the Poison from Edward's Arm,' 'Henry I. receiving the Intelligence of his Son's Shipwreck,' etc. In 1840 Mr. Hart became R.A., and during a visit to Italy in 1841-2 made an elaborate series of drawings, originally intended for publication, of architectural interiors, and of sites famous in history. Mr. Hart made use of the abundant materials collected, in several pictures, amongst which may be mentioned, 'Dinner-time in the Refectory of the Convent of Ognessanti, Florence,' 'Interior of the Cathedral at Modena,' 'Interior of the Cathedral at Pisa,' and 'An Offering to the Virgin.' Of his other works, 'Milton visiting Galileo in Prison,' 'The Three Inventors of Printing,' 'Columbus when a Boy conceives the Idea of a New World,' and 'The Introduction of Raphael to Pope Julius II.,' are among the best known. In 1857 Mr. Hart succeeded Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy, and in 1865 was appointed by the Queen Librarian of the Royal Academy. Died in London 11 June, 1881.

HARVEY, Sir George, president of the Royal Scottish Academy, was born in 1805 at St. Ninian's, a small village near Stirling. He displayed a taste for drawing at an early age, but having been apprenticed to a bookseller, had but limited opportunities for cultivating his talent. From 1823 till 1825 he studied at the school of the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh. In 1826, when the Scottish artists resolved to establish an Academy of their own, framed upon the model of the Royal Academy of London, Harvey was invited to join it as an Associate, and he became an Academician in 1829. Incidents from the history of the Covenanters supplied the subjects for some of the pictures by which he first won fame; such as 'Covenanters Preaching,' 1830; 'Covenanters' Baptism,' 1831; 'Curlers,' 1835; 'Battle of Drumclog,' from Scott, 1836; 'Shakspere before Sir Thomas Lucy on a charge of Deer Stealing,' 1837; and 'The Covenanters' Communion,' 1840. 'First Reading of the Bible in Old St. Paul's,' 1847, first made him known at the London exhibitions. He painted many domestic subjects; such as 'Examination of a Village School,' 1832; 'John Bunyan in Gaol,' 1838; 'A Castaway,' 1839; 'Dismissal of a Village School,' 1840; 'Quitting the Manse,' and 'The Past and Present: Children blowing Bubbles in the Old Grey Friars Churchyard,' 1840; 'A Highland Funeral,' 1844; 'John Bunyan and his Daughter selling Laces at the Door of Bedford Gaol,' 1857; 'Sabbath in the Glen,' 1850; and 'The Penny Bank,' 1864. Sir George Harvey's popularity was increased by good engravings from his Covenanters' pictures and other subjects which appeal to the sympathies of a large class. 'Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus,' and 'Quitting the Manse,' are in the Scottish National Gallery. Sir George Harvey, who was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy on the death of Sir John Watson Gordon in 1864, was knighted in 1867. Sir George was the author of an interesting volume of 'Notes of the Early History of the Royal Scottish Academy,' 1870. Died at Edinburgh 22 Jan., 1876.

HATHERLEY, William Page Wood, Lord, F.R.S., second son of Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., many years one of the members for the city of London (and brother of Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., who died 21 Feb., 1856), born in 1801, was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours, obtained a Fellowship, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He was one of the members in the Liberal interest for the city of Oxford from Aug., 1847, till Dec., 1852, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1849 till 1851, and was Solicitor-General from 1851 till he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor in Dec., 1852. He resigned the latter post in March, 1868, when he was appointed a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and sworn of the Privy Council. When Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister in Dec., 1868, the dignity of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain was conferred on Sir William Page Wood, who on the 10th of that month was created Baron Hatherley, of Down Hatherley, Gloucestershire. On 15 Oct., 1872, he resigned the office of Lord Chancellor in consequence of failing eyesight, and was succeeded on the woolsack by Lord Selborne. Lord Hatherley was the author of 'Continuity of Scripture, as declared by the Testimony of our Lord, and of the Evangelists and Apostles,' 3rd edition, 1869. Died at Great George street, Westminster, 10 July, 1881.

HAWKER, Robert Stephen, M.A., poet, born at Plymouth 3 Dec., 1804, was eldest son of the Rev. James Stephen Hawker, and grandson of the celebrated Calvinistic divine, the Rev. Robert Hawker, D.D., who for fifty years was minister of Charles Chapel, Plymouth. He graduated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1827 gained the Newdigate prize for a poem on 'Pompeii.' In 1834 he was appointed vicar of Morwenstow, the most northerly parish in Cornwall, a wild district exposed to the whole force of the Atlantic ocean. As a clergyman he was always a staunch upholder of Catholic principles, and in fact he embraced all the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, although he did not join that communion until he found his end was approaching. In his retirement he devoted himself to archæology and poetry. In 1836 he published 'Records of the Western Shore;' in 1840 he published 'Ecclesia;' in 1845, 'Echoes

from Old Cornwall;' in 1864, 'The Quest of the Sangreal;' and in 1869 he collected his spirited and popular 'Cornish Ballads.' It is by these ballads that he will be best remembered in literature. His famous 'Song of the Western Men,' having reference to the imprisonment by James II. of the Seven Bishops, of whom Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Exeter, was one, first appeared anonymously in a Plymouth newspaper, where it attracted the notice of Mr. Davies Gilbert. Sir Walter Scott eulogised it, and believed it to be an old ballad; as did also Lord Macaulay. But with the exception of a choral part,

"And shall Trelawney die?
Here's twenty thousand Cornish men
Will know the reason why!"

the poem was composed by Mr. Hawker. He was a person of great eccentricity and individuality of manner. Every day he might be seen driving his cows down the cliffs of Morwenstow, or St. Morwenna, as he chose to call it, and reascending in their rear, helping himself up the steep ascent by holding on to the tail of the hindermost, his tall figure arrayed, as always, in cassock and college cap. It is believed that Mr. Hawker first introduced the Arthurian legends of the Cornish coast to the attention of Mr. Tennyson. Twelve hours before his death he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, and the last rites and ceremonies of that communion were administered to him by Canon Mansfield. Died at Plymouth 15 Aug., 1875. Two biographies of Mr. Hawker, one by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D.C.L., the other by Mr. Sabine Baring-Gould, were published in 1876.

HAYES, Isaac Israel, M.D., American Arctic explorer, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1832. He obtained his degree of M.D. at the University of Philadelphia in 1853, and was almost immediately afterwards appointed surgeon of Dr. Kane's second Arctic expedition, with which he returned to the United States in 1855. A conviction that there existed an open Polar sea induced him in 1860 to undertake a voyage of exploration on his own account. He sailed from Boston in the schooner "United States," which he fitted out with the aid of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Mr. Henry Grinnell, Sir R. Murchison, and others, and by means of sledges he penetrated as far north as 81 deg. 37 min. On his return in October, 1861, the civil war being in progress, he volunteered as a surgeon in the Union army, and served till the restoration of peace. He again visited Greenland in 1869. To the last he was desirous of heading another expedition to the North Pole by way of Smith's Sound. His varied experiences in the Arctic regions furnished him with material for several interesting books. His voyage in the "United States" was described in 'The Open Polar Sea,' and among other works from his pen were, 'An Arctic Boat Journey, relating to his first voyages, 'Cast away in the Cold,' a supplementary narrative of his second voyage, published in 1870; and an account of Greenland under the title of 'The Land of Desolation.' The Geographical Society of London and the Société de Géographie of Paris awarded him gold medals for his discoveries. Dr. Hayes was a prominent member of the New York State Legislature. Died 17 Dec., 1881.

HAYMERLE, Henry Charles, Baron, an Austrian statesman, born at Vienna 7 Dec., 1828. His parents were Germans, but had been for some time settled in Bohemia. After studying at the Higher School for Eastern Languages in Vienna, he was sent to Constantinople in 1850 as assistant interpreter. During the Crimean war he fulfilled a mission to Omer Pasha for the protection of Austrian subjects. In 1857 he went, as secretary of Legation, to Athens, where he acted for some time as Chargé d'Affaires. After acting as secretary of Legation at Dresden and Frankfort-on-the-Main, he was sent, subsequently to the war of 1864, to Copenhagen with a view to re-establishing friendly relations between the two countries. In 1866 he returned to Frankfort, took part in the negotiations in connection with the Treaty of Prague, and was afterwards Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin until 1868. Called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Count Beust, he again went to Constantinople, whence, as Chargé d'Affaires, he was transferred to Athens. He was at this post when the Emperor of Austria visited the King of Greece (1869). Baron Haymerle was appointed Ambassador to Rome in 1877, and in the following year acted as the third Austrian delegate to the Berlin Congress. After the retirement of Count Andrassy, in Oct., 1879, Baron Haymerle was nominated to succeed him as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Died at Vienna 10 Oct., 1881.

HAYTER, Sir George, painter, born in London 1792, commenced his artistic career by painting miniatures at Winchester and Southampton. In 1815 he was appointed painter of miniatures and portraits to the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold (afterwards King of the Belgians). Having studied at Rome (1816-19), he took up his residence in London, painting history and portraits. In 1826 he returned to Italy, and on his way back he remained at the courts of Charles X. and of Louis Philippe, painting many portraits, until 1831, when he returned to London to paint the portraits of the Princess Victoria and of her mother, the Duchess of Kent. On the accession of the Princess to the throne in 1837, he was appointed painter of portraits to Her Majesty; in 1841 he became historical painter in ordinary to Her Majesty; and in 1842 he received the honour of knighthood. Died in London 18 Jan., 1871.

HEAD, Sir Francis Bond, was born 1 Jan., 1793, being the fourth son of Mr. James Roper Head, by Frances Anne, daughter of Mr. George Burges, and granddaughter, maternally, of James, tenth Lord Somerville. He received his education at Woolwich, and in 1811 entered the Royal Engineers, with whom he served at Waterloo, and with the Prussians at Fleurus, having twice had a horse shot under him. He retired from the army in 1839 with the rank of major. From 1835 to 1838 he held the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and in 1837 he was created a baronet for his eminent services during a very critical period in that colony. Sir Francis was a knight of the Prussian Military Order of Merit. He was the author of 'Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas,' 'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau,' 'The Emigrant,' and a biography of Bruce the traveller. He held a literary pension of £100 a year. Died at Croydon 20 July, 1875.

HELPS, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., D.C.L., son of Mr. Thomas Helps, of Balham Hill, Surrey, born 10 July, 1813, received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. After having been

private secretary to Lord Monteagle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and subsequently to Lord Morpeth, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, he was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council in 1859. He was created a K.C.B. in 1872. His principal literary works are 'Friends in Council,' 'Companions of my Solitude,' 'Animals and their Masters,' 'The Spanish Conquest of America,' 'Essays written in the Intervals of Business,' 'Brevia,' and 'Thoughts on Government. By desire of the Queen he edited the 'Speeches' of the Prince Consort, and Her Majesty's 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands.' Died in London 7 March, 1875.

HEMANS, CHARLES ISIDORE, antiquary, son of Mrs. Hemans the poetess, left England in early life, and after residing in various parts of the Continent, finally settled in Italy, and latterly in Rome, where his chief studies were made in history and archæology. He was secretary and librarian to the English Archæological Society in Rome, and acted as correspondent of the London *Athenæum*. His works are, 'The Story of Monuments in Rome and her Environs,' 2 parts, Florence, 1864-5; 'A History of Ancient Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy,' 1866; 'A History of Mediæval Christianity and Sacred Art in Italy,' 2 vols., Florence and London, 1869-72, being a sequel to the foregoing work; and 'Historical and Monumental Rome,' a handbook, 1874. Mr. Hemans died at the baths of Lucca 26 Oct., 1876.

HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, astronomer, born at Slough, near Windsor, 7 March, 1792, the only son of Sir William Herschel, the illustrious astronomer who discovered the planet Uranus, he not only sustained, but increased the distinction of his name. After a brilliant career at St. John's College, Cambridge, he took his degree in 1813, being Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman. We have not space to describe fully the pursuits, writings, and discoveries of this renowned philosopher. Suffice it to say, that his profound learning, indefatigable energy, and intellectual power placed him foremost among the men of his generation. Queen Victoria, at her coronation (1838), while conferring a baronetcy on Bulwer as the representative of literature, gave the same honour to Herschel as the representative of science. Sir John Herschel's contributions to astronomy, natural philosophy, meteorology, and photography were truly marvellous. Yet his mind was not altogether devoted to scientific pursuits, for the *belles-lettres* claimed a portion of his thoughts, and in 1866 he published a translation of the 'Iliad' in accentuated English hexameters. In 1833 he fitted out, at his own expense, an expedition to the Cape of Good Hope with a view to the completion of his father's sidereal observations, and he devoted four years to the investigation. Some years after his return he published an account of it, under the title of 'Results of Astronomical Observations made during the years 1834-38 at the Cape of Good Hope, being the Completion of a Telescopic Survey of the Whole Surface of the Visible Heavens, commenced in 1825.' In 1839 the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Sir John Herschel by the University of Oxford; in 1842 he was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen; in 1848 he became President of the Royal Astronomical Society; in 1850 he received the appointment of Master of the Mint, which he held for five years; and in 1855 he was nominated one of the eight Foreign Associates of the French Academy of Science. He died at Collingwood, near Hawkhurst, 11 May 1871, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His writings include many memoirs in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Society and of other learned associations, 'Collection of Examples of the Application of the Calculus to Finite Differences,' a treatise on 'Sound,' and another on the 'Theory of Light' in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana;' 'Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy,' and 'Outlines of Astronomy' in Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia,' 'Essays from the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, with Addresses and other Pieces,' 1857; 'Physical Geography,' 1861; and 'Familiar Letters on Scientific Subjects,' 1866.

HESS, PETER VON, a German historical painter, born at Düsseldorf 29 July, 1793, was the eldest son of Hess, the engraver. He studied at Munich and first turned his attention to pictures of *genre*, but after the German campaigns in France in 1814 and 1815, in which he took part, he painted several battle pieces, on which his reputation is foundedo He has been styled the Horace Vernet of Germany. Died at Munich 4 April, 1871.

HILL, MATTHEW DAVENPORT, brother of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., was born 1792; he was called to the bar in 1819; he was one of the members in the Liberal interest for Kingston-upon-Hull from 1832 till 1834. In the latter year he received a silk gown, with a patent of precedence. He was appointed Recorder of Birmingham and Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Bristol district. The former office he resigned in 1863. He became widely known for his exertions in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and published in a collected form, under the title of 'Suggestions for the Repression of Crime,' a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham, besides various pamphlets, among which may be mentioned 'Practical Suggestions to the Founders of Reformatory Schools,' 'Mettray,' 'Tuscan Jurisprudence,' and Letter to Mr. Adderley 'On the Insufficiency of Punishments simply Deterrent.' He also edited biographies of men and women who have become benefactors of their country. Died at Stapleton 7 June, 1872.

HILL, SIR ROWLAND, K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., postal reformer, was born at Kidderminster 3 December 1795, of an old Nonconformist family resident there for some generations before. His father, Thomas Wright Hill, having removed to Birmingham, and there set up a school, the sons, among whom were Matthew Davenport Hill, Frederick Hill, and Rowland Hill, all distinguished men after years, were brought up under the tuition of their careful and consistent parent. Rowland Hill and his brother Arthur established a school at Bruce Castle, Tottenham. But other work of more conspicuous public utility soon engaged the attention of Rowland Hill. He assisted in founding the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and became secretary to the Royal Commission for the systematic colonisation of South Australia upon Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield's principles. From the year 1837 onwards he devoted himself to Post Office reform. He laboured to set forth the advantages of a small uniform rate for the conveyance and delivery of all letters irrespective of distance, seeing that the actual cost of the

carriage even from London to Edinburgh was but an insignificant fraction of a penny. The merit, however, of having been the first to propose the penny postage does not belong to Rowland Hill, but to Mr. Wallace, of Kelly, M.P. for Greenock, who brought his proposal before Parliament as early as the session of 1833. The scheme was approved by a select committee of the House of Commons which examined its details in 1838, and Lord Melbourne's government, after much pressure of the popular will, consented to its execution. Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed to put it in action; but instead of having a direct engagement at the Post Office, was placed at the Treasury with a salary of £1500 a year, for two years. He had to contend with great official opposition, but succeeded in his task. Sir Robert Peel's government, though it could not stop the working of the new system, meanly dismissed him without further reward or employment. There was a general outcry of indignation at this treatment of Mr. Rowland Hill. A national subscription was raised to present him with the sum of £13,360, which he had very well earned. He then became a director and subsequently chairman of the London and Brighton Railway. In 1846, when the Whigs returned to power with Lord John Russell's ministry, Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed secretary to the Postmaster-General, and in 1854, as chief secretary to the Post Office, he obtained fuller powers to complete the new organisation of that department. With the successive Postmasters-General, Lord Canning and Lord Elgin more especially, he worked in perfect harmony, till Lord Stanley of Alderley came into office there. Sir Rowland Hill, on whom the rank of K.C.B. had been conferred in 1860, retired from the Post Office four years later with a pension of £2000, equal to his full salary, besides a grant of £20,000 voted to him by Parliament. He received honorary distinctions from the University of Oxford, the Royal Society, the Society of Arts, and the Corporation of London, which municipality presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold casket in June, 1879. Died at Hampstead 27 Aug., 1879. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey on 4 Sept. On 17 June, 1882, the Prince of Wales unveiled a statue of Sir Rowland Hill, which was erected by 'public subscription at the south-eastern corner of the Royal Exchange.

HILTON, JOHN, F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon, was born at Sible Hedingham, Essex, 22 Sept., 1807, and educated at the grammar school, Chelmsford, and at Boulogne-sur-Mer. His professional education he received at Guy's Hospital, and on its completion he became a member of the College of Surgeons by examination (1827). When the new charter was granted he was unanimously elected one of the honorary Fellows of the College. In 1854 he was chosen by the Fellows their representative at the Council, of which at the time of his decease he was the senior member. In 1859 he was appointed Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery at the College, and he delivered an admirable course of lectures (1860-2) on 'Rest and Pain.' These discourses he afterwards published in a work which rapidly ran through three editions. It is entitled, 'On the Influence of Mechanical and Physiological Rest in the Treatment of Accidents and Surgical Diseases, and the Diagnostic Value of Pain.' In 1865 Mr. Hilton was appointed a member of the Court of Examiners of the College, and he was an examiner in surgery also at the University of London. In 1867 he was elected Hunterian Orator and President of the College. He was also appointed Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, and Consulting-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. Mr. Hilton was a valuable contributor to the advancement of surgical science not only by his separately published works, but in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the Guy's Hospital Reports, and the *Lancet*. Died at his residence, Hedingham House, Clapham, 14 Sept., 1878.

HINDS, SAMUEL, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, born in the Island of Barbadoes 1793, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, and obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the Latin essay. He became Vice-Principal of Alban Hall (under Dr. Whately), Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, was vicar of Yardley from 1834 till 1843, when he went to Ireland, and became rector and prebendary of Castleknock, Dublin, and chaplain to Archbishop Whately. In 1846 he was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Bessborough; in 1847 to his successor in the Lord-Lieutenancy, the Earl of Clarendon; in 1848 he succeeded Dr. Cramer as Dean of Carlisle; and in 1849 he succeeded Dr. Stanley in the see of Norwich, which he resigned in 1857. Dr. Hinds was a Liberal in politics, and belonged to the most "advanced" school of thought on religious questions, especially during the last few years of his life. Among his works are a 'Treatise on Logic,' 'History of the Rise and Early Progress of Christianity,' 'Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of Inspiration,' 'Sonnets and Sacred Poems.' Died at Notting Hill, London, 7 Feb., 1872.

HINTON, JAMES, surgeon and philosophical writer, son of a well-known Baptist minister, the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, was born at Reading 1822. On his father removing to London, he was placed, at the age of 16, in a woollen-draper's shop in Whitechapel, and subsequently he became clerk in an insurance office in the city. His natural bent being towards the profession of medicine, he entered at St. Bartholomew's, but before his final examination he made a voyage to China as surgeon of a passenger ship. On his return he resumed his studies, and having taken out his diploma (1847) he again went abroad. In 1848 he went out to Sierra Leone to take the medical charge of a ship carrying free negro labourers from that port to Jamaica. On leaving Jamaica he visited Canada, and travelled through the United States, embarking at New Orleans for England. Here he established himself as a general practitioner, but soon turned his attention to that special department of surgery for which he afterwards became so distinguished. In a very few years he attained both skill and reputation as an aural surgeon, and in 1862 he was elected professor at Guy's Hospital. This position he continued to occupy till the spring of 1874, when he relinquished his profession in order to devote himself to philosophical studies. His fame as an original and metaphysical thinker rests on his work, 'Man and his Dwelling-place; an Essay towards the Interpretation of Nature,' 1859. His 'Life in Nature,' 1862, consists of papers originally published in the *Cornhill Magazine* under the title of 'Physiological Riddles,' with supplementary chapters. Among his other works are 'The Mystery of Pain: a book for the Sorrowful,' 'Thoughts on Health and some of its Conditions,'

'The Place of the Physician,' to which is added, 'Essays on the Law of Human Life, and on the Relation between Organic and Inorganic Worlds,' 'Atlas of the Diseases of the Membrana Tympani,' and 'The Questions of Aural Surgery.' Mr. Hinton died in the island of St. Michael's, in the Azores, 16 Dec., 1875, and was buried in the English church at Ponta Delgada. His 'Life and Letters' were published in 1878 by Mrs. Jane Ellice Hopkins, with an introduction by Sir W. W. Gull; and his 'Chapters on the Art of Thinking, and other Essays' appeared in 1879, with an introduction by Shadworth Hodgson.

HITZIG, FERDINAND, German Biblical scholar and Hebraist, son of a Protestant minister, was born at Haningen, Baden, 23 June, 1807. He received his preliminary education at Carlsruhe, and then followed a course of divinity (1824-7) at the Universities of Halle and Heidelberg. In 1829 he removed to the University of Göttingen, and from thence he was called in 1833 to Zürich, as ordinary Professor of Theology. After the death of Umbreit, he succeeded him as Professor at Heidelberg (1861), where he died, 22 Jan., 1875. He was profoundly versed in the Semitic languages and the sources of Biblical archæology, and published a number of works illustrative of the Old and New Testaments.

HOBHOUSE, SIR JOHN CAM, LORD BROUGHTON. *See* BROUGHTON.

HOLKER, SIR JOHN, an English judge, was son of Mr. Samuel Holker, manufacturer, of Bury, Lancashire. He was born at Bury in 1828, and educated at the grammar school there, and after serving for several years in an attorney's office as articled clerk, he joined the other branch of the legal profession, and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1854. Mr. Holker stayed in London for a short time, but meeting with no success, removed to Manchester, where he rose to celebrity as a "local" barrister. When he left Manchester in 1864 to come to live in London, he was making a considerable professional name. In 1868 he became Queen's Counsel, and soon afterwards one of the recognised leaders of the Northern circuit. He was elected M.P. for Preston in the Conservative interest in Sept., 1872, and shortly afterwards was appointed by Mr. Disraeli to the post of Solicitor-General, on which occasion he was knighted (12 Dec., 1874). In Nov., 1875, he succeeded Sir Richard Baggallay as Attorney-General, and held the office till the resignation of the Conservatives in April, 1880. In Jan., 1882, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, a Lord Justice of Appeal in the place of Lord Justice Lush. Died 24 May, 1882.

HOLL, WILLIAM, an engraver, born at Plaistow, Essex, Feb., 1807, was the second son of William Holl, an eminent portrait engraver. The son followed for a long time in the footsteps of his father, and some of his best works in portraiture will be found in Lodge's 'Portraits,' Knight's 'Gallery of Portraits,' and Finden's 'Portraits of the Female Aristocracy.' In 1851 he completed the large plate, for the Art Union of London, of 'An English Merry-making,' after the picture by Mr. Frith. Died in London 30 Jan., 1871.

HOLLAND, Sir HENRY, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., born at Knutsford, Cheshire, 27 Oct., 1788, was educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh (M.D. 1811), and in 1828 was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Dr. Holland soon rose to great eminence in his profession, while he at the same time became known for his valuable literary contributions to other branches of knowledge; and for many years he held a high position in the best English society. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1816; and three times held the office of Vice-President; he was also President of the Royal Institution. In 1840 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Prince Consort, and in 1852 physician in ordinary to the Queen. He was created a Baronet in April, 1853. The first wife of Sir Henry Holland, married in 1822, was Emma Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Caldwell, of Linley Wood, Staffordshire. By this lady he had two sons and a daughter. His second wife was Saba, daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith, the famous wit, and Canon of St. Paul's. She married Sir Henry (then Dr.) Holland in 1834 and died in 1866, leaving two daughters. Lady Holland wrote the biography of her father, and gained a reputation for literary talent. Among Sir Henry Holland's own works are 'Medical Notes and Reflections,' 'Chapters on Mental Physiology,' 'Travels in Albania and Thessaly,' 'Scientific Essays,' and 'Recollections of Past Life,' 1871. Died in Brook-street, London, 28 Oct., 1873.

HOOD, TOM, son of Thomas Hood, the well-known poet, was born at Wanstead, Essex, 19 Jan., 1835, and educated at University College-school and Louth grammar school. He entered as a commoner at Pembroke College, Oxford (1853), where he passed all the examinations for the degree, but did not put on the gown of B.A. His first work, 'Pen and Pencil Pictures' (1854-5) was followed by 'Quips and Cranks,' and 'Daughters of King Daher, and other Poems," 1861; 'Loves of Tom Tucker and Little Bo-Peep,' Rhyming Rigmarole,' 1862; 'Vere Vereker's Vengeance: a Sensation,' 1864; 'Captain Masters' Children,' a novel, and 'Jingles and Jokes for the Little Folks,' 1865. Among other novels written by him were 'A Disputed Inheritance,' 'Golden Heart,' and 'Love and Valour,' 1871. He was also author of 'Rules of Rhyme,' a guide to versification. Died in London 20 Nov., 1874.

HOOK, WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., F.R.S., son of Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester, and a relative of Theodore Hook, born 1798, was educated at Winchester College, and proceeded as student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821. He was curate at Whippingham, Isle of Wight; was appointed curate at St. Philip's, Birmingham, in 1827, and vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, in 1829, where he remained till 1837, when he was elected to the vicarage of Leeds. In 1827 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to George IV., and continued in that office under William IV. and Queen Victoria. On the accession of her Majesty, Dr. Hook preached in the Chapel Royal a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," of which more than one hundred thousand copies were sold within a month; but the sermon gave offence in high quarters. During his incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds, twenty-one new churches, in addition to the parish church (which was rebuilt at a cost of £40,000), thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools, were erected in his parish. Notwithstanding these clerical labours, he found leisure for the production of numerous valuable books. The 'Church Dictionary,' 'Ecclesiastical

Biography,' and 'Devotional Library,' passed through many editions, and he published several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets on topics of the day. That 'On the Means of Rendering more Efficient the Education of the People' attracted great attention from the boldness and liberality of its views. In 1859 he was nominated by Lord Derby to the Deanery of Chichester. He wrote a biographical history of the English Church under the title of 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' 11 vols., 1860-76. He died at Chichester 20 Oct., 1875. His 'Life and Letters' appeared in 1879.

HORSMAN, EDWARD, M.P., son of Mr. William Horsman, by Jane Dalrymple his wife, sister of the ninth Earl of Stair, was born 1807. He was educated at Rugby, and in 1832 was called to the Scotch bar. In 1836 he entered Parliament in the Liberal interest as M.P. for Cockermouth, which constituency he continued to represent until 1852. In 1853 he was returned for Stroud, sat for that borough till 1868, and represented Liskeard from 1869 till his decease. Mr. Horsman, who long filled a very prominent place in parliament, held office as a Junior Lord of the Treasury under Lord Melbourne in 1841, and as Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1855 to 1857. Gifted with great powers of oratory, this well-known politician took a distinguished share in the great party conflicts of his time. Died at Biarritz 30 Nov., 1876.

HOUDIN, ROBERT. *See* ROBERT-HOUDIN.

HOWITT, WILLIAM, an English author, born 1795, at Heanor, Derbyshire. His father, having married into the Society of Friends, joined this sect, and brought up his family in their principles. William Howitt, who received his earlier education at various schools connected with the Society, afterwards studied chemistry, natural and moral philosophy, and literature. In 1823 he married Miss Mary Botham, of Uttoxeter, and their first work, 'The Forest Minstrel,' published in 1823, bore their joint names upon its title-page. Mr. and Mrs. Howitt soon became known to a wider circle by their contributions to the 'Literary Souvenir,' the 'Amulet,' and other annual publications. In 1826 they published a poem founded on the desolation of Eyam by the plague, accompanied by poetical contributions to periodical works, and some original poems. In 1831 Mr. Howitt produced his 'Book of the Seasons;' in 1833 the 'History of Priestcraft;' in 1837 'The Rural Life of England;' and about the same time 'Colonisation and Christianity,' 'The Boy's Country-Book,' and two series of 'Visits to Remarkable Places, Old Halls, and Battlefields.' In 1840 Mr. and Mrs. Howitt took up their abode at Heidelberg, and Mr. Howitt published in 1841 his 'Student Life in Germany,' containing translations of some of the most popular German songs. During their sojourn in Germany they learned the Swedish language, which induced Mary Howitt to translate the novels of Miss Bremer, and a more extended acquaintance with the Northern languages enabled them to produce in 1852 the 'History of Scandinavian Literature.' Mr. Howitt published in 1842 'The Rural and Domestic Life of Germany;' and after quitting that country, 'German Experiences,' a satirical work on German social life. He wrote 'The Aristocracy of England,' 1846; 'Haunts and Homes of British Poets,' 1847; 'The Hall and the Hamlet,' 1847; 'Madame Dorrington of the Dene,' 1851; 'Talangetta, or the Squatter's Home,' 1857; 'The Man of the People,' 1860, and a variety of other works. In 1846 Mr. Howitt became joint-proprietor and one of the managers of the *People's Journal*. *Howitt's Journal* appeared in 1847, and was afterwards amalgamated with the *People's Journal*. In 1852 Mr. Howitt set sail for Australia. 'Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria; with Visits to Sydney and Van Dieman's Land,' contains an account of his experience. After their return to England in Dec., 1854, the Howitts settled at Westhill, Highgate, where they continued their indefatigable literary labours. The most important work on which they were employed was 'The Illustrated History of England.' This work was followed by another on 'The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland,' a volume on 'The Cruelties of the Game Laws,' a 'History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations,' 1863; and an antiquarian and topographical work on Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Holloway, Highbury, etc., entitled, 'The Northern Heights of London.' About 1872 the Howitts quitted Highgate, and took up their residence abroad. They usually made Rome their winter residence, passing the summer at Dietenheim, in the Tyrol. Mr. Howitt died in Rome 3 March, 1879.

HUDSON, GEORGE, known as the "Railway King," born at York in March, 1800, accumulated a moderate fortune as a linen-draper in his native city. Shortly after the first railways were opened in England his name appeared among the shareholders and directors, and when the York and North Midland bill was passed in 1837 he became chairman of that company. He amassed enormous wealth by successful railway speculations, more especially during the railway mania of 1845-46, during which period he was regarded not only in England, but in France, as an oracle on the subject of railway operations, and received as much homage as the famous John Law, the projector of the Mississippi scheme, in Paris, at the beginning of the last century. Hudson represented Sunderland, in the Conservative interest, from 1845 to 1859. He was in the commission of the peace for the counties of York and Durham; and he was thrice elected Lord Mayor of the city of York. During the latter years of his life he was in great pecuniary difficulties, and his friends in the North subscribed £4800 to purchase an annuity for him. His popularity was great at Sunderland and Whitby, to both of which towns he had been a generous benefactor. Died in London 14 Dec., 1871.

HÜGEL, KARL ALEXANDER ANSELM, BARON VON, Austrian traveller and naturalist, born at Ratisbon 25 April, 1796. He studied at Heidelberg, obtained a commission in the Austrian army, and served with the allied forces in France and Italy. In 1824 he returned to Austria to devote himself wholly to the study of the natural sciences. After ten years of study he undertook a scientific tour which occupied 6 years (1831-37). He visited a large part of Africa, Asia, and Australia, and after surmounting extreme difficulties and perils, returned to Europe, bringing with him magnificent collections in natural science, which the Austrian government purchased, and a great number of important documents. In 1850 he was sent to Florence as the Austrian minister, and he remained there till the expulsion of the Grand Duke in 1859, when he returned to Vienna. He founded the Horticultural Society in that city. His published

works, which are very valuable, all relate to natural science and his explorations. Died at Brussels 2 Oct., 1870.

HUMPHREYS, Henry Noel, naturalist and archæologist, was a son of Mr. James Humphreys of Birmingham, and was born there 1810. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar School in that town, and on the Continent. After a residence in Rome, he, in 1840, published his first work, the descriptions to 'Views in Rome,' by Mr. W. B. Cooke. He was joint author with Mr. J. O. Westwood of 'British Butterflies and their Transformations,' 1840; 'British Moths and their Transformations'; and author of 'Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart's Chronicles,' 1843; 'The Parables of our Lord' (illuminated), 1846; 'The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages' (folio), 'The Art of Illumination,' 1849; 'Ancient Coins and Medals,' illustrated with facsimiles of Greek and Roman coins in relief, 1850; 'The Collector's Manual,' 1853; 'The Coinage of the British Empire,' 1854; 'Stories by an Archæologist and his Friends,' 1856; 'Ocean Gardens,' 1857; 'Butterfly Vivarium, or Insect Home,' 1858; 'Goethe in Strasburg, a Dramatic Novelette,' 1860; 'Holbein and the Dance of Death,' 1868; 'A History of the Art of Printing,' 1867; 'Masterpieces of the Early Printers and Engravers,' 1870; 'Rembrandt and his Etchings,' 1871; and 'The History of the Art of Writing, from the Hieroglyphic Period down to the Introduction of Alphabets.' Died in London 10 June, 1879.

HUNT, George Ward, an English politician, son of the Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berkshire, and Wadenhoe House, Oundle, Northamptonshire, by Emma, daughter of Mr. Samuel Gardiner, of Croombe Lodge, Oxfordshire, was born at Buckhurst 30 July, 1825, and educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1848; M.A. 1851; Hon. D.C.L. 1870). Mr. Hunt was called to the bar in 1851, and went the Oxford circuit, but he relinquished practice before entering Parliament. In 1852 and 1857 he unsuccessfully contested the borough of Northampton in the Conservative interest, but in Dec., 1857, on the death of Mr. Augustus Stafford, he was returned for the northern division of the county of Northampton, which he continued to represent until his death. Always an active and business member of the House of Commons, Mr. Hunt took, in 1866, a very prominent position by introducing a bill for dealing with the cattle plague, and by pressing it on with indomitable energy, *pari passu* with the measure of the government. On the accession of Lord Derby to power in June, 1866, Mr. Hunt was nominated Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and he was Chancellor of the Exchequer from Feb. to Dec., 1868. He was sworn of the Privy Council on being appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Feb., 1874, when Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet, Mr. Hunt was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Hunt was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and was elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions for that county in April, 1866. He married, in 1857, Alice, third daughter of the Right Rev. Robert Eden, Bishop of Moray and Ross. Died at Homburg 28 July, 1877.

I.

INNES, Cosmo, Scotch historian and antiquary, born at Durris on Deeside 9 Sept., 1798. He was educated at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Balliol College, Oxford, and was called to the Scotch bar in 1822; was from 1840 to 1852 sheriff of Moray, and in the latter year became clerk of the court of session. From 1846 he also filled the Professorial Chair of Constitutional Law and Constitutional History in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Innes became early known as one of the most acute students of the ancient records of Scottish history. He was a leading member and conductor of the great printing clubs of Scotland—the Bannatyne, Maitland, and Spalding—and for these he personally collated and edited the Chartularies of nearly all the old religious houses of the North, besides making many other contributions to the history, literature, and antiquities of his country. Among these may be mentioned his editions of Barbour's 'Bruce;' 'Origines Parochiales Scotiæ;' 'Scotland in the Middle Ages: Sketches of Early Scotch History and Social Progress,' 1860; a book 'Concerning Scottish Surnames;' a Life of Dean Ramsay; and 'Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities,' 1872. He was engaged for many years in editing and publishing the Scottish Statutes. Historically Mr. Innes was, like M. Guizot, a Catholic. Like him, also, he never thought of giving his own personal allegiance to the system. Perfectly seeing that the Roman Catholics had the logic of Christianity on their side, he also, like Guizot, preferred being illogical like all the world. His writings were so entirely on the Catholic side that distinguished Catholics, among others M. de Montalembert, sought him, and as both a friend and an historical authority valued him highly. Mr. Innes died at Killin, while on a tour in the Highlands, 31 July, 1874. The 'Memoir of Cosmo Innes,' published anonymously at Edinburgh in 1874, was written by Mrs. John Hill Burton.

J.

JAMES, Sir Henry, F.R.S., fifth son of Mr. John James, of Truro, Cornwall, was born at Ross-in-Vale, near St. Agnes, in that county, 1803. He was educated at the grammar school, Exeter, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the corps of Engineers in 1825, and rising by successive steps, became Colonel in 1857, and Major-General in 1868. While performing his military duties, Sir Henry was Director of the Geological Survey in Ireland, of the Admiralty Engineering Works at Portsmouth, of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office. He wrote several works on geology, engineering, and meteorology; and superintended the execution and publication of the operations described in the 'Account of the principal Triangulation of the United Kingdom, with the Figure, Dimensions, and mean Specific Gravity of the Earth derived therefrom.' He received the hon-

of knighthood in 1860, and discovered the art of photo-zincography, by means of which he produced a facsimile of the whole of 'Domesday-Book,' in 32 vols. Died at Southampton 14 June, 1877.

JANIN, JULES, a French writer, the son of an advocate at Saint-Étienne (Loire) was born 16 Feb., 1804. He was educated at the College of St. Louis the Grand at Paris, but instead of a regular profession, he took to writing satirical articles in the *Figaro* and other papers against the government of the Restoration. The *Ouotidienne* and the *Messager des Chambres* in turn employed him for these political squibs when he was little above 20 years of age. He then directed his lively genius to a mixture of amusing personalities with a gossiping species of literary criticism. In this department he excelled, at first in the *Revue de Paris*, afterwards in the *feuilleton* or light-reading article at the bottom of the page, which during nearly 40 years he contributed weekly to the *Journal des Débats*. A collection of these theatrical articles was published under the title of 'Histoire de la littérature dramatique,' 6 vols., 1858. M. Janin wrote many other successful things, one of the first being a ludicrous parody on Victor Hugo's historical, rhapsodical, and philosophical romances, in 1829, entitled 'L'Ane mort et la femme guillotinée.' A novel called 'La Confession,' and another, 'Barnave,' were soon afterwards produced by him. He also wrote sketches of tours in France, essays on literary biography, upon the lives and writings, among others, of Mirabeau and Lord Byron, a few short tales, and many descriptive reports, or "special correspondent's letters," for the Paris journals. An abridged translation of Richardson's 'Clarissa Harlowe' was edited by Jules Janin, and he sometimes contributed to the *Athenæum* a commentary upon the French literature of the day. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1870. His marriage in 1841 to a rich heiress placed him in comfortable circumstances, and his sociable humour gained him a large circle of friends. He died at Passy 19 June, 1874. M. A. de la Fizilière published an edition of the 'Œuvres choisis' of Jules Janin in 12 vols., 1875-8.

JARDINE, SIR WILLIAM, LL.D., F.R.S., naturalist, son of Sir Alexander Jardine, Bart., of Applegirth, Jardine Hall, Dumfriesshire, was born 1800. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, and soon evinced a marked taste for the study of natural history, botany, and geology. He succeeded to the title on his father's decease in 1821. At his country seat, Jardine Hall, he formed one of the finest private collections in Great Britain. He was president of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, and a member of the Royal, the Linnean, and other learned societies. He published, jointly with Prideaux J. Selby, Sir Stamford Raffles, and other ornithologists, 'Illustrations of Ornithology,' and brought out an edition of Wilson's 'North American Ornithology,' and the 'Naturalist's Library,' in 40 vols. Sir William was joint editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and wrote 'British Salmonidæ,' 'Memoirs of Hugh Strickland,' and 'Contributions to Ornithology.' He also edited White's 'Natural History of Selborne.' Died in the Isle of Wight 21 Nov., 1874.

JARNAC, PHILIPPE FERDINAND AUGUSTE DE CHABOT, COMTE DE, diplomatist, was born 2 June, 1818, being the only son of Louis Guy Charles Guillaume, Vicomte de Chabot, Major-General in the British army, by his marriage with the Lady Isabella Fitzgerald, sister of the third Duke of Leinster. After receiving his education at Harrow, under Dr. Longley, the Comte adopted diplomacy as his profession, and was Chief Secretary of the French Embassy in London at the time when Louis Philippe was driven from France. Adhering loyally to the exiled king, he retired from the public service, residing at the old Llandaff estate of Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary, where, by his hospitality, social qualities, kindliness of spirit, and generosity to the people, he gained unbounded popularity. Returning to France and to active political life on the fall of the Second Empire, the Comte de Jarnac was appointed ambassador to London in August, 1874, by Marshal MacMahon, in succession to the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia. In literature this eminent diplomatist gained considerable distinction. He was the author of 'Rockingham' and 'Cecile,' popular novels in their day, and contributed several brilliant essays on English statesmen to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Died at the French Embassy, London, 22 March, 1875.

JARRETT, THOMAS, philologist, born 1805, graduated B.A. at St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, in 1827, as a wrangler and with a first-class in classics. He was appointed by his college to the rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, in 1832, was appointed Professor of Arabic at Cambridge in 1831, and in 1854 succeeded Dr. Mill as Regius Professor of Hebrew, a post to which a canonry in Ely Cathedral is attached. Professor Jarrett published 'A Grammatical Index to the Hebrew Text of the Book of Genesis,' 'A New Hebrew Lexicon,' 'Essay on Algebraic Development,' 'A New Way of Marking the Sounds of English Words,' 'The Gospels and Acts of the Apostles,' so printed as to show the sound of each word without change of spelling, 1854, an edition of Virgil, 1866, and 'Nalopâkhyânam, or the Tale of Nala, containing the Sanskrit Text in Roman characters,' followed by a 'Vocabulary' and a 'Sketch of Sanskrit Grammar,' 1875. Died at Trunch 7 March, 1882.

JEENS, CHARLES HENRY, engraver, born at Uley, Gloucestershire, 19 Oct., 1827, was a pupil of Mr. Braine, an engraver of Islington, and afterwards of Mr. William Greatbach. He illustrated Young's 'Night Thoughts,' produced plates for Sir John Gilbert and the *Art Journal*, and illustrated Her Majesty's 'Journal.' He engraved some very beautiful vignettes for the 'Golden Treasury Series,' and many portraits of "Scientific Worthies" for *Nature*. Among his larger plates are 'Joseph and Mary,' after Mr. Armitage, and 'A Labour of Love,' both published by the Art Union; and 'Lady Hamilton at the Spinning Wheel,' after Romney. Few artists (says a writer in *Nature*) ever possessed so fully as Mr. Jeens that esoteric faculty, which so many lack, for realising in an engraving the salient and best expression of a face, and of making a portrait really characteristic and lifelike. This faculty he held till the last, and increasing illness and pain only seemed to sharpen it. Apart from their value as excellent likenesses, these portraits are of high artistic value. Mr. Jeens was noted for the firmness and delicacy of his work, and nowhere are these qualities better shown than in his small portraits. Died 22 Oct., 1879.

JELF, RICHARD WILLIAM, D.D., an Anglican divine, son of Sir John Jelf, of Oatlands, Gloucestershire, born about 1798, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, taking first-class honours, and was elected to a fellowship at Oriel, of which college he became tutor. In 1826 he was appointed preceptor to Prince George of Cumberland (afterwards King of Hanover); in 1839 he became a Canon of Christ Church; and in 1844 he was appointed Principal of King's College, London, in succession to Dr. Lonsdale. He published 'The Means of Grace,' being the Bampton lectures for 1844; 'Via Media,' a sermon on the High Church movement; and 'Grounds for laying before the Council of King's College, London, certain Statements contained in the Theological Essays of the Rev. F. D. Maurice.' Died at Oxford 18 Sept., 1871.

JELF, WILLIAM EDWARD, B.D., son of Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of Dr. R. W. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London, was born at Gloucester 1811, and educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., in 1833, taking first class honours in the classical schools. Having been Tutor and Censor of his college, Public Examiner, and Proctor of the University, he was appointed one of the preachers at Whitehall (1846-8), and preached the Bampton Lectures before the University in 1857. He published a 'Greek Grammar' in 2 vols., based on that of Kühner, and edited 'Aristotle's Ethics, with English Notes,' a text book in use at Oxford. He also published Sermons preached at Whitehall, an answer to Dr. Temple's essay on 'The Education of the World,' 'Quousque,' and 'An Examination into the Doctrine and Practice of Confession,' 1875. Died at Hastings 18 Oct., 1875.

JEREMIE, JAMES AMIRAUX, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, was born in Guernsey 1802. He was educated at Blundell's school, Tiverton, Devonshire, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1824), of which he became a Fellow. While at the University he twice gained the Norrisian divinity prize, and once the Hulsean prize for essays upon the evidences of Christianity. In 1833 he was appointed Christian Advocate in the University, upon which occasion he wrote a special treatise. In that year he was elected to the classical professorship of the East India Company's Civil Service College at Haileybury. About the same time he was ordained, and the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Kaye, chose him for his examining chaplain. Some years after he had joined the staff of professors at Haileybury, the office of Dean of that College became vacant, and Dr. Jeremie was selected to hold it. In 1848 he was appointed sub-dean and canon residentiary in Lincoln Cathedral, and in 1850 he was nominated, by Lord John Russell, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. With the professorship he held the valuable living of Somersham, Huntingdonshire. In 1864 he was appointed by Lord Palmerston to the deanery of Lincoln. Dr. Jeremie wrote the 'History of Rome from Constantine to the Death of Julian,' and the 'History of the Church in the Second and Third Centuries,' in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana;' and many sermons and pamphlets on theological and ecclesiastical questions. Died at Lincoln 11 June, 1872.

JESSE, JOHN HENEAGE, son of Edward Jesse, the author of 'Anecdotes of Dogs,' was born about 1815, and served for many years in the secretary's department of the Admiralty at Whitehall, from which he retired on a pension. His leisure time was occupied with the compilation of various historical works, such as 'Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reigns of the Stuarts,' 1839-40; 'Memoirs of the Court of London from 1688 to the Death of George II.,' 'George Selwyn and his Contemporaries,' 1843, 'Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents,' 1845; 'Literary and Historical Memoirs of London,' 1847; 'London and its Celebrities,' 1850; 'Richard III. and his Contemporaries,' 1861; 'Memoirs of the Life and Reign of George III.,' 1867; and 'London: its Celebrated Characters and Places,' 3 vols., 1870. Died in London 7 July, 1874.

JEVONS, WILLIAM STANLEY, F.R.S., writer on science and political economy, was the son of an iron merchant at Liverpool, and was born there 1 Sept., 1835. His mother, who wrote poems, and edited 'The Sacred Offering,' was a daughter of William Roscoe, the author of the well-known biographies of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X. He was educated at University College, London; held an appointment at the Australian Royal Mint, Sydney, from 1854 till 1859; took the M.A. degree at the University of London in 1862, and was made Fellow of his college in 1864. He was appointed Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Cobden Lecturer in Political Economy in Owens College, Manchester, in June, 1866. In 1872 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1876 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh; and in the same year he resigned his professorship in Manchester on being appointed Professor of Political Economy in University College, London. His chief work, published in 1874 (2nd edit. 1877), is 'The Principles of Science: a Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method,' in which is set forth a new system of logical inference analogous to that of Professor Boole. In his 'Theory of Political Economy' (1871) he attempted to show that the doctrine of this science may be investigated by mathematical methods. Professor Jevons afterwards engaged in a controversy as to the philosophical value of John Stuart Mill's writings. In 1881 he gave up academic work altogether, in order to devote himself exclusively to literature. He was drowned in the sea between St. Leonard's and Bexhill while bathing, on 13 August, 1882.

JEWSBURY, GERALDINE ENDSOR, novelist, was born at Measham, Warwickshire, 1812, and brought up at Manchester. Coming to London, she joined the staff of the *Athenæum*, on which she worked for many years, till failing sight and other troubles of failing health incapacitated her for regular toil. Miss Jewsbury wrote the following novels, which once were very popular: 'Angelo, or the Pine Forest in the Alps,' 'Constance Herbert,' 'The Half Sisters,' 'The History of an Adopted Child,' 'Marian Withers,' 'Right or Wrong,' 'Sorrow of Gentility,' and 'Zoe: the History of Two Lives.' Died 23 Sept., 1880.

JOHNSON, ANDREW, seventeenth President of the United States, born at Raleigh, North Carolina, 29 Dec., 1808, was brought up to the trade of a tailor. He became a member of the State Legislature of Tennessee in 1835, and of the State Senate in 1841; sat in Congress from 1842 to 1853, having been returned on the Democratic ticket; served as Governor of Tennessee, and was elected

United States Senator in 1863. On the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President, in the autumn of 1864, Mr. Johnson was elected Vice-President, and after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, 14 April, was sworn in as President 15 April, 1865. On his accession to the Presidency, Mr. Johnson at first manifested great severity against those who had participated in the late insurrections; but he soon changed his policy, and while proclaiming successive amnesties for those who had been engaged in the war, he pursued the policy of reducing to a condition but little better than slavery again, the lately liberated freedmen. Congress interposed in their behalf; the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution were passed and ratified by the requisite majority of two-thirds of the States. Measures of reconstruction, having for their object the protection of the freedmen and the granting of suffrage to them, were passed by Congress, and though vetoed by Mr. Johnson, were passed over his vetoes. From the summer of 1866 the hostility between Mr. Johnson and the party which had elected him and its representatives in Congress, grew daily more bitter, and his open quarrels with officers of the Government, especially with Secretary Stanton and General Grant, still further widened the breach. An attempted *coup d'état*, to gain possession of the war office, led to his impeachment in Feb., 1868, and although, on his trial before the High Court of Impeachment, only thirty-five votes for his conviction, and nineteen for his acquittal (three less than the requisite two-thirds) were given, yet the moral effect was tantamount to a conviction. On 4 March, 1869, his term of office expired. Died 21 July, 1875.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith, LL.D., F.R.S., geographer, born at Kirkhill, near Edinburgh, 28 Dec., 1804, and educated at the High School with a view to the medical profession, became apprentice to an engraver, and acquired that artistic skill which characterises his works. He early commenced the study of geography, with a view to founding a school of that science in his own country, and having mastered the works of the best English and foreign writers, published his 'National Atlas,' 1843. This procured him the honour of being appointed Geographer to the Queen for Scotland. Mr. Johnston became widely known for having made, on a large scale, the application of physical science to geography. Founding his researches on the writings of Humboldt and Ritter, and aided by the counsel of the former, he produced 'The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena,' in 1848, an enlarged edition in 1850, and a new and enlarged edition of the folio atlas in 1856. He was elected honorary or corresponding member of the principal geographical societies of Europe, Asia and America, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and the University of that city, in 1865, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. His writings on medical geography procured him the diploma of the Epidemiological Society of London, and for the first physical globe he was awarded the medal of the Great Exhibition of London, in 1851. Among his other works are the 'Dictionary of Geography,' 1850; 'An Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe;' 'Atlas of Astronomy,' 1855; General and Geological Maps of Europe,' 1856; Atlas of the United States of North America,' 1857; series of well known educational works; atlases general, physical, and classical geography, 'The Royal Atlas of General Geography,' dedicated by special permission to the Queen, the only atlas for which a prize medal was awarded at the International Exhibition of London, 1862; and a series of six library maps of the great divisions of the globe, each on four sheets imperial, of which Europe, Asia, Australasia, North and South America, were published in 1864, and Africa in 1866. He afterwards commenced the publication of 'The Handy Atlas of General Geography.' Only seven weeks before his death he received from the Royal Geographical Society of London the Patron's Gold Medal, the highest honour they could bestow, "for his distinguished services in the promotion of physical geography;" but the intense devotion which won him the honour cut short his life soon after the reward was given. He died at Ben Rhydding, near Leeds, 9 July, 1871.

JOHNSTON, Alexander Keith, geographer, born at Edinburgh 24 Nov., 1844, being a son of Mr. Alexander Keith Johnston, who with his brother, Sir William Keith Johnston, founded the well-known firm of geographical engravers and publishers established in Edinburgh and in London. He pursued the study of geography in this country, and in Germany under Dr. A. Petermann in the establishment of Justus Perthes at Leipzig. In 1874 he went to Paraguay upon an exploring expedition, of which he gave an account to the Royal Geographical Society. He was appointed leader of an expedition which left England towards the end of 1878, and which was intended to complete the exploring work of Mr. E.D. Young and of Captain Frederick Elton, in finding the best routes of travel between the Indian Ocean and the Nyassa, examining the mountainous country north-east of that lake, and afterwards proceeding north-west to Lake Tanganyika. He died of dysentery 28 June, 1879, at Berobero, the chief town of the Wakhatu, about 150 miles to the south-west of Dar-ès-Salaam, while engaged in conducting the expedition. Besides frequent contributions to the *Geographical Magazine*, he wrote the article upon "Africa" for the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and edited, with considerable additions, the volume devoted to 'Africa,' based upon Hellwald's German work, in Stanford's 'Compendium of Geography and Travel.' He also designed and executed maps of Africa and part of South America, and edited several of the minor atlases published by Messrs. W. and A. Keith Johnston.

JOMINI, Henry (Baron), General, and writer on military science, born at Payerne (Canton de Vaud), Switzerland, 6 March, 1779. At an early age he became lieutenant-colonel of the militia of his native country and general secretary for war, but political occurrences soon led to his being removed from this position, whereupon he went to France, and in 1805 became a colonel in the French army. During the campaigns of 1806-7 he was charged with the duties of chief of staff in the corps of Marshal Ney. In this post he acquitted himself so admirably that the Emperor conferred upon him the title of Baron. In 1808 he went to Spain with Ney, who, having learned that his own successes were popularly attributed to Jomini, compelled him to remain inactive. In 1811, however, Jomini was appointed general of brigade and historiographer of France, being commissioned, in the latter capacity, to chronicle the gallant deeds of the *grande armée*. Summoned to active service in 1812, Jomini became successively governor of

Wilna and of Smolensk, which places were soon evacuated by the French troops. In the retreat he displayed much energy and presence of mind, and contributed in a decisive manner to the victory of Bautzen. Ney now recommended his appointment as a general of division; but Napoleon declined to promote him, and even ordered him back to France, by way of punishment for some faults of which he had been guilty. Irritated by this treatment, Jomini joined the forces of the allies. This desertion led to his being condemned to death, *par contumace*, by a council of war. Almost at the same time Alexander, Emperor of Russia, appointed him lieutenant-general, and attached him to his person in the capacity of aide-de-camp. In 1815 he accompanied the Czar to Paris, and received from Louis XVIII. the Cross of St. Louis. In 1822 Baron Jomini returned from France to Russia, where he completed the military education of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who, on ascending the throne in 1825, made his former tutor one of his aides-de-camp. In 1855 he obtained permission to reside at Brussels. He died at Passy, Paris, 24 March, 1869. Among his works, which raised him to a prominent position among modern tacticians, are 'Traité des Grands Opérations Militaires,' containing a critical and comparative account of the campaigns of Frederick II. and General Bonaparte; 'Histoire Critique et Militaire des Guerres de la Révolution de 1792 à 1801,' 3rd edition, 15 vols., with atlas, 1819-24; 'Vie Politique et Militaire de l'Empereur Napoléon,' and 'Tableau Analytique des Principales Combinaisons de la Guerre, et de leurs Rapports avec la Politique des États.'

JONES, HENRY BENCE, M.D., F.R.S., an eminent physician, son of Col. William Jones of Lowestoft, was born 31 Dec., 1813. He was educated at Harrow school, and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1836; M.A. 1840). In 1836 he commenced the study of medicine, and especially devoted his attention to animal chemistry, through the pursuit of which he chiefly obtained his very great reputation in the treatment of some of the most painful and mysterious diseases to which man is liable. In 1846 he was elected physician to St. George's Hospital, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, to whose 'Transactions' he contributed several important papers, and he was also an active Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and the Chemical Society. In 1851 he gave a gratuitous course of lectures on animal chemistry to medical students in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. In 1860 he was unanimously elected honorary secretary of that body, and from that time till almost the very day of his death he manifested very great energy in the promotion of the objects of the Institution, especially experimental research, and he was greatly instrumental in the establishment of a donation fund for that purpose, and in the erection of extensive new laboratories. In the lecture-theatre he gave several important Friday evening discourses: in 1854 on "Wines;" in 1856, on "Ventilation;" in 1865 on "The Chemical Circulation in the Body;" and in 1866 on "The Existence in the Texture of Animals of a Fluorescent Substance closely resembling Quinine," in all of which he embodied the results of his own researches, elucidated by striking experimental illustrations. He was author of 'Animal Chemistry,' 'Lectures on Pathology and Therapeutics,' 'Croonian Lectures on Matter and Force,' 'The

Life and Letters of Faraday,' and 'The Roy Institutio:, its Founder and First Professors,' b sides many papers inserted in scientific and medic journals. He married, in 1842, Lady Millice Acheson, daughter of Archibald, second Earl Gosford. Died in London 20 April, 1873.

JONES, JOHN WINTER, F.S.A., born in Lambet about 1805, was the son of Mr. John Jones, fo some years editor of the *Naval Chronicle* an *European Magazine*. He was educated at S Paul's School, studied for the Chancery Bar, bu entered the public service in 1837, became Assis ant Keeper of the printed books in the Britis Museum in 1850, Keeper in 1856, on the prom tion of M. Panizzi to the office of Princip Librarian; and Principal Librarian on the retir ment of M. Panizzi, in June, 1866. He retired consequence of failing health in Aug., 1878. M Jones edited, for the Hakluyt Society, 'Dive Voyages touching the Discovery of America 1850; and 'The Travels of Nicolo Conti in th East, translated from the Italian of Poggio Bra ciolini,' 1858; and he translated for the sam Society, 'The Travels of Ludovico di Varthem in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, in Persi India, and Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508,' publishe in 1863. Died at Henley-on-Thames 7 Sept 1881.

JONES, OWEN, an eminent professor of th decorative art, born in Wales, 1809. He earl showed a talent for art, and became a pupil Lewis Vulliamy, the architectural designer an decorator. Though educated for the architectur profession, he devoted his talents more to th ornamentation of buildings, than to designin and erecting them; and thus he was the means introducing among us a style of decorations suc as had before practically been almost, if not quit unknown in England. Mr. Jones made a tour four years in Egypt and the Levant; and in 18 he was in Spain, where he made a thorough e amination and study of the Alhambra. He the began, with M. Jules Goury, a work of gre value, entitled 'Plans, Elevations, Sections, ar Details of the Alhambra' (1836-45), accompanie with an historical notice by Pascual de Gayango Mr. Jones published, in 1842, 'Designs for Mosa and Tesselated Pavements;' and in 1846, 'Th Polychromatic Ornament of Italy.' In 1851 was appointed a superintendent of the works f the Great Exhibition, and he took part in th decoration and arrangements of the buildin The principles of decorative design associate with his name were comprehensively declared an essay entitled 'An Attempt to define th Principles which regulate the Employment Colour in Decorative Arts,' 1852. In that year was appointed Director for the decoration of th Crystal Palace, and with Sir D. Wyatt he visit most of the fine examples of ancient decorati on the Continent. In the course of these journe the greater part of the casts and other reprodu tions in the Crystal Palace were collected. M Jones designed the decorations for the Egyptia Greek, Roman, and Alhambra Courts in t Palace, and superintended the decoration of t whole building. These works caused much co troversy, and the artist published an 'Apology' what he had produced. He brought out, in 18 a second edition of the 'Alhambra,' with plates; in 1856 his elaborate 'Grammar of Or ment;' in 1864 '1001 Initial Letters,' and '

Monograms;' and in 1867, 'Examples of Chinese Ornament.' In collaboration with Mr. Noel Humphreys, he prepared a work on the 'Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages.' Mr. Jones designed and erected St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Died in London 19 April, 1874.

JUAREZ, BENITO, President of Mexico, a descendant of the Indian race of the Tapatecos, was born in 1807, near the village of Ixtlan, near Oaxaca. He graduated at the College of Oaxaca, and began his political career in 1833 as a member of the State Legislature. In 1846 he was elected a member of Congress, and from 1848 to 1852 was Governor of his native State. He was banished in 1853 by Santa Anna, but became Minister of Justice under Santa Anna's successor, and Secretary of State under the next President, Comonfort. On Comonfort's overthrow in 1858, Juarez became President. It was not until 1861, however, that he was formally installed, the Church party having until then disputed power with him. Juarez at once became involved in a dispute with England, France, and Spain, by his decree suspending all payments to the public creditors for two years; and although England and Spain withdrew the forces they had landed, those of France remained, for the purpose of placing the Archduke Maximilian on the throne as Emperor. This they succeeded in doing in 1864. Juarez ultimately, however, defeated Maximilian's forces, and Maximilian himself having been betrayed into his hands, was tried by court-martial, and executed in June, 1867. In October of the same year Juarez was re-elected President, and he held that office at the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Mexico 18 July, 1872.

JULIEN, STANISLAUS AIGNAN, a French sinologist and orientalist, born at Orléans 13 April, 1797. The son of a distinguished mechanician, he was educated in the seminary of his native city, where he manifested remarkable aptitude for the study of ancient and modern languages. Going to Paris, he became a pupil of Gail at the College of France, and his assistant in the professorial chair in 1821. In 1823 he published, under the surname of Stanislaus, a learned edition of Coluthus on 'The Rape of Helen,' with a double translation in French and Latin. Afterwards he reprinted it with a quadruple translation in Italian, English, Spanish and German. Turning next to the study of Chinese, he mastered in a few months the principal difficulties of the language, and undertook a Latin translation of the philosopher Meng-Tsen (2 vols. 1824-26). Subsequently he made translations of numerous other works illustrative of the literature, philosophy, religion, science, and medicine of the Chinese. He likewise studied Sanskrit, and in particular the laws affecting the transcription of Sanskrit words in the Chinese, following a method which he made known under the title of 'Méthode pour déchiffrer et transcrire les mots Sanskrits qui se trouvent dans les livres Chinois' (1861). In 1827 he had been nominated sub-librarian of the Institute. On the death of Abel Rémusat he obtained his chair in the College of France (1832), of which he became administrator in 1855. He was in 1833 elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and, in 1839 appointed joint-keeper of the Royal Library, being specially entrusted with the superintendence of the Chinese collection. Died at Paris 13 Feb., 1873.

K.

KANARIS, CONSTANTINE, Greek naval commander and patriot, born in the island of Ipsara 1790. He was at first a captain in the merchant service, and during the war of independence distinguished himself by the daring he displayed in burning Turkish ships. In 1826 he was placed in command of the frigate "Hellas," and in the following year he appeared in the Greek National Assembly as the representative of Ipsara. In 1848-49 he was Minister of Marine and President of the Council. He was again at the head of affairs in 1864, after the establishment of the new monarchy. Finally in June, 1877, he once more took office as President of the Council and Minister of Marine. Died at Athens 14 Sept., 1877.

KARSLAKE, SIR JOHN BURGESS, Q.C., son of Mr. Henry Karslake, a solicitor, was born at Bencham, near Croydon, 1821. After receiving his education at Harrow, he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1846, and joined the Western circuit, of which he before long became one of the leaders. There was a keen rivalry on the circuit between Karslake and Coleridge, afterwards Lord Chief Justice. Both obtained silk in 1861. It was not until 1867 that Karslake entered the House of Commons as Conservative member for Andover; Coleridge having preceded him there by two years as Liberal member for Exeter. But the Conservative Counsel distanced his rival in regard to the great law offices. Though not then in Parliament, he was appointed Solicitor-General when the Earl of Derby came into office in 1866; he was advanced to the post of Attorney-General in 1867-68, and he acted in the latter capacity again for a time in Mr. Disraeli's government in 1874; but was compelled to resign his office in the April following, in consequence of failing sight, which resulted in total blindness. He had been knighted when he became Solicitor-General, and he was sworn of the Privy Council on his final retirement from Parliament in 1876. Sir John's parliamentary career was not continuous. He lost his seat for Andover in 1868, and was out of Parliament till 1873, when he came in at a bye election for Huntingdon, having unsuccessfully contested Exeter against his old rival in 1868. Sir John Karslake died in Chester square, London, 4 Oct., 1881.

KAUFMANN, CONSTANTINE, a Russian general of German descent, born at Maidani, 1818. He was educated as a military engineer, and served first in the army of the Caucasus, where he rapidly distinguished himself. He came out of the Crimean war with the rank of General, and was then appointed to a responsible post in the Ministry of War, to assist the minister, General Miliutin, in the difficult task of reorganising the Russian army. From the War Office General Kaufmann passed in 1865 to the Governorship of Lithuania, but he held this post only two years, and in 1867 was transferred to Turkestan, the Governor-Generalship of which province he held till his death. Shortly after his arrival war was declared by Russia against Bokhara, and the expedition which the new Governor-General led into the country was completely successful. Samarcand was occupied in June,

1868, and the whole country was subjected to Russia. The expedition to Khiva was the next and most notorious act of General Kaufmann's government, and its result was to make Khiva completely dependent on Russia. In 1875 he made a successful campaign against Khokand, at the close of which all Khokand north of the Sir Darya was formally annexed to Russia. After the troubles in Afghanistan, in which he was said to have intrigued, he expended his energies in expeditions against predatory Turkoman hordes. Died 15 May, 1882.

KAULBACH, WILHELM VON, a German painter, born at Arolsen, in the duchy of Waldeck, 15 Oct., 1805. His father was a goldsmith, who also possessed considerable skill as an engraver and miniature painter. In 1822 he was sent to the academy at Düsseldorf, where he came under the teaching and influence of Cornelius, the director of that institution, and the virtual founder of what is known as the Düsseldorf school of art. In 1826 he followed Cornelius to Munich, and was there launched in the career in which he became so celebrated. His earliest frescoes are in the arcades of the Hofgarten; he then painted 'Apollo with the Muses' in the Odeon, scenes from the myth of Amor and Psyche in the palace of Prince Max, and other monumental pieces of equal compass. The quaint but disagreeable 'Madhouse,' which is so well known by prints, he executed about 1830. 'The Battle of the Huns,' completed in 1837, was followed in 1846, after a stay in Italy, by 'The Destruction of Jerusalem,' both pieces being subsequently repeated in the hall of the Berlin Museum. In the "Reinecke Fuchs" illustrations, and the frescoes on the outside of the Munich Pinakothek, of which the bleached remains alone survive, we have contemporary labours of very unequal merit, the first being as clever in this way as the others are feeble and poor. They are but slightly older in date than the frescoes in the Berlin Museum, the execution of which was in great measure entrusted to pupils. In 1849 Kaulbach succeeded Cornelius as Director of the Bavarian Academy of Art. Ten years later he finished one of his most famous pictures, 'The Battle of Salamis,' in the Maximilianeum at Munich. The *grisaille* cartoon (in oil) of Peter Arbues was one of his latest and most characteristic works. Kaulbach was in the habit of retiring in spring and summer to a villa in the north Italian lake country. He suffered much from lameness, and it was while confined to bed on account of this ailment that he fell a victim to the cholera at Munich 7 April, 1874.

KAVANAGH, JULIA, novelist and biographer, was the only child of Morgan Kavanagh, a gentleman of some note in his time as the author of curious books on the science and source of languages. She was born at Thurles in 1824, and in childhood accompanied her parents to London, and afterwards to Paris, where they eventually took up their abode. In that city she gained the minute insight into French life which she reproduced in many of her works. Miss Kavanagh, who returned to London in 1844, to devote herself to literature as a profession, began by writing tales and essays for periodicals; and published in 1847 her first book, a tale for children, entitled 'The Three Paths,' to which, in 1848, succeeded the well-known story of 'Madeleine,' founded on the life of a peasant girl of Auvergne. 'Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century,' containing cleverly executed pictures of the female celebrities of France who figured at that remarkable period, appeared in 1850; 'Nathalie,' in 1851 followed by 'The Women of Christianity,' 1852 and 'Daisy Burns,' a domestic novel, in 1853. Soon after the publication of the last mentioned work this authoress travelled through France, Switzerland, and Italy. Among her other publications were, a novel entitled 'Grace Lee,' and 'Rachael Gray,' a tale, 1855; 'Adèle,' a novel, 1857; 'Summer and a Winter in the Two Sicilies,' 1858; 'Seven Years, and other Tales,' 1859; 'French Women of Letters,' 1861; 'English Women of Letters,' 1862; 'Queen Mab,' 1863; 'Beatrice,' 1865; 'Sibyl's Second Love,' 1867; 'Dora,' 1868; 'Sylvia,' 1870; 'Bessie,' 1872; and 'John Dorrien,' 1874. Died at Nice 28 Oct., 1877.

KAYE, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., historian and biographer, son of Charles Kaye, solicitor to the Bank of England, born in 181[illegible] was educated at the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe's school, Salisbury, and at Addiscombe. He served for some years as a lieutenant of Artillery on the East India Company's establishment (Bengal), and returning to England in 1845, devoted himself to literature. Before leaving India he established the *Calcutta Review*, edited the earlier numbers, and contributed a large portion of the articles. In 1856 he entered the Home Civil Service of the East India Company; and on the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, was appointed Secretary in the Political and the Secret Department of the India Office, in succession to Mr. J. Stuart Mill. This post he held for nearly nineteen years, retiring into private life in Oct., 1874. He was created a Knight-Commander of the Star of India in 1871, and the Council of India gave him a liberal provision for his declining years. Sir John Kaye wrote, 'The History of the War in Afghanistan,' a work which established his reputation as an historian; 'History of the Administration of the East India Company,' 1853; 'The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe,' 1854; 'The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.,' 1856; 'Christianity in India,' 1859; 'History of the Sepoy War in India, in 1857-8,' the second volume of which appeared in 1864, and the 3rd in 1876; and 'The Essays of an Optimist,' 1870. Died at Forest Hill 24 July, 1876.

KEAN, MRS. CHARLES, an actress, better known by her maiden name of Miss Ellen Tree, daughter of a gentleman who held an appointment in the East India House, was born in 1805. She first appeared in public at Covent Garden, in the character of Olivia, in 'Twelfth Night,' for the benefit of her sister, Miss M. Tree, who in 1[illegible] married Mr. Bradshaw, some time M.P. for Canterbury, and then retired from professional life. Miss Ellen Tree having performed in Edinburgh and Bath, was engaged at Drury Lane, her first part being Violante, in the 'Wonder.' In 1[illegible] she transferred her services to Covent Garden, and made her first appearance as Lady Townley, in the 'Provoked Husband.' For her benefit she played Romeo to Miss Fanny Kemble's Juliet, her success was so great, that the manager entrusted to her the heroine in Miss Kemble's play of 'Francis I.' She was the original Marian in Sheridan Knowles's play of 'The Wife,' and original Myrrha, in Lord Byron's 'Sardanapalus.'

the original countess in Sheridan Knowles's play of 'Love;' but her name is chiefly associated with Shakspere's Rosalind and Viola, and with Talfourd's 'Ion.' Between 1836 and 1839 she visited the United States, when she met with an enthusiastic reception. She was married to Mr. Charles Kean 29 Jan., 1842, and retired from the stage on the death of her husband, which occurred 22 Jan., 1868. Mrs. Kean is not to be numbered with the greatest votaries of the English stage, but her acting was distinguished by considerable power, tenderness, and refinement. She died at her residence, Queensborough terrace, Bayswater, 20 Aug., 1880.

KEIGHTLEY, THOMAS, miscellaneous writer, was born in Dublin in Oct., 1789, being the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Keightley, of Newtown, co. Kildare, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1808). He was originally destined for the bar, but relinquished that profession for literature, and came to London in 1824. He contributed largely to the periodicals of the day, and assisted Crofton Croker in the production of 'Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland.' His Histories of Rome, of Greece, and of England are well known as able and useful school books. He was the editor of several classical works, and amongst his own writings may be mentioned 'Fairy Mythology,' 'Outlines of History,' 'The Mythology of Greece and Italy,' 'History of India,' and 'The Crusaders.' He also edited the 'Poems of Milton;' translated from the Dutch an edition of Shakspere's plays in 1864; and published 'The Shakspere Expositor,' in 1867. Died at Erith, Kent, 4 Nov., 1872.

KEITH, ALEXANDER, D.D., writer on prophecy, was born at Keithall, Scotland, 1791, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. From 1816 till 1843 he was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland at St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire, and afterwards of the Free Church. In 1823 he published the first edition of his 'Evidences of the Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the Literal Fulfilment of Prophecy,' a work which became a text-book, both in England and Scotland, and to the 37th edition of which, in 1859, he appended some interesting criticisms on Professor Stanley's 'Poetical Interpretation of the Prophecies.' This work, which has been translated into many languages, was followed by 'The Signs of the Times,' 1831; 'Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion,' 1838; 'The Land of Israel,' 1843; 'The Harmony of Prophecy,' 1851; and 'The History and Destiny of the World and of the Church, according to Scripture,' Part I., 1861. In company with the Rev. Dr. Black, the Rev. A. Bonar, and the Rev. Robert McCheyne, constituting a deputation from the Church of Scotland to Palestine and other Eastern countries, he visited some of the scenes of Scripture prophecy, to make researches respecting the actual condition of the Jews. An account of this mission was published under the title of 'A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews.' During this tour he obtained a quantity of accurate local information, which he embodied in the more recent editions of his great work, the design of which he declared to be to prove "that the most literal interpretation of manifold predictions can stand every test, and give demonstration to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear, that the Word is the Word of God." In 1878 he contributed to a popular periodical a series of papers on 'The Prophecies concerning the Russian and the Turkish Empire.' Died 8 Feb., 1880.

KELLY, SIR FITZ-ROY EDWARD, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, son of Captain Robert Hawke Kelly, R.N., by Isabel, daughter of Captain Fordyce, carver and cup-bearer to King George III., was born in London 9 Oct., 1796. After serving a portion of his time in the office of an eminent firm of solicitors in the city, he was tempted to aspire to higher views, and he accordingly became a student of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in 1824. In a few years he became leader of the Norfolk circuit, and in 1834 he was made a King's Counsel. For a long period he enjoyed a professional practice more extensive and universal than that of any other member of the English bar. He showed himself to be a finished advocate as well as an able lawyer, and the skill and subtlety he displayed in the management of his cases has perhaps never been surpassed. In 1835 he was elected M.P. for Ipswich in the Tory interest, but was unseated on petition. In 1838, however, he succeeded, on petition, in unseating his Whig opponent, by whom he had been defeated at the general election of the previous year. He was again unsuccessful at Ipswich at the general election of 1841, but in 1843 he was returned as one of the members for Cambridge, which borough he continued to represent till 1847, having in the meantime, during the administration of Sir Robert Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood. He did not again obtain a seat in the House of Commons till 1852, when he was returned for Harwich. Before actually taking his seat for that borough, however, he was elected for East Suffolk, in which division of the county he had acquired property, and he remained one of its members till he was raised to the judicial bench. Sir Fitz-Roy Kelly, who was Attorney-General in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9, was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer on the resignation of Sir Frederick Pollock in June, 1866. In 1875 he became a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, but he retained his former title by Act of Parliament. The cases by which he was best known as an advocate were his defence of Frost, the Chartist, at Monmouth, in 1839-40; his defence of the murderer Tawell, the Quaker, in 1845; and his prosecution, during his Attorney-Generalship in 1858, of Dr. Simon Bernard, for being concerned in the Orsini conspiracy. He died at Brighton 17 Sept., 1880.

KENNEY, CHARLES LAMB, an English author, son of the celebrated James Kenney and godson of Charles Lamb, was born 1823. He became a journalist at the age of 19, but in after years associated himself with M. Lesseps in the formation of the scheme for the Suez Canal, and also with Sir Joseph Paxton during his organisation of the transport service for the Crimean war. As a dramatist, an author, and a critic Mr. Kenney enjoyed a successful career. His principal works were 'The Gates of the East,' a biography of Balfe, and the 'Life and Letters of Balzac.' Died 25 Aug., 1881.

KETTELER, WILHELM EMANUEL, BARON VON, Bishop of Mayence, born at Harkotten, Westphalia, of a noble family, 25 Dec., 1811. He attended a course of instruction in the Jesuit College at Brieg, in the Swiss canton of Valais, and his educational course was completed at the Universities of

Göttingen, Berlin, and Heidelberg. In 1833 he entered the army. When the Prussian government engaged in a quarrel with the Church in the subject of mixed marriages, and arrested the Archbishop of Cologne, Baron von Ketteler openly attacked the government for their tyrannical measures. In 1838 he went to Munich to study theology. At the age of 32 he entered the seminary of Münster, and in 1844 he took holy orders. For two years he was a curate of the parish church in the chief town of the district of Beckum, in Westphalia; then for three years he was parish priest of Hopsten in Westphalia; and subsequently he served the church of St. Hedwig at Berlin. As parish priest of Hopsten, he was, according to a writer in the *Month*, revered and respected by his flock, and made himself an object of terror to the Socialists and Communists by his conduct in the National Assembly of Frankfort in 1848. He there pronounced, upon the tomb of the assassinated deputies, General Auerswald and Prince Lichnowski, that famous oration which has become part of the historical literature of his country. In 1850 he was made Bishop of Mayence. For 27 years he was diligent in the defence of the flock committed to his care, both by word of mouth and by his writings. His pastoral letters form some of the finest specimens of dogmatic theology and teaching on the liberal tendencies of the present day. Among the most celebrated works which emanated from his pen are, 'Liberté, Autorité et l'Église,' and 'Le Concile Œcuménique et son importance à notre époque;' but 50 or 60 others were published in French and German, and went through many editions. At the Vatican Council (1870) Bishop Ketteler acted with the minority, who deemed the moment inopportune for the definition of Papal infallibility, though he subsequently declared his unqualified adhesion to the dogma. At this period he wrote an able reply, which was translated into English, to Lord Acton's 'Letter to a German Bishop on the Minority at the Vatican Council;' and subsequently a pamphlet on the Hesse Ecclesiastical Laws (1875), in which he maintained that the decree of Infallibility did not give the Pope an absolutely unlimited power; that the Bishops had not lost their former independence; and that the State was not threatened by the new definition. Bishop Ketteler led a life of ascetic and almost monastic rigour, he being affiliated to the Third Order of St. Francis. In May, 1877, he went to Rome to take part in the German deputation to the Vatican, for the jubilee of Pope Pius IX. On his way home he was attacked by a fatal illness, and died at Burghausen 13 July, 1877.

KEY, THOMAS HEWITT, M.A., F.R.S., classical scholar, was born 1799, being the son of Dr. Thomas Key, a physician in London. One of his brothers was Mr. Aston Key the eminent surgeon. For nearly ten years he was a pupil in Buntingford grammar school. He entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1817, whence he migrated to Trinity College, and graduated as a wrangler in 1821. He studied anatomy and medicine, but, instead of becoming a surgeon, went to America and held for some time the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. In 1827 he returned to England and in the following year was appointed Professor of Latin in University College, London, which was founded at that time. In 1841 he resigned this chair for the Professorship of Comparative Grammar, to which he joined the post of Head Master of University College school. He had a high reputation as a writer on the philosophy of grammar. Perhaps he was best known by his researches into what may be called the 'Comparative Anatomy of Languages,' on the general theory of the structure of speech; and he published a Latin Grammar, based on the system of "crude forms" or "roots," in which an exhaustive treatment is found of the whole theory of inflections and case terminations. For many years he was occupied on a Latin dictionary. This, however, was left incomplete at his death, which occurred in London 29 Nov., 1875.

KINDERSLEY, Sir RICHARD TORIN, eldest son of Mr. Nathaniel R. Kindersley, of Sunning Hill, Berks, born 1792, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814, as fourth wrangler, and was afterwards elected Fellow. In 1818 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, was appointed a King's Counsel in 1835, held the office of a Master in Chancery from 1848 to 1851, and in the latter year was appointed one of the Vice-Chancellors. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council Nov. 13, and resigned the Vice-Chancellorship in Dec., 1866. Died at Clyffe, Dorchester, 22 Oct., 1879.

KINGSLEY, CHARLES, a popular writer, was the son of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, rector of Chelsea. He was born at Holne vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor, Devon, 12 June, 1819, and there his childhood was passed in a neighbourhood abounding in interesting natural features and in traditional and historical associations. In his 14th year he became a pupil of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of the poet, at Ottley St. John, and he remained under that gentleman's care for several years. When he had reached the age of 20 he was sent to King's College, London, whence in 1840 he removed to Magdalen College, Cambridge (B.A. 1842). After devoting some time to preparation for the profession of the law, he entered the church, and became curate at Eversley, moorland parish in Hampshire. In the second year of his curacy (1844) the rectory of Eversley became vacant and Mr. Kingsley was presented to it by the patron, Sir John Cope. In the same year he married a daughter of Mr. Pascoe Grenfell, many years M.P. for Truro and Great Marlow, another of whose daughters became the wife of Mr. J. A. Froude, the historian. Before this time Mr. Kingsley had been an occasional contributor to periodical literature, but his first separate publication was 'Village Sermons' (1844), which attracted some attention in consequence of their dissimilarity from the ordinary character of pulpit discourses. His next work was 'The Saint's Tragedy,' a drama in verse, founded on the life of Elizabeth of Hungary, Landgravine of Thuringia, Saint of the Roman Calendar. This appeared in 1848, and contained a protest against a species of morbid asceticism which was beginning to affect the Established Church of England. It also indicated that the author deeply sympathised with the Broad Church section of the Anglican communion; and in this connection it is worthwhile to remark that the preface to 'The Saint's Tragedy' was from the pen of Professor Maurice, with whom Mr. Kingsley was afterwards so closely associated. Mr. Kingsley always regarded with aversion the ascetic practices so highly extolled by the Church of Rome and its Ritualistic imitators. He was an apostle of "muscular Christianity"

adhering to the belief that a religious soul can be truly developed only in a healthy body. In a pamphlet entitled 'Cheap Clothes and Nasty,' published in or about 1848, he insisted that public hygiene and political economy demanded that no individual should be condemned from birth to physical disease and moral despair. As early as during his career at the University of Cambridge, Mr. Kingsley's sympathies had been excited by the miserable condition of the working classes. Afterwards he co-operated with Mr. Maurice and others in arranging a series of interviews with artisans and labourers, the result of which was the establishment among the latter of companies for the purpose of undertaking work in common and sharing the proceeds. The condition of the tailors being especially deplorable, an experimental organisation called "The Working Tailors' Association" was formed, to which funds were lent at an interest of 4 per cent. The scheme succeeded, and other associations more or less successful followed, in the establishment of which Mr. Maurice and Mr. Kingsley participated, insisting, however, that this and all other schemes for social improvement must be based on the truths of the Christian religion to ensure their success. This doctrine was termed "Christian Socialism." Under the influence of these investigations respecting the condition of the working classes, Mr. Kingsley published 'Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet' (1850), a novel, which, from the earnestness in dealing with social questions—the earnestness, it was said, of a "Chartist parson"—as well as from its power as a work of imagination, at once made the author's name known all over the country. It was followed in 1851 by 'Yeast: a Problem,' in which the condition of the agricultural labourers was handled. Next came 'Hypatia; or New Foes with an Old Face' (1853), a powerful historical and philosophical romance, containing a brilliant and vigorous delineation of Christianity in conflict with rude Gothic paganism and the expiring philosophy of Greece in the early part of the 5th century. Another fascinating romance appeared in 1855, entitled 'Westward Ho! or the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Bart., in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, rendered into modern English by Charles Kingsley.' The glowing descriptions of tropical forests in this work excited the admiration of Humboldt, who had himself seen what Mr. Kingsley only imagined. Fourteen years later Mr. Kingsley made a voyage to the West Indies and actually beheld the tropical scenery he had so carefully studied in books, and had pictured so vividly. His impressions were given to the world in two vols. entitled 'At Last: A Christmas in the West Indies,' 1871. A novel by Mr. Kingsley, entitled 'Two Years Ago,' was published in 1857. It is worthy of remark that in all his novels, while there is a remarkable liberality of sentiment, there is a uniform presence of the argument for the intellectual and social omnipotence of Christianity. The same spirit appears in publications of a different order which proceeded from his pen, viz., 'The Message of the Church to Labouring Men,' a sermon, 5th edit. 1851; 'Sermons on National Subjects,' 1852–4; 'Phaethon; or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers,' 1852; 'Alexandria and her Schools,' 1854; 'Sermons for the Times,' 1855; and 'Town and Country Sermons.' From 1859 to 1869 Mr. Kingsley held the Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge. One series of his lectures was published in 1864, under the title of 'The Roman and the Teuton.' It was in 1864 that Professor Kingsley got embroiled in a controversy with Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman, of the Oratory, the greatest polemic of the present century. The Professor, in a magazine article, had asserted that "truth, for its own sake, had never been a virtue with the Roman clergy," and in proof of this startling proposition he cited certain passages from Father Newman's writings. A fierce paper war ensued, and in the end Dr. Newman published his masterly 'Apologia pro vitâ suâ;' in the introductory chapter the Cambridge Professor was mercilessly attacked. Public opinion declared that Mr. Kingsley was worsted in the conflict, and he himself candidly avowed that he had "crossed swords with one who was too strong for him." Among Mr. Kingsley's other publications were 'Glaucus; or the Wonders of the Shore,' a work on natural history, 1855; 'The Heroes, or Greek Fairy Tales,' 1856; 'The Water Babies: a Fairy Tale for a Land Baby,' 1863; lectures on the 'Ancien Régime,' 1867; 'Town Geology,' 1872; 'Plays and Puritans, and other Historical Essays,' 1873; 'Prose Idylls,' 1873; and 'Westminster Sermons,' 1874. A collected edition of his poems appeared in 1872, including 'The Saint's Tragedy,' 'Andromeda,' songs and ballads. Mr. Kingsley was a Canon of Chester from 1869 till 1873, when he was appointed a Canon of Westminster. In 1874 he went on a lecturing tour to the United States. He died at Eversley 23 Jan., 1875. His 'Letters, and Memoirs of his Life,' were edited by his widow, 3rd ed., 2 vols., 1877.

KINGSLEY, Henry, novelist, brother of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, born 1830, was educated at King's College, London, and Worcester College, Oxford. He left Oxford in 1853, and proceeded to Australia, where he resided for five years, returning in 1858. He contributed to the *North British* and *Fortnightly Reviews*, and to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*. His best known works are 'Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn,' 1859; 'Ravenshoe,' 1861; 'Austin Elliot,' 1863; 'The Hillyars and the Burtons: a Story of Two Families,' 1865; 'Leighton Court: A Country House Story,' 1866; 'Mademoiselle Mathilde,' which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; 'Stretton,' 'Hetty,' 1871; and 'Old Margaret,' 2 vols., 1871. Leaving his work of story-writing for a time, he undertook the editorship of the *Daily Review*, the paper which represents the Free Church party in Edinburgh. Finding a difficulty in getting a war correspondent on the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia, he went to the campaign himself, was present at the battle of Sédan, and was afterwards the first Englishman in the town. After eight weeks of experience as war correspondent, Mr. Kingsley returned, and giving up the *Daily Review* after eighteen months' editorship, took to his old work as a novelist. He subsequently published 'Hornby Mills, and other Stories,' 1872; 'Valentin: a French Boy's Story of Sédan,' 1872; and 'Reginald Hetherege,' 1874. Died at Cuckfield 24 May, 1876.

KINGSTON, William Henry Giles, writer of books for boys, was born in Harley street, London, 28 Feb., 1814. For many years he lived with his family at Oporto, where his father was in business, and thence he made many voyages to and from England. It was his earnest wish to enter the navy, but this longing could not be gratified, and

for some years his energies were absorbed by mercantile life. Encouraged by the success of his first work, 'The Circassian Chief' (1844), he produced, while residing in Portugal, 'The Prime Minister: a Story of the Days of the Great Marquis de Pombal,' and 'Lusitanian Sketches,' consisting chiefly of his own impressions of life in Portugal. 'Western Wanderings,' his next work, was an account of a visit to the United States. His first book for boys, 'Peter the Whaler,' appeared in 1850, and a few years afterwards he gave up business in order to devote his whole time to juvenile literature. From that time he was constantly occupied in the production of books, chiefly for boys. Altogether he wrote about 130 volumes. Among the most popular of his works were, 'The Three Midshipmen,' 'The Three Lieutenants,' 'The Three Commanders,' and 'The Three Admirals.' His accounts of foreign lands were written with wonderful truthfulness, his vivid imagination enabling him to realise travellers' descriptions as given in their books, and to represent them with all the freshness of originality. Died at Willesden 5 Aug., 1880.

KNIGHT, CHARLES, publisher and author, the son of a respectable bookseller at Windsor, was born there 15 March, 1791. In 1812, in conjunction with his father, he established the *Windsor and Eton Express*. Mr. Knight was the printer and publisher of the *Etonian*, a monthly magazine, and this circumstance led to an intimate acquaintance with Winthrop, M. Praed, Macaulay, Sidney Walker, John Moultrie, and Derwent and Henry Nelson Coleridge, who afterwards, while undergraduates at Cambridge, became the chief contributors to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*; and this in its turn led to the establishment of Charles Knight as a publisher in London in 1824. In 1827 he became connected with the newly founded Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and began the publication of his 'British Almanack and Companion,' which was followed by the 'Library of Entertaining Knowledge,' *Penny Magazine*, 'Penny Cyclopædia,' and many other well-known works. In 1834 Mr. Knight, having purchased the plates of the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' began the 'English Cyclopædia,' based upon that work, but greatly enlarged and modified. In 1855 he commenced his 'Popular History of England,' which was completed in 1862. After that time Mr. Knight chiefly occupied himself with two retrospective works, 'Shadows of the Old Booksellers,' and 'Passages of a Working Life during Half a Century' (3 vols., 1863–5), a charming autobiography, referring mostly to literary and political characters who had been associated with him, more or less, through life. He won a position as a Shaksperian scholar by his 'Pictorial Shakspere,' 8 vols., 1839–41. This beautiful work of graphic illustration was but the first effort he made in this line of editorship, sustained by patient researches in a spirit of reverent affection for the greatest English poet, and if not with infallible judgment, yet always with fine natural taste. He produced many editions of Shakspere in different forms, the 'National' in 1851, the 'Companion Shakspere' in 1852, and the 'Stratford Shakspere' in 1853, for which he wrote a judicious biography of Shakspere; also the 'Cabinet Shakspere,' jointly with Robert Chambers, in 1856. 'Studies and Illustrations of Shakspere' in 1850, and another volume of 'Studies' had previously appeared. In 1851, upon the alleged discovery, by Mr. John Payne Collier, of a corrected copy of the "old folio," Charles Knight came to the rescue of the commonly received text in a pamphlet called 'New Lamps for Old.' There was a new issue of his 'Pictorial Shakspere' in 1864; and he produced the 'Blackfriars' and two other cheap editions between 1866 and 1868. Mr. Knight's whole life was one of useful and intellectual labour, and it is not too much to say that he was the founder of that description of literature, cheap yet good, which has exercised a very beneficial influence on the minds of his countrymen. The 'Cyclopædia,' which was one of his best gifts to the public, spoilt, indeed, the making of his private fortune. But he made a good name, that of a good scholar, a good author, a good man. Douglas Jerrold used to say that his epitaph should be two words, simply these, "Good Knight!" He died at Addlestone, Surrey, 9 March, 1873, and was buried in Old Windsor churchyard. A statue of him was erected at Windsor in 1874.

KNIGHT, JOHN PRESCOTT, R.A., son of E. Knight the comedian, was born at Stafford 1803, and became a clerk in a West India merchant's office in Mark lane. The failure of this firm altered his plan of life. Having shown some taste for drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under H. Sass and G. Clint. His father's death again threw him on his own resources, but he fought the battle of life gallantly against adverse circumstances, and began to exhibit portraits at the Academy about 1827. He was elected an Associate in 1836, attained the full honours of the Academy in 1844, and was appointed Secretary to the Royal Academy before the term of his two years' service as Member of Council had expired. He resigned the secretaryship in May, 1873, when the Council, in consideration of his long and valuable services, voted him a pension equivalent to his former salary. Mr. Knight's fame as an artist rests most particularly on his success as a portrait-painter. Died at Maida Hill 26 March, 1881.

KNOWLES, RICHARD BRINSLEY, son of the dramatist, James Sheridan Knowles, was born at Glasgow 1820; for some years studied law in the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. His natural tastes, however, inclined towards literature, and in 1845 he produced a comedy, 'The Maiden Aunt,' at the Haymarket theatre, the chief part in which were borne by Farren and Mrs. Glover. From that time Mr. Knowles was chiefly a diligent contributor to many leading journals and reviews. In 1871 his historical attainments, added to his literary power, led to his engagement under the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, and in his capacity as inspector of family muniments many valuable manuscript collections, chiefly belonging to Catholic families, were intrusted to his examination. Among these may be named the collections of the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Ashburnham, and Colonel Towneley. Mr. Knowles, who early in his career became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, died in London 28 Jan., 1882.

KNOX, THOMAS FRANCIS, D.D., a Catholic divine, born in Dec., 1822, was the eldest son of the Hon. J. H. Knox, third son of the first Earl of Ranfurly, and of Lady Mabella, daughter of the Earl of Kilmorey. He was educated at Cambridge, where he obtained a scholarship at Trinity College; he took his degree in 1845, when he was placed third

in the first class of the Classical Tripos and among the Senior Optimes of the Mathematical Tripos. In November of the same year he was received into the Catholic Church, in company with Father Faber, by Dr. Wareing, Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District. At the beginning of 1848 he was received into the Congregation of the Oratory by Father Newman at Maryvale, and in the following year accompanied Father Faber to London to found the London Oratory, in which he remained till his death. In 1865 he published a translation from the German of the 'Life of Blessed Henry Suso,' and in 1867 a book entitled, 'When does the Church speak Infallibly?' which attracted much notice, and was translated into German and Italian. He also wrote a learned historical introduction to the first volume of the 'Records of English Catholics, from the Archives of the diocese of Westminster,' containing the 'Douay Diaries,' and he was engaged during his last illness in correcting the proofs of a similar introduction to the second volume of these 'Records.' In 1875 he received the degree of D.D. from the Holy Father, at which time he held the office of Superior of the London Oratory. He died at the Oratory, Brompton, 20 March, 1882.

KOCK, CHARLES PAUL DE, a French novelist and dramatist, born at Passy, near Paris, 1794, was the son of a Dutch banker, who perished on the scaffold during the Revolution. At an early age he devoted himself to literature. His first novel 'L'Enfant de ma Femme,' written when he was only seventeen, and published in 1812, was a failure; but this did not discourage him, and he continued to write vaudevilles, melodramas, and comic operas for the minor theatres, until he brought himself into public notice. In 1820 he again attempted novel writing, and between that date and 1867 he produced over fifty romances in rapid succession, most of which are well known. They are marked by an animated, natural style of composition, but nearly all of them are marred by a grossness and licentiousness which render them utterly unfit for the family, the staple of them being the intrigues and debauchery so common among the lower classes in Paris. About 1834 M. de Kock recommenced contributing to the theatres, and during the succeeding 30 years he prepared, with some assistance, about 100 vaudevilles, many of which are founded upon incidents in his romances. He died in Paris 29 August, 1871. His 'Mémoirs,' written by himself, appeared in 1873.

KRAPF, JOHANN LUDWIG, African explorer, was born in Würtemburg in 1809, and having been interested in East Africa from a child, he educated himself at Basle for missionary work, and offered his services to the London Church Missionary Society. In 1837 he went out to Abyssinia, but failing to make way there, he proceeded to the Kingdom of Shoa, where he remained three years. In 1844 Dr. Krapf settled on the Zanzibar coast, fixing on Mombas as his base of operations. While attending to his missionary duties, he, in company with Dr. Rebmann, made several exploring journeys in the interior, discovering the highest mountains in Africa, Kilimanjaro and Kenia. Krapf returned home, on account of his health, in 1856. Thenceforward he devoted most of his time to linguistic studies, on which he published several valuable papers. Died in December, 1881.

L.

LAING, DAVID, LL.D., a Scottish literary antiquary, born at Edinburgh 20 April, 1793, was son of a bookseller in that city, who was famed for bibliographical rarities. He became a partner with his father, and the business was carried on under the firm of W. and D. Laing till 1837. Mr. David Laing was the original secretary of the Bannatyne Club, which was established by Sir Walter Scott in 1823, for the printing of rare books on Scottish history and literature. He continued to hold that position till the club was discontinued in 1861, and he edited twenty of the most valuable books which were issued by it. He also acted for a long time as the treasurer of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, and afterwards became its Foreign Secretary. He edited the 'Transactions' of the Society, which he enriched with communications of an interesting character from his own pen. In 1837 he was elected librarian to the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet in Scotland, and he held this post till his death. He was likewise Professor of Antiquities to the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting. In 1864 the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. Dr. Laing devoted special attention to old Scottish ballads and history, and in his investigations brought to light many interesting documents in connection with these subjects. Among his works are an edition in six volumes of the 'Life and Works of John Knox,' and carefully annotated editions of the works of Sir David Lyndsay, William Dunbar, and Robert Henryson. He was latterly engaged on the third and concluding volume of Wynton's 'Chronicle of Scotland,' and on a new edition of Sir David Lyndsay's works. Died at Portobello, near Edinburgh, 11 Oct., 1878. Mr. Thomas George Stevenson, antiquarian and historical publisher of Edinburgh, printed in 1878, for private circulation, 'Notices of David Laing, LL.D.,' with a chronological list of the various publications which were issued under his superintendence.

LA MARMORA, ALFONSO FERRERO MARQUIS DE. *See* MARMORA.

LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS PRAT DE, French poet and historian, born at Macon 21 Oct., 1790. His family name was Prat, but he adopted that by which he became best known, after his maternal uncle, Lamartine, who left him a considerable legacy. His father was an officer of cavalry under the Bourbons. During the reign of terror M. de Lamartine's family retired to an obscure estate at Milly, whence he was sent to complete his education at Belley, in the College of the Pères de la Foi. After leaving that seminary he spent some time at Lyons, made a short tour in Italy, and repaired to Paris. In 1818 he went a second time to Italy, applied himself to poetry, and in 1820 published his 'Méditations Poétiques,' which won general admiration. This literary success led to his introduction to a diplomatic career, and he became attaché to the embassy of Florence, where he resided till 1825, and having afterwards become Secretary to the Embassy in London, he married Miss Birch, an English lady of fortune, who died at Paris 21 May, 1863. Having

returned to Florence as Chargé d'Affaires in 1829, he published the collection of 'Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses,' a brilliant defence of the throne and the altar, and the same year was elected a member of the French Academy. On the eve of that revolution which drove the Bourbons a second time from France, he was nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece. In 1832 he undertook a poetical pilgrimage to the East, where he had the misfortune to lose his eldest daughter, Julia, and in 1835 published the 'Voyage en Orient,' which was translated into English. Hearing at Jerusalem that he had been elected Deputy for the department du Nord, he returned to France. At first he embraced the Conservative cause, and supported M. Guizot, but gradually adopted extreme views. His poem 'Jocelyn' appeared in 1835, followed by 'La Chute d'un Ange' in 1838. The first instalments of his great work, in eight volumes, the 'Histoire des Girondins,' appeared in 1847. M. de Lamartine, who mingled freely in political matters, took an active part in organising the Reform banquets of Jan., 1848, and after the revolution in Feb. of that year, became a member of the provisional government as Minister for Foreign Affairs. His popularity for a short time was very great, and at the election of 1848 he was returned for no fewer than ten different departments. He was, with his colleagues, driven from power in June of that year, and at the election of 1849 was not returned for a single department. After the *coup d'état* in Dec., 1851, he retired into private life. M. de Lamartine, who was a prolific author, wrote, amongst other works, in addition to those already noticed, 'Trois Mois au Pouvoir,' 1848; 'Histoire de la Révolution de 1848,' 1849; 'Histoire de la Restauration,' 1851-63; 'Histoire de la Turquie,' 1854; and 'Histoire de la Russie,' 1855. A complete edition of his works has been published, and many of them have been translated into English and other languages. Died at Paris 28 Feb., 1869.

LANDSEER, CHARLES, R.A., son of John Landseer, A.R.A., and elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, born 12 Aug., 1799, having been instructed by his father, became one of Haydon's pupils, and entered the schools of the Academy as a student in 1816. In early life he accompanied Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Portugal, and to Rio de Janeiro, on his mission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Don Pedro I., for whom he made a large collection of drawings and sketches. In 1828 he exhibited, at the Academy, 'Dorothea;' and at the British Institution studies from continental subjects, a 'Group of Portuguese Peasants,' and 'The Tyrolese Hunter;' but did not again exhibit at the Academy till 1832. His picture, 'Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Office,' is in the Vernon Gallery; and the 'Plundering of Basing House,' and the 'Battle of Langside,' led to his election as Associate of the Academy in 1837. His pictures of the 'Departure in Disguise of Charles II. from Colonel Lane's,' in 1842, 'The Monks of Melrose,' in 1843, and the 'Return of the Dove to the Ark,' in 1844, secured the favour of Art Union prizeholders for £300, £400, and £300 respectively. Elected R.A. in 1845, he succeeded Mr. Jones as Keeper of the Academy in 1851, and he held that office till May, 1873, when the council, in consideration of his long and valuable services, voted him a pension equivalent to his former salary. He still continued his contributions to the Academy, and to the exhibition of 1879 he not only sent one of his favourite historical subjects, but also a portrait of himself by his own hand. Died 22 July, 1879.

LANDSEER, SIR EDWIN, R.A., a celebrated painter, born in London in 1802, being the youngest son of John Landseer, A.R.A., one of the most eminent engravers of his time. When Edwin was a child his father was in the habit of taking him out to Hampstead Heath, to accustom him to sketch animals from life. He became a student of the Royal Academy in 1816, and the same year exhibited some drawings and sketches which attracted attention and gave promise of future excellence. In 1819 his 'Dogs Fighting' was exhibited, and brought him very favourably before the public. His 'Dogs on St. Gothard,' painted the same year, was very popular. For more than forty years every Academy Exhibition witnessed his successes. His greatest triumphs were won in the painting of dogs, deer, and lions, though his horses and cattle were in some respects equal to those of any animal painter of modern times. He was never successful in painting the human face, though his great power in his pictures of animals lay in the humanity that he infused into their every look and act. In his later years Sir Edwin attempted large drawings in chalk which were very popular; he also tried his hand at sculpture, the 'Stag at Bay,' and the 'Four Lions' in bronze, for the Nelson column in Trafalgar square, being modelled by him. We have not space to mention all even of his most celebrated pictures. The Sheepshanks collection at South Kensington has, 'A Highland Breakfast,' 'The Drover's Departure,' 'The Dog and the Shadow,' 'A Fireside Party,' 'There's no Place like Home,' 'The Two Dogs,' 'The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner,' 'A Jack in Office,' 'Tethered Rams,' 'Sancho Panza and Dapple,' 'The Angler's Guard,' 'Suspense,' 'Comic Dogs,' 'Young Roebuck, and Rough Hounds,' 'The Eagle's Nest,' and his famous composition of 'War' and 'Peace.' Equally celebrated are 'Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time,' 'Titania,' 'Laying down the Law,' and 'The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by his Daughter-in-Law visiting the Field of Waterloo,' 'Deer-Stalking,' 'Doubtful Crumbs,' 'A Kind Star,' 'Flood in the Highlands,' 'The Shrew Tamed,' 'Windsor Park,' 'Squirrels cracking Nuts,' 'Man proposes, but God disposes,' a scene in the Arctic regions. Landseer was elected R.A. in 1827 and knighted in 1850. He was elected President of the Royal Academy in 1866, but refused to accept the honour. Nearly all his pictures were engraved, some by his father and others by his brother Thomas. He himself produced many etchings which rank among the best of their kind. Sir Edwin Landseer died 1 Oct., 1873, and was buried on the 11th in St. Paul's Cathedral.

LANDSEER, THOMAS, A.R.A., elder brother of Charles Landseer, R.A., born 1795, occupied for many years a distinguished place as an engraver and constantly exhibited at the Royal Academy. His finely executed plate of Rosa Bonheur's 'Horse Fair,' published in 1861, added greatly to his reputation. His best engravings were after his brother's pictures, of which he managed to catch not only the spirit, but even the style in which they were painted, giving almost the touches of the brush. He published the 'Life and Letters of William

Bewick (artist),' 2 vols., 1871. Died at his house, in St. John's Wood, 20 Jan., 1880.

LANDSEER, THOMAS, R.A., son of John Landseer, A.R.A., and elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, born 1799, having been instructed by his father, became one of Haydon's pupils, and entered the schools of the Academy as a student in 1816. In early life he accompanied the Lord Stuart de Rothesay to Portugal, and to Rio de Janeiro, on his mission to negotiate a commercial treaty with Don Pedro I., for whom he made a large collection of drawings and sketches. In 1828 he exhibited at the Academy 'Dorothea,' and at the British Institution studies from continental subjects, a 'Group of Portuguese Peasants,' and 'The Tyrolese Hunter;' but did not again exhibit at the Academy till 1832. His picture, 'Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-room of the Sheriff's Office,' is in the Vernon Gallery; and the 'Plundering of Basing House,' and the 'Battle of Langside,' led to his election as an Associate of the Academy in 1837. His pictures of the 'Departure in Disguise of Charles II. from Colonel Lane's' (1842), 'The Monks of Melrose' (1843), and 'The Return of the Dove to the Ark' (1844), secured the favour of Art Union prizeholders for £300, £400, and £300, respectively. Elected R.A. in 1845, he succeeded Mr. Jones as Keeper of the Academy in 1851, and held that office till May, 1873, when the council, in consideration of his long and valuable services, voted him a pension equivalent to his former salary. Died 22 July, 1879.

LANE, EDWARD WILLIAM, orientalist, son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, LL.D., Prebendary of Hereford, born at Hereford 17 Sept., 1801, was a brother of Mr. R. J. Lane, A.R.A., and of Mrs. Poole, author of 'The Englishwoman in Egypt.' He was educated for the Church, but a strong desire to visit eastern countries induced him to turn his attention to the study of Arabic, and of some branches of practical science necessary for a traveller. In 1825 he went to Egypt; and after having made two voyages up the Nile, returned to England in 1828, and prepared for the press a work on Egypt and Nubia, which, though repeatedly advertised, did not appear. The Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge had requested Mr. Lane to write a work, to be published under their superintendence, on the 'Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians;' he went a second time to Egypt in 1833, and returned to England in 1835 with the work, which was published in 1836. Soon afterwards Mr. Charles Knight engaged him to undertake a new translation of 'The Thousand and One Nights,' which was completed in 1841. Mr. Lane wrote a small volume of 'Selections from the Kur-ân,' which was incorrectly printed, having been published when the author was abroad, and unable to correct the proofs; and he afterwards undertook, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, the composition of an 'Arabic Lexicon,' and visited Egypt a third time in 1842, in order to avail himself of the valuable stores in the libraries of some of the mosques of Cairo. On this occasion he was accompanied by his sister (Mrs. Poole), with her two sons, and remained in Egypt until 1849. Lord Russell, at that time prime minister, granted him an annual allowance of £100 from the Special Service Fund, and it was continued by Lord Aberdeen. The first part of his Lexicon was published in 1863, when a civil-list pension of £100 was granted him "in testimony of its value;" and in the following year he was elected a Correspondent of the Institute of France. He was also an honorary member of several learned societies, British and foreign. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Literature in Feb., 1875. Died at Worthing 10 Aug., 1876. A Life of him, by Stanley Lane Poole, was published in 1877.

LANE, RICHARD JAMES, A.R.A., an engraver, second son of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, prebendary of Hereford, was born 1800. In 1816 he became a pupil of Charles Heath, the line-engraver. In 1824 he devoted himself to the practice of lithography, in which he attained great success and reputation in England, on the Continent, and in America. In 1827–28 he was elected an Associate-Engraver of the Royal Academy. Mr. Lane produced in 50 years a vast number of works of great excellence and which enjoyed much popularity, in all no fewer than 1046. Eventually he returned to his earlier pursuit of engraving, and was appointed Superintendent of the Etching Class at South Kensington. He was a rapid and an easy writer, and produced many essays, the most important of which was 'Readings from Shakspere.' Among his services to literature must not be forgotten the aid he afforded to his brother, Mr. Edward William Lane, in the business arrangements connected with the great Arabic Lexicon. Died 21 Nov., 1872.

LANFREY, PIERRE, French historian and politician, born at Chambéry, 26 Oct., 1828, commenced his studies in the Jesuit College there, and continued them in the Collége Bourbon at Paris. He was intended for the legal profession, but was never called to the bar. He suddenly became known to fame in 1857 as the author of a remarkable book on 'The Church and the Philosophers of the Eighteenth Century.' It was followed by an 'Essay on the French Revolution,' in 1858; 'The Political History of the Popes,' in 1860; 'Political Studies and Portraits,' in 1863; and a 'History of Napoleon the First,' vols. i.-iv. 1867-75. In the latter work, his most remarkable production, an English translation of the first three volumes of which appeared in 1872, M. Lanfrey discussed civil, political, religious, military, and literary questions in a way very unfavourable to the First Empire. After the fall of the Second Empire he was elected a member of the National Assembly. He was ambassador at Berne from Oct., 1871, till Nov., 1873, and was elected a senator for life in 1875. Died at Pau 15 Nov., 1877.

LANKESTER, EDWIN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., born at Melton, Suffolk, 23 April, 1814, was educated at Woodbridge, where he was apprenticed to a surgeon, and subsequently he studied medicine at University College, London. He graduated at Heidelberg in 1839; became Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine, 1843; and Professor of Natural History, New College, London, 1850. After holding several other professorships, he was appointed, in 1862, Coroner for Central Middlesex. Dr. Lankester was the author of numerous works on science and medicine, and contributed largely to the Transactions of learned societies. Died at Margate 30 Oct., 1874.

LANZA, GIOVANNI, an Italian statesman, born in Piedmont 1815, identified himself in early life

with various Liberal associations, and after 1848 was a prominent figure in the Italian political world. He became President of the Parliament, and was a member of several cabinets as Minister of Finance or Minister of Public Instruction. In 1865 he was made Minister of the Interior in the cabinet formed after the disturbances occasioned at Turin by the transfer of the capital to Florence; but in the following year he was induced, by a disagreement with his colleagues on the subject of the elections, to give in his resignation. In 1867 he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, a post which he also held less than a year, owing to the vote respecting the farming of the tobacco monopoly. Two years afterwards, as an Opposition candidate, he was again elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, upon which the ministry resigned. Signor Lanza, at the instance of the king, tried to form a ministry, but to no purpose. Signor Sella had better success, and Lanza took office under him as Minister of the Interior. In the following year he received from Victor Emanuel the Order of the Annunziata. He retired from the ministry in 1873, but continued to sit in the chamber. Died in Rome 8 March, 1882.

LARIVE, AUGUSTE DE LA, a Swiss natural philosopher, born at Geneva 9 Oct., 1801, distinguished himself very early by his chemical experiments and scientific essays. His investigations upon heat, made in connection with those of Marat, led the way to those of Joule and Tyndall. He was from 1824 Professor of Physics in the Academy of Geneva. From 1830 to 1836 he spent much time abroad, chiefly in England, where he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and took an active part in its discussions. From 1836 to 1841 he was engaged in the study of the applioations of electricity to metallurgy and in the editing of the 'Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève,' in which some of the results of his investigations were recorded. In 1842 he received from the French Academy of Sciences the Monthyon prize and 3000 francs for his inventions and discoveries in electro-galvanic processes. He had been elected in 1830 a corresponding member of the Institute of France; and in 1864 he became one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. He published 'Memoirs on Caustics,' 'Theory of the Voltaic Pile,' 'Archives of Electricity,' 'Treatise on Theoretical and Applied Electricity,' and numerous biographical sketches of his learned associates and fellow-workers. Died at Marseilles 27 Nov., 1873.

LASSELL, WILLIAM, F.R.S., LL.D., astronomer, was born 18 June, 1799, at Bolton, in Lancashire. He received the rudiments of education at a day school in the town, and afterwards spent a year and a half at a provincial academy at Rochdale. In 1814 he entered a merchant's office at Liverpool, and passed through a seven years' apprenticeship. He commenced business in Liverpool as a brewer, without however much taste or inclination for trade, and spent almost all his leisure time in his favourite pursuit of astronomy, and the mechanics connected therewith. Not having at that time sufficient means to enable him to purchase expensive instruments, Mr. Lassell began, about 1820, to construct reflecting telescopes for himself, of both the Newtonian and Gregorian forms, chiefly the former. He began simultaneously with a Newtonian of seven inches diameter and seven feet focus, and Gregorian of seven and a half inches diameter an four feet focus. Being successful with these, h afterwards made a Newtonian of nine inche aperture and 112 inches focus, which he wrough to great excellence, and in 1839 mounted, equa torially, at Starfield, near Liverpool. In 1844- Mr. Lassell erected his two-feet equatorial, mounte on the same plan as the nine-inch, but having diameter of twenty-four inches, and a focus o twenty feet. With this instrument he discovered in Sept., 1847, the satellite of Neptune; and i Sept., 1848, simultaneously with Professor Bond in America, he discovered Hyperion, an eight satellite of Saturn. In 1851, after long and care ful search, he discovered, also with the sam telescope, two additional satellites of the plane Uranus (Umbriel and Ariel), interior to the tw discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1787, an very much smaller. In 1852 Mr. Lassell took au this telescope to Malta, and erected it on St. John Cavalier, in Valetta, observing there through th winter of that year. His next work in astronomica science was the construction of a larger equatoria telescope than had previously been made, mount ing it, generally, like the former ones, but of fou feet diameter and thirty-seven feet focus. Th description of this telescope, and the account o its erection in Malta, and of the work done wit it in the interval from 1861 to 1865, constitute th 36th volume of the Astronomical Society 'Memoirs.' After his return from Malta h purchased an estate near Maidenhead, and erecte in an observatory his equatorial telescope of tw feet aperture. He also succeeded in constructin an improved form of polishing machine, which i described in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Societ for 1874. Accounts of the various telescope constructed by him may be found in the Astrono mical Society's 'Memoirs.' In 1839 Mr. Lasse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomica Society, received its Gold Medal in 1849, and i 1870 was elected its President. In 1849 he becam a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received one o its Royal Medals in 1858. Died 5 Oct., 1880.

LASSEN, CHRISTIAN, orientalist, born at Berge in Norway, 22 Oct., 1800, studied in the Uni versity of Christiania, and afterwards at Heidelber and at Bonn under Wilhelm Schlegel, who sen him to Paris and London to copy and collat manuscripts for his edition of the 'Rāmāyana.' I Paris he made the acquaintance of another orien talist, Eugène Burnouf, and published, in con junction with him, at the expense of the Asiati Society, an 'Essay on the Pāli,' 1826. At Bonn after having gained his degree of Ph.D., he re ceived his licences to teach, and in 1830 was mad assistant, and in 1840 titular Professor of India Languages and Literature. His more importan works were, in conjunction with Schlegel, 'Hito padesa,' a collection of Indian Fables, 1831; th 'Gymnosophista, sive Indicæ Philosophiæ Docu menta,' 1832. 'The ancient Persian Cuneiform Writings,' 1836; an edition of the Gitagovinda o Jayadeva, 1837; 'Introduction to the History o the Greek and Indo-Scythian Kings of Bactri Cabul, and India,' 1838; 'Indian Archæology 1844-58; and a critical edition of the 'Vendidad 1852. At one time he was editor of the *Zeitschrift für Kunde der Morgenlande* (oriental journal to which he contributed many valuable article Died at Bonn 9 May, 1876.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE ALFRED, novelist, was eldest son of the Rev. A. C. Lawrence, and Lady Emily Lawrence, the daughter of Daniel, sixth Earl of Winchelsea and second Earl of Nottingham. He was born in 1827 and was educated at Rugby and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1848 as a second class in classics. He was called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1852, but early abandoned practice for literature. He was the author of 'Guy Livingstone,' and 'Sword and Gown,' both published anonymously; and of 'Barren Honour,' which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Lawrence held a lieutenant's commission in the Northamptonshire militia. Died Sept., 1876.

LAWRENCE, JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, LORD, Viceroy of India, was born 4 March, 1811. He was a younger brother of Sir Henry Lawrence, who was killed in 1857, in the defence of Lucknow against the rebels. From his boyhood the younger brother was destined for service as a civilian in India. Having passed through a course of education at Foyle College, Londonderry, he was sent to Haileybury, and in 1829 he received his nomination as a writer. In 1831 John Lawrence was appointed Assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi; in 1833 he became an officiating magistrate and collector; in 1836 he received the post of joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of the southern division of Delhi. At the end of the same year he was made officiating magistrate of the southern division, and in 1838 he was engaged in settlement duties in Zillah Etawah. Early in 1840 he took his first furlough to Europe, and was absent from India for nearly two years. Some time after his return to India he became magistrate and collector in the central district of the Delhi territory, and earned by his diligence and abilities the important post of Commissioner of the trans-Sutlej provinces, to which he was appointed in 1848. For short periods about the same time he acted also as Resident at Lahore. The second Sikh war, which broke out in 1848, and resulted in annexation, brought important duties to both the Lawrences, who were appointed, together with Mr. Charles Grenvill Mansel, as a Board of Administration for the Punjab. An onerous task devolved upon this Board. The population of the extensive territory committed to its care included warlike races, and was bitterly antagonistic to the British. A state of lawlessness, moreover, had hitherto prevailed. It was the duty of the Board, against all obstacles, to carry out the principles of British rule in the newly-acquired territory, and the success of the administration was signally manifest during the Mutiny of 1857. At Lahore, in that terrible emergency, the vigilance and energy of John Lawrence made themselves felt, and contributed materially to the work of upholding English supremacy in India. He had already, in 1856, been made a K.C.B. for his work in the Punjab, and in 1857 he was promoted to the dignity of G.C.B. for his services on the outbreak of the Mutiny. In 1858 he was further honoured by being created a baronet. He was made a member of the Privy Council, and on the institution of the Order of the Star of India was created a K.S.I. The Court of Directors of the East India Company granted him a life pension of £2000 a year, which, under a special Act of Parliament, he continued to enjoy, together with his full salary, when he became Viceroy of India. He succeeded Lord Elgin in that post in Dec. 1863, and held it for the usual period of five years. In April, 1869, he was created Baron Lawrence of the Punjab and of Grately, in the county of Southampton. After his final return from India Lord Lawrence took a prominent part in philanthropic and educational movements in this country. On the formation of the London School Board in 1870 he was chosen to be its chairman, and he held the post till Nov., 1873, when he resigned. Died at Kensington 27 June, 1879.

LAWSON, CECIL GORDON, landscape painter, born at Chelsea in Dec., 1851. He was first brought into notice by his pictures of 'The Minister's Garden; a Tribute to the Memory of Oliver Goldsmith' (purchased by Mr. Huth for £1200), and 'A Pastoral in the Valley,' which were exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery. To the Royal Academy Exhibitions at Burlington House he contributed 'Hop Gardens of England,' 1876; 'View from Don Saltero's, Cheyne Walk, temp. 1770,' in 1877; 'The Wet Moon, Old Battersea,' and 'An Autumn Sunrise,' 1878; 'A Moonlight Pastoral,' 'Blackdown, Surrey,' the 'Doone Valley, West Devon,' and 'Peach-blossom,' 1882. Two of his last and finest pictures, painted after he had seen the beauties of colour in the Italian landscape, were sent to the Grosvenor Gallery in 1882: 'The Road to Monaco,' a splendid effect of deep blue mountains and an olive-clad hillside and valley under a brilliant sky, and 'The Storm-cloud, West Lynn.' He married, in 1879, a daughter of Mr. J. Birnie Philip, the sculptor. Died at West Brompton 10 June, 1882, and was buried at Haslemere, Surrey.

LEE, FREDERICK RICHARD, R.A., landscape painter, born at Barnstaple, Devon, in June, 1798, received a commission in the 56th Foot at a very early age, and served in the Netherlands, but leaving the army on account of weak health, he entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1818. He first exhibited his pictures in London at the British Institution, and the directors awarded him a £50 prize, as a mark of his merit. He began exhibiting at the Royal Academy in 1824; was elected an Associate in 1834, and an Academician in 1838. His pictures were for many years taken from the pastoral and river scenery of Devon, in several of which the cattle were painted by Sidney Cooper, and in one, 'The Cover Side,' painted in 1839, the dog's figure and game were painted by Sir Edwin Landseer. This, with three other works, is in the National Gallery. One of his largest and best works is 'A Summer Morning,' with cattle by Sidney Cooper, exhibited in 1848. His passion for the sea and for yachting, in the enjoyment of which he found health which he never could on the land, led him to paint sea subjects, and in these he was even more happy than in his favourite Devonshire valleys. In 1859 he astonished his admirers with a spirited sea-piece, 'The Coast of Cornwall, near the Land's End,' and 'The Bay of Biscay, March 11, 1857,' with his own little yacht struggling bravely with the huge dark waves, a scene of danger which he contrasted by a charming little picture of his 'Cottage by the Brook,' in the same exhibition. Again, in 1861, he had not only two remarkable views of Gibraltar, but a fine sea-piece of the Plymouth Breakwater. In the following year his large picture of 'The Pont du Gard,' the ancient Roman aqueduct near Nismes, another fine view

of Gibraltar, and two or three of his pastorals, showed what a true artist he was in the versatility and vigorous exercise of his pencil. In 1864 he paid a visit to Garibaldi in his island home at Caprera, and painted many sketches, from which he did the picture of the General's house looking across the Straits of Bonifacio toward Corsica, exhibited next year along with one of his yacht, "Kingfisher," in a gale off the coast of Malaga. He was now, however, naturally losing his power with advancing years, and though he contributed a few more pictures to the exhibitions, and had no less than six pictures in the first exhibition at Burlington House, in 1869, he retired as an honorary Academician in 1871. He died at Vleesch Farm, Cape Colony, 4 June, 1879.

LEE, ROBERT EDMUND, a celebrated American general, born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Virginia, 19 Jan., 1807. He was the son of Henry Lee, an American general of the War of Independence, and Governor of Virginia in 1792. His family, one of the first and wealthiest in Virginia in the reign of Charles I., is descended from Richard Lee, of Coton, in Shropshire. When the civil war in America broke out Lee was a colonel in the United States army, and had served with credit in the Mexican campaign; educated at West Point, he was able to combine a sound professional education with a natural military genius, and thus to prepare himself for his subsequent career. In 1861 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army in Virginia, and during the four years that followed he fought with wonderful skill and success against overwhelming odds. In 1862 he defeated McClellan before Richmond, and Burnside at Fredericsburg; in 1863, Hooker at Chancellorsville; and in 1864, Grant, in "The Wilderness." On two occasions he carried the war into the enemy's territory, crossed the Potomac, and threatened the Federal capital. But no skill or daring could avail. Although, when all seemed hopeless, he held his ground for a whole year, with diminished forces, fighting battle after battle before Richmond, he was at last driven from Petersburg, outflanked by Sherman's celebrated march through Georgia, and forced to surrender. Ruined by the war, General Lee became, in 1865, President of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia. From this period he sought to soften the asperities of the people of the Southern States, and to pave the way for a reconciliation between the lately hostile sections, and unquestionably he accomplished much towards so laudable an end. He died at Lexington 12 Oct., 1870.

LEMAÎTRE, FRÉDÉRIC, a celebrated French actor, born at Havre 9 July, 1800, died in Paris 27 Jan., 1876. Among his most popular performances were Robert Macaire, Don César de Bazan, and Toussaint l'Ouverture.

LEMON, MARK, dramatist, actor, and author, was born in London 3 Nov., 1809, of parents in the middle rank of life, and was educated at a private school at Cheam, Surrey, and turned playwright at a very early age. He speedily produced a series of light dramas, some of which have remained as "stock plays" to the present day. Among them are 'The School for Tigers,' 'The Ladies' Club' and 'Hearts are Trumps.' In all, he is said to have written about sixty plays, to say nothing of lyrics and popular songs in scores. He was one of the most active members of the Guild of Literature and Art, and often took part in theatrical performances for charitable and other purposes. Mr. Lemon was one of the knot of authors who established *Punch* in 1841. He acted as its joint-editor, with Mr. Henry Mayhew, for a year or two, and afterwards filled the editorial chair without a colleague down to the time of his death. He was a large contributor to periodical literature, and the author of some novels which were tolerably successful. He published a book on the 'Streets of London,' the materials for which were also utilised by him in a series of lectures on the metropolis that he gave in 1862 at the Gallery of Illustration. At the same Gallery he gave, in 1868, his famous impersonation of the character of Falstaff. Died at Crawley, Sussex, 23 May, 1870.

LENNOX, LORD WILLIAM PITT, fourth son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and godson of William Pitt, born 20 Sept., 1799, and educated at Westminster, was for some time on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, whom he accompanied to Brussels, Vienna, and Paris, and retired from the army in 1829. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for King's Lynn as a moderate reformer and as a supporter of the Government, and contrived to regain his seat at the general election of 1832; but politics were not his *forte*, and he preferred the easy life of a man about town with sporting and literary proclivities. Amongst his numerous works of fiction are 'Compton Audley,' 1841; 'The Tuft-Hunter,' 1843; 'Percy Hamilton,' 1852; and 'Philip Courtenay.' He also wrote 'The Story of My Life,' 1857; 'Three Years with the Duke of Wellington in Private Life;' 'Merrie England: its Sports and Pastimes,' 1857; 'Pictures of Sporting Life and Character,' 1859; 'The Victoria Cross;' 'London at Table;' 'Recreations of a Sportsman,' 1862; 'Life of the Duke of Richmond;' 'Fifty Years' Biographical Reminiscences,' 1863; 'Adventures of a Man of Family,' 1864; and 'Drafts on my Memory,' 1866. Died in Hans place, Sloane street, Chelsea, 18 Feb. 1881.

LESLIE, THOMAS EDWARD CLIFFE, LL.D., political economist, was a native of Ireland, being the second son of the Rev. Edward Leslie, prebendary of Dromore, and rector of Annahilt, co. Down. He received his school education in England, and after a brilliant career at Trinity College, Dublin, he entered at Lincoln's Inn and was called to the English bar, but he abandoned the law on being appointed to the chair of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in the Queen's College, Belfast, which he held for more than 20 years. One of his earliest essays on the land question and the state of Ireland attracted the notice of John Stuart Mill, who to the end of his life was a warm admirer of Leslie's writings, in spite of some points of doctrinal difference. In 1870 Leslie published his important volume entitled 'Land Systems and Industrial Economy of Ireland, England, and Continental Countries.' In later years Leslie turned his attention to the general methods of political economy, and became distinguished as the upholder, if not almost the originator in England, of the historical or inductive treatment of that science. His essays on 'Political and Moral Philosophy' were published at Dublin in 1879. Died 28 Jan., 1882.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, an Irish novelist, born in Dublin 31 Aug., 1809, was educated partly at Trinity College, Dublin, partly at the University of Göttingen. Having studied for the medi-

profession, and got a physician's diploma, he practised at Derry and Coleraine, holding there an official post of great labour and responsibility during the cholera visitation of 1832. His services were rewarded by the appointment of physician to the British legation at Brussels. It was there he wrote 'Harry Lorrequer,' which appeared in monthly shilling parts, and won the applause of a host of delighted readers by the racy fun and vivacity of spirit which pervades its bustling adventures. After this came 'Charles O'Malley,' 'Jack Hinton,' 'Tom Burke of Ours,' 'The O'Donoghue,' 'St. Patrick's Eve,' 'Lutrell of Arran,' and 'The Knight of Gwynne.' In 1842 Mr. Lever became the editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, which periodical he conducted for three years and to which he contributed, among other things, 'Maurice Tiernay,' 'Con Cregan,' and 'The Diary and Notes of Horace Templeton.' In 1845 he retired to the Continent, establishing himself first in a castle in the Tyrol and afterwards at Florence. In 1858 he was appointed by Lord Derby vice-consul at Spezzia, and in 1867 he was transferred to Trieste, where he died 1 June, 1872. Among the novels written by Mr. Lever, in addition to those already mentioned, are, 'One of Them,' 'The Dodd Family Abroad,' 'Davenport Dunn,' 'Arthur O'Leary,' 'The Martins of Cro' Martin,' 'A Day's Ride: a Life's Romance,' 'That Boy of Norcott's,' and 'Lord Kilgobbin.' He also wrote a number of capital songs, and contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* his commentaries on political and other topics of the day under the pseudonym of Cornelius O'Dowd.

LE VERRIER, URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH, a French astronomer, born at St. Lô (Manche), 11 March, 1811, was a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, and on leaving it chose to accept the office of engineer to the administration of tobaccos, that he might be able to reside in Paris to continue his studies. Though he made one or two important discoveries in chemistry, astronomy became the study in which he achieved a high reputation. After many years silently carrying forward works of enormous extent, he one day astonished the scientific world by the announcement that, in an indicated point of space, and at a specified instant they would see a star until then unknown. That discovery installed him as the first astronomer of France. Honours and places were heaped upon him from all sides, and the electors of the department of La Manche returned M. Le Verrier as their representative to the Legislative Assembly. The Royal Astronomical Society of London voted him, in 1848, a testimonial "for his researches in the problem of inverse perturbations, leading to the discovery of the planet Neptune." Mr. Adams, the celebrated English astronomer, having, to the satisfaction of the Royal Astronomical Society, made good his claim to the almost simultaneous discovery of this planet, that body conferred upon him a similar testimonial to that bestowed upon the French astronomer. M. Le Verrier, who succeeded M. Arago in the Observatory of Paris in 1854, held that office until 5 Feb., 1870, when he was dismissed by an Imperial decree, in consequence, it was said, of his despotic arrogance towards the astronomical staff of the Observatory having led to a general withdrawal of the gentlemen who were subject to his control. In June, 1873, however, he was again installed as Director of the Observatory of Paris, having been nominated by M. Thiers at the request of a majority of the astronomers attached to that institution. In the Legislative Assembly he contributed greatly to forward the cause of education in France. He was a Senator, and in 1846 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour 14 Aug., 1863. The task which Le Verrier set himself as his life's chief work (observes Mr. A. Marth in the *Academy*) was a nobly ambitious, but a formidable one. To furnish complete and exact theories of the motions of the eight chief planets of our solar system, and to embody them in accurate tables, is indeed an appalling undertaking, as it involves, in addition, a re-examination and re-investigation of many fundamental determinations, and an immense amount of mechanical computations. Highly gifted with an extraordinary power for work, Le Verrier pursued his task with indomitable energy and perseverance, and he was fortunately spared long enough to accomplish it fully. After the Paris Observatory was placed under his direction and thoroughly re-organised, its *Annales* were enriched with the results of researches of the highest theoretical and practical interest. The obvious mastery of the author over his subjects, the general clearness of his explanations, and skill with which difficulties are usually encountered, and the methodical arrangement, render the study of Le Verrier's papers in general a welcome and pleasant duty. Died at Paris 23 Sept., 1877.

LEWES, GEORGE HENRY, essayist, historian, and philosopher, was born in London 18 April, 1817, and educated partly abroad and partly by Dr. Burney at Greenwich. After leaving school he became a clerk in the establishment of a Russian merchant, but quitted business, and pursuing anatomy and physiology only as branches of philosophic study, finally adopted literature as a profession. With this end in view he went through a course of training in Germany in 1838. Returning to London in 1839, he began to contribute largely to literature. He wrote 'Biographical History of Philosophy,' and 'Ranthorpe, a Tale,' published in 1847; 'The Spanish Drama: Lope de Vega and Calderon,' and 'Rose, Blanche, and Violet,' a novel, in 1848; a 'Life of Robespierre,' 'The Noble Heart,' a tragedy, in 1850; 'Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences,' 'The Life and Works of Goethe,' 'Seaside Studies,' 'Physiology of Common Life,' in 1859-60; 'Studies in Animal Life,' 'Aristotle: a Chapter from the History of Science,' in 1861; and a 'History of Philosophy, from Thales to Comte,' in 1867, fourth edition, corrected and partly re-written, 2 vols., 1871. He contributed to the *Edinburgh, Westminster, Foreign Quarterly, British and Foreign*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*; to *Blackwood, Fraser*, the *Cornhill*, etc. He was the literary editor of the *Leader* newspaper from its commencement in 1849 until July, 1854, from which time he devoted his attention almost exclusively to scientific pursuits. In 1858 he read a paper 'On the Spinal Cord as a Centre of Sensation and Volition,' before the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1859, three papers on the 'Nervous System,' in which he combated the reigning doctrines. These papers excited much discussion, and attracted the attention of continental physiologists. In 1865 he founded the *Fortnightly Review*, the editorship of which he resigned, on account of

ailing health, in Dec., 1866, and was succeeded by Mr. John Morley. His latest work was 'Problems of Life and Mind; first series: the Foundations of a Creed,' 2 vols., 1873-5. There was hardly any field of literature (observes the *Daily News*) which Mr. Lewes left untouched, and there was nothing that he touched which he did not adorn. He attained such eminence as a writer in natural science and philosophy as altogether to eclipse his achievements in lighter literature. Several plays bearing his pseudonym reappear from time to time on our stage, and Mr. Lewes was an amateur actor of celebrity as well as a play writer. Novel writing he abandoned comparatively early in his career, but not till he had made a certain mark. Perhaps the best known of his works is his 'Biographical History of Philosophy,' which has given an idea of the course of human thought from Thales to Comte to thousands who would never have ventured into the jungle of metaphysics under a duller conductor. Whatever he may have taken at second-hand, he did not disdain the drudgery of verifying results with the microscope. The versatility which Mr. Lewes showed, and the measure of success which he achieved in everything that he undertook, fell very little, if at all, short of genius. He died at his residence, North Bank, Regent's Park, London, 30 Nov., 1878.

LEWIS, CHARLES GEORGE, engraver, second son of the engraver to the Queen, and landscape painter, Frederick Christian Lewis, and brother of John Frederick Lewis, R.A., was born 13 June, 1808, at Enfield, Middlesex, and studied his art entirely under his father's direction. Among other well-known works, he engraved several of Sir E. Landseer's pictures, including 'The Shoeing,' and 'The Otter Hunt;' and several of Rosa Bonheur's, for instance, 'The Morning in the Highlands,' and 'The Raid.' Died at Felpham, Bognor, 16 June, 1880.

LEWIS, JOHN FREDERICK, R.A., painter in oil and water-colours, son of Mr. F. C. Lewis, engraver and landscape painter, born in London 14 July, 1805, first attracted attention by a series of studies from wild animals, which he himself engraved; and he painted many pictures in oil, which he exhibited at the Royal Academy and British Gallery. He next devoted himself to foreign travel, and to portraying the modes of life of the semi-civilised nations of the South and East; and in 1833-4, a selection of his drawings from Spanish life and scenery was published in lithograph, and a selection of drawings from the Alhambra, made during a residence of some months within its walls. After thirteen years' absence in Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt, he returned in 1851 to England, and in 1853 exhibited his picture of 'The Hareem,' which was followed by other drawings of Italian and oriental subjects, such as 'Roman Peasants at a Shrine,' and 'Scenes in the Desert.' During his continental visits, Mr. Lewis employed himself in studying the works of the great masters; and in 1853 his sixty-four copies in water-colours of some of the most famous examples, chiefly of the Venetian and Spanish schools, were purchased by the Scottish Academy, as the commencement of a gallery of copies from the masterpieces of the old masters. Mr. Lewis exhibited at the Academy, in 1855, a small oil-picture of his 'Armenian Lady, Cairo.' He exhibited his picture of 'A Frank Encampment, the Desert of Mount Sinai,' in the Water-Colour Society's rooms, in 1856, having been elected President of that society in 1855; Mr. Lewis, who resigned his office of President in 1858, was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in July, 1859, and a Royal Academician in 1865. Died at Walton-on-Thames 15 Aug., 1876.

LIBRI-CARRUCCI DELLA SOMMAIA, GUILLAUME BRUTUS ICILE TIMOLÉON, COUNT DE, an Italian mathematician and bibliophile, born at Florence 2 Jan., 1803, published at the age of 17 an extraordinary memoir on the 'Theory of Numbers,' and became Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pisa in 1822. His political views, and his participation in the unsuccessful insurrection of 1830, made him obnoxious to the Austrian government, and he was compelled to seek safety from arrest by flight to France. Three years later he was naturalised as a French citizen, and elected as the successor of Legendre in the Academy of Sciences. Honours were bestowed upon him in abundance, and he was charged with the functions of Inspector-General of Public Instruction, of newspapers, and of the public libraries of France. Several works were published by him during this period, among them being his great 'Histoire des Sciences mathématiques en Italie depuis la Renaissance jusqu'à la fin du XVII^e^ siècle' (4 vols., 1838-41), and four very remarkable treatises on the higher mathematics, besides many memoirs, articles in magazines, and bibliographical labours in the form of annotated catalogues. During the latter part of the reign of Louis Philippe Libri was accused of purloining the most precious books and MSS. from the libraries of Grenoble, Montpellier, Troyes, Poitiers, and Albi, as well as from the Mazarin collection and that of the Arsenal. A report on this subject by M. Bouchy estimated his literary thefts from 1842 to 1847 at more than 500,000 francs. Libri, who had escaped to London, was found guilty and condemned, in his absence (22 June, 1850) to ten years' imprisonment, and degradation from public employment. He protested against the injustice of this judgment, and demonstrated that the most valuable books he was charged with stealing were either still in the libraries from which they were alleged to have been taken, or had been taken from them and sold to the British Museum or other collections before he went to France. He also twice or three times sold collections of books by auction in London containing most of these books, and appended to their titles in the catalogue sworn copies of the receipted bills of the second-hand dealers from whom he had purchased them. But he was never able to obtain any redress from the French government. In this country, where he long resided, he was believed to be innocent. He died at Fiesole, near Florence, 28 Sept., 1869, leaving unfinished a 'Life of Galileo.'

LIEBIG, JUSTUS VON, BARON, an eminent chemist, born at Darmstadt 12 May, 1803. His early predilection for physical science induced his father to remove him from the gymnasium at Darmstadt to Bonn and Erlangen, where he studied from 1819 till 1822. By the aid of a travelling stipend allowed him by the Grand Duke, he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies from 1822 till 1824, and read at the Institute his first paper on Fulminic Acid, which attracted much attention. Humboldt was so struck with the views of the young chemist that he procured his appointment, in 1824,

Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826 as Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen, where, supported by the government, he founded the first model laboratory, and raised the small university to eminence, more especially for the study of chemistry. In 1845 the Grand Duke of Hesse bestowed upon him an hereditary barony, and in 1852 Baron Liebig accepted a professorship at the University of Munich, as President of the Chemical Laboratory at that place, where a new and important sphere of operation was opened to him. He composed numerous works, which were translated into most European languages. His researches were recorded in his own journal (*Annalen*); in the 'Annales de Chimie et de Physique,' and in the 'Handbook of Chemistry,' commenced in 1836 by Poggendorf. He revised Geiger's 'Handbook of Pharmacy,' of which a corrected edition appeared at Heidelberg in 1839, and of which his section may be considered as forming a Handbook of Organic Chemistry. His 'Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture' (Brunswick, 1840), passed through several editions, and was translated into English by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who studied under Liebig at Giessen. In a series of 'Familiar Letters' he developed his views on chemistry and its relations to commerce, physiology, and vegetation, with such success, that the appearance of the work had the effect of inducing the foundation of several new chemical professorships in Germany. Professor Liebig, who frequently visited England, where his presence was always gladly hailed at the leading agricultural meetings, took much interest in the discussion of the great question of sewage in this country, and his views led to a better knowledge of this important subject. Wide publicity was given to his name in connection with his "Extractum Carnis," or "Essence of Meat." He was named Foreign Associate at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in 1861. The scientific attainments and valuable researches of Baron Liebig were rewarded with honours of various kinds in almost every country where natural science is held in honour. Died at Munich 18 April, 1873.

LINNELL, JOHN, painter, born in London June, 1792, painted in oil as early as 1804, and was, about 1805, fellow-pupil with Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one year, of John Varley, the father of the existing school of water-colour painting. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1807, 'Fishermen, a Scene from Nature,' and at the British Institution in 1808. He obtained a medal at the Royal Academy, in 1807, for a drawing from the life, and another in 1810 for the best model from life, and the prize of fifty guineas at the British Institution for the best landscape, in Jan., 1809. He exhibited at the Academy again, in 1821, landscape and portraits. During the interval he painted many views in Wales and elsewhere, and from 1818 till 1820 he had exhibited at the Society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career he painted a much larger number of portraits than of landscapes. The latter include 'A View in Windsor Forest,' 'A Sandy Road,' 'A Heath Scene.' Among his numerous portraits are 'A Family Group, the Artist's Children,' a miniature on ivory, in 1825; his portraits of fellow-artists, Calcott in 1832, Mulready in 1833, Philips in 1835; of such men as Malthus in 1833, Empson in 1834, Warren in 1837, Whately in 1838, the elder Sterling and Thomas Carlyle in 1844, Sir Robert Peel (twice, in 1838 and 1839), and Lord Lansdowne in 1840. His subsequent landscape pictures include 'The Morning Walk,' 1847; 'The Windmill,' and 'A Wood Scene,' both in the Vernon Gallery; 'Eve of the Deluge,' 1848; 'The Return of Ulysses,' 1849. His later pictures were 'Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well,' 'The Disobedient Prophet,' 'The Last Gleam before the Storm,' 'Crossing the Brook,' 'The Timber Waggon,' 'Barley Harvest,' 'Under the Hawthorn,' 'Chalk,' and 'Harvest Showers,' in the exhibition of the Royal Academy for 1868; 'The Lost Sheep,' 1869; 'Sleeping for Sorrow,' 1870; 'Shelter,' 1871; 'The Ford,' 1872; 'A Coming Storm,' 1873; 'Woodcutters,' 1874; 'Woods and Forests,' 1875; 'The Hollow Tree,' 1876; 'Autumn,' 1877; and 'The Heath,' 1878. Linnell was not a member of the Royal Academy, and positively refused to become one. Died at Redhill, 29 Jan., 1882.

LITTRÉ, MAXIMILIEN PAUL ÉMILE, a French publicist and philologist, born at Paris 1 Feb., 1801, after having pursued a course of studies with much distinction, embraced the profession of medicine, devoting himself to its history and to the study of philology. His translation of the 'Works of Hippocrates' (1839-61) gained for him admission to the Académie des Inscriptions. M. Littré, whose political opinions were democratical, became one of the editors of the *National*. When M. Auguste Comte proposed, under the name of "positive philosophy," a new philosophical and social doctrine, M. Littré embraced the system with ardour, and published a defence of it in 1845, in a work entitled 'De la Philosophie Positive.' Ceasing to take an active part in politics, in Oct., 1848, he devoted himself entirely to study, and contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a remarkable article entitled, 'La Poésie Homérique et l'Ancienne Poésie Française.' In 1844 he was chosen by the Académie des Inscriptions as one of a commission appointed to continue the 'Histoire Littéraire de France,' and in 1854 was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savants*. M. Littré published a translation of Strauss's 'Vie de Jésus,' 1839-40; 'Application de la Philosophie Positive au gouvernement des Sociétés, etc.,' 1849; 'Histoire de la Langue Française,' 1862; an admirable 'Dictionnaire de la Langue Française,' commenced in 1863 and completed in 1873 (four large quarto volumes, completed by a supplement in 1877); 'Médecine et Médecins,' 1872; and numerous other works. He established a new review, *La Philosophie Positive*, in 1867. In Jan., 1871, M. Gambetta appointed him Professor of History and Geography in the Polytechnic School, which was opened at Bordeaux during the siege of Paris. In Feb., 1871, he was elected a member of the National Assembly, where he voted steadily with the Republican Left, and in 1875 he was elected a senator for life. M. Littré was elected a member of the French Academy 30 Dec., 1871, received the honorary degree of Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Literature from the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875, and was elected an honorary member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in June, 1875. He was received into the Catholic Church shortly before his death, which occurred at Paris 2 June, 1881.

LIVINGSTONE, DAVID, African traveller and

missionary, was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, 19 March, 1813. Though descended from a respectable line of Highland ancestors, his parents were in humble circumstances, and his father, who kept a small tea-dealer's shop at Hamilton, is represented by his son, in the autobiographical sketch prefixed to his travels, as having been much too honest and conscientious to become a wealthy man. David Livingstone, sent as a youth to earn his livelihood in the cotton-mills of Blantyre, was, even at that time, possessed with a genuine love of learning. Enabled by hard labour to purchase the means of gratifying his thirst for information, he pursued his studies at Glasgow during the winter months, resuming his occupation at the mills during the summer vacation of the classes. In this way he contrived to pick up some acquaintance with the classical writers, and at the age of seventeen could repeat portions of Horace and Virgil. As he grew to manhood he resolved to devote himself to missionary life, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labours. His wishes in this respect were realised, for after having studied medicine for a few years, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures, and having been admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he soon after left England for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, whose daughter he eventually married, and she accompanied him in his travels until her premature death in 1862. From 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he laboured perseveringly, as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society, at Kuruman, Mabodson, and other stations in Southern Africa, and made several expeditions into the interior. He became acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of several savage tribes, and twice crossed the entire continent a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria, or Patron's Gold Medal, was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngami to Linganti, and thence to the Western Coast in ten degrees south latitude." In 1855 Dr. Livingstone retraced his steps eastwards, and having again traversed those regions as far as Linganti, followed the Zambesi down to its mouth upon the shore of the Indian Ocean, thus completing the entire journey across Southern Africa. He returned to England at the close of 1856. In March, 1858, he went back to Africa, accompanied by a small band of assistants sent out by her Majesty's government. He entered Lake Nyassa 2 Sept., 1861, and made further explorations. His wife, who had accompanied him in many of his perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga 27 April, 1862, and what was termed the Zambesi expedition was recalled in July, 1863. Dr. Livingstone reached London 20 July, 1864, and, after giving interesting particulars respecting his discoveries, and making arrangements for other explorations, again quitted England in April, 1865. A report reached England early in March, 1867, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had fallen in a skirmish with the natives near Lake Nyassa; but the accuracy of the rumour was questioned. An expedition to the interior of Africa, in search of this distinguished traveller, left England under the command of M. E. D. Young 9 June, 1867. On 18 Jan., 1868, intelligence was received in London to the effect that the members of the search expedition were satisfied that Dr. Livingstone was still alive, and this conclusion was soon shown to be correct, as on the 8th of April letters were received here from the great traveller himself dated from a district far beyond the place where he was said to have been murdered. In July, 1868, he was near Lake Bangweolo, in South Central Africa, whence he wrote to say he believed he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10° and 12° south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose river Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. In later communications from him he seemed to entertain doubts of the correctness of this opinion, and said repeatedly that the conjecture had presented itself to his mind that he was in the region of the sources of the Congo river, one of the largest in the world. One communication received from him was dated Ujiji, 13 May, 1869; and on 24 Jan., 1871, news arrived in this country that he had made an extensive journey to the west of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Stanley, a correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who had been sent out in search of the missing traveller, reached Ujiji in the autumn of 1871, and there found Livingstone alive and well. Livingstone and Stanley now made a journey to the north end of Lake Tanganyika, and believed that they had ascertained conclusively that the lake has no communication with the Nile. Stanley left Livingstone at Unyamyembe in March, 1872, and returned to England. As it was Livingstone's intention to remain in Africa and continue his explorations one year longer, the Royal Geographical Society sent out, early in 1873, a relief expedition under the command of Lieutenant Cameron. When this expedition reached Unyanyembe (Aug. 4) one of Livingstone's native attendants met it with the report, which subsequently turned out to be true, that he had died at Itala 4 May, 1873. The survivors of the party, numbering in all 79, resolved to carry the body of their leader to Zanzibar. Thence it was brought to England, and on 18 April was buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Livingstone published 'Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa,' 1857; and 'Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries,' 1864. 'The Last Journals of David Livingstone, including his Wanderings and Discoveries in Eastern Africa from 1865 to within a few days of his Death,' edited by the Rev. Horace Waller, appeared in 2 vols 1874; and Dr. William Garden Blaikie published 'The Personal Life of David Livingstone, chiefly from his unpublished Journals and Correspondence in the possession of his Family,' 1880.

LLOYD, HUMPHREY, D.D., F.R.S., eldest son of the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, born in Dublin 1800, was educated in one of the Dublin classical schools, and entered Trinity College in 1815. In 1824 he was elected Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College; and he was soon after ordained a minister of the Established Church of England and Ireland. In 1831 he resigned the office of tutor, and was

elected to fill the chair of Natural Philosophy. During his tenure of this office Professor Lloyd devoted himself especially to the sciences of light and magnetism. In 1838, at Professor Lloyd's suggestion, the Board of Trinity College founded a magnetical observatory in Dublin, which was placed under his direction. Dr. Lloyd resigned the chair of Natural Philosophy in 1843, on his succession to a Senior Fellowship; and he was raised to the Provostship of Trinity College (an office also held by his father) in 1867. He was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1846; and in 1857 he presided over the meeting of the British Association held at Dublin. In 1874 he received from the Emperor of Germany the Cross of the Prussian order "Pour le Mérite." His principal works are, 'A Treatise on Light and Vision,' 1831; 'Report on the Progress and Present State of Physical Optics,' presented to the British Association 1834; 'Account of the Magnetical Observatory of Dublin,' 1842; 'Dublin Magnetical and Meteorological Observations,' 2 vols., 1865-1869; 'Treatise on the Wave Theory of Light,' third edition, 1873; 'Treatise on Magnetism,' 1874; and 'Miscellaneous Papers connected with Physical Science,' 1877. Died at Dublin 17 Jan., 1881.

LOCKHART, LAURENCE WILLIAM MAXWELL, novelist, born 1832, was the second son of Dr. Lockhart, of Milton Lockhart, representative of an ancient Lanarkshire family, and the nephew of John Gibson Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law and biographer. He obtained a commission in the 92nd Highlanders, and accompanied the regiment to the Crimea—where it did good service before Sebastopol, although arriving too late for the great engagements—and subsequently to India. Afterwards Col. Lockhart was in command of the 2nd battalion of the Royal Lanarkshire Militia. In the Franco-German war he acted as one of the correspondents of the *Times*, to which journal he sent a spirited description of the battle of Forbach. When the French dismissed all foreign correspondents he passed over to the other side, and was stationed for some time in the German lines between Metz and Strasburg. Col. Lockhart contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* some stories which overflow with fun and kindly humour, and he was the author of the following novels, 'Double or Quits,' 'Fair to See,' and 'Mine is Thine.' Died at Mentone 23 March, 1882.

LOGAN, SIR WILLIAM EDMOND, LL.D., F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of Canada, was born at Montreal in 1798, and educated partly there and partly at the High School and the University of Edinburgh. After serving as Director-General of the Geological Survey of Canada, he received the honour of knighthood in 1856. This eminent geologist represented Canada at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and acted as a Canadian Commissioner at the Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1855. In 1862 he served on the jury for mineral and metallurgical products at the second International Exhibition of London, and finally he earned, in an especial degree, the thanks of the scientific world by his reports on the Geological Survey of Canada. Died at Castle Malgwin, Pembrokeshire, 22 June, 1875.

LONG, GEORGE, M.A., classical scholar and miscellaneous writer, born at Poulton, Lancashire, 1800, was educated at Macclesfield school, proceeded thence to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the contemporary of Macaulay, and with him was elected to the Craven Scholarship. He graduated B.A. as first Chancellor's Medalist in 1822, became a Fellow of his college, and having held for some years a professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., returned to England, and took an active part in the literary labours of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, under whose auspices he edited the *Quarterly Journal of Education*, and superintended the publication of the 'Penny Cyclopædia' from its commencement in 1833 to its completion in 1846. Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, he was appointed by the benchers of the Middle Temple to deliver a three years' course of lectures on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, was for some years Professor of Greek and of Latin in the University of London (now University College), and until Midsummer, 1871, held a similar post in Brighton College. In 1873 the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, granted Professor Long a pension of £100 a year. Mr. Long wrote, 'Two Discourses on Roman Law, delivered in the Middle Temple Hall,' 1846; 'Egyptian Antiquities of the British Museum,' and 'History of France and its Revolutions,' 1849; in conjunction with Mr. G. R. Porter, 'Geography of England and Wales,' 1850; and 'Geography of America,' and 'Decline of the Roman Republic,' 5 vols., 1864-74. He translated 'Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus,' and 'Select Lives from Plutarch;' edited Cicero's 'Orations,' Cæsar's 'Gallic War,' Sallust, and the 'Bibliotheca Classica;' and was an extensive contributor to Dr. Smith's 'Classical Dictionaries.' He also edited the seven volumes of the 'Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,' 1842-44. Died at Chichester 10 Aug., 1879.

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, the celebrated American poet, was born in Portland, Maine, 27 Feb., 1807. At the age of fourteen he entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1825, and was for a few months a law student in the office of his father. Having been offered a Professorship of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College, with the view of qualifying himself for the post he spent three years and a half in travelling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and returning to the United States in 1829, entered upon the duties of his office. On the resignation by Mr. Geo. Ticknor, in 1835, of the Professorship of Modern Languages and of Belles Lettres in Harvard College, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He gave up his chair at Bowdoin College, and again went abroad, in order to become more thoroughly acquainted with the languages and literature of northern Europe, and having travelled more than twelve months in Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland, returned in the autumn of 1836 to enter upon his duties at Harvard. In 1854 he resigned his professorship, and was succeeded by James Russell Lowell. Whilst an undergraduate, he wrote many poems for the U.S. *Literary Gazette*, and while professor at Bowdoin College contributed some valuable criticisms to the *North American Review*. His translation of the Spanish poem by Don Jorge Manrique, on the death of his father, with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry, appeared in 1833; 'Outre Mer,' in 1835; 'Hyperion,' a romance, and 'Voices of the Night,' his first collection of poems, in 1839; 'Ballads, and other

Poems,' in 1842; 'Poems on Slavery,' in 1843; 'The Spanish Student,' a play, 1843; 'The Poets and Poetry of Europe,' and 'The Belfry of Bruges,' in 1845; 'Evangeline,' in 1847; 'Kavanagh,' a tale, in 1849; 'The Sea-side and the Fire-side,' in 1849; 'The Golden Legend,' in 1851; 'The Song of Hiawatha,' in 1855; 'Miles Standish,' in 1858; 'Tales of a Wayside Inn,' in 1863; 'Flower de Luce,' in 1866; a translation of Dante, in three volumes, in 1868; his 'New England Tragedies,' in 1868; 'The Divine Tragedy,' in 1872; 'Three Books of Song,' in 1872; 'Aftermath,' in 1873; 'The Hanging of the Crane,' in 1874; 'The Mask of Pandora,' in 1875; and 'Keramos,' in 1878. He also published new and complete editions of his poetical and prose works in 1869; and a revision, with additions, of his 'Poets and Poetry of Europe,' in 1891. His works have been frequently reprinted in Great Britain, and many of them translated into the continental languages. He revisited Europe in 1842, and again in 1868 and 1869. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Cambridge in June, 1868, and that of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford, July 27, 1869; and in 1873 he was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science, and in 1877 a member of the Spanish Academy. Complete editions of his poetical works were published by Messrs. Routledge (who purchased the copyrights of his more recent works) in 1865 and 1866. Died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 24 March, 1882.

LONSDALE, HENRY, M.D., biographer, was born at Carlisle in 1816, and studied medicine in Edinburgh and Paris. In 1837 he instituted an experimental inquiry into the physiological effects of prussic acid, and solved some disputed questions relating to its toxicology. This inquiry won him graduation honours. He afterwards lectured in Edinburgh on anatomy and physiology; and occupied the presidential chair of the Royal Medical, Hunterian, and other societies. In 1841, he discovered the 'terminal loops' of the nerves in the brain and spinal cord of man. In 1845 the state of his health induced him to return to Carlisle, where he was appointed Physician to the Cumberland Infirmary. His observations on scurvy in the border counties (after the potato famine of 1846) enabled him to contravene some new theories on the origin of the disease, and to re-establish the views of the older authors. Among the early sanitary reformers, he wrote several articles in the *Journal of Public Health*, and lent willing aid in promoting the Health of Towns Act. He contributed to various periodicals, literary and medical, and was the author of 'Life and Works M. L. Watson, the Sculptor,' 1866; a biography of of Professor John Goodsir, prefixed to Goodsir's 'Anatomical Memoirs,' 1868; 'The Life and Writings of Robert Knox, the Anatomist,' 1870; 'The Life of John Heysham, M.D., and his Correspondence with Mr. Joshua Milne relative to the Carlisle Bills of Mortality,' 1871. Dr. Lonsdale published a series of six volumes, entitled 'The Worthies of Cumberland,' containing the lives of the Howards, Sir James Graham, M.P., Mr. Curwen, M.P., Dr. John Dalton, the Loshes, Blamires, Addison, and other celebrities. Died 23 July, 1876.

LONSDALE, WILLIAM LOWTHER, EARL OF, eldest son of William Viscount Lowther, afterwards Earl of Lonsdale, was born 21 July, 1787,

and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College Cambridge (M.A. 1808). In 1808 he was elected M.P. for Cockermouth, in the Tory interest, and represented that and another close borough until 1832, when he was elected both for West Cumberland and Westmoreland, and having selected the last-mentioned county, he represented it until he was called to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Lowther, 1841. He held several inferior posts in the administration under Lord Liverpool, was First Commissioner of Woods and Forests in the Wellington administration, 1828-30; Vice-President of the Board of Trade in Sir R. Peel's first administration, 1834-35; Postmaster-General in his second administration, 1841-45; and Lord President of the Council in Lord Derby's first administration, Feb.-Dec., 1852. Died in London 4 March, 1872.

LOUGH, JOHN GRAHAM, sculptor, son of a small farmer living at Greenham, near Hexham, Northumberland, was born at the close of the 18th century. When a boy he is said to have "followed the plough and sheared the corn." Subsequent however his artistic taste became known to a neighbouring gentleman, who assisted him to obtain suitable education. He came to London, made the Elgin marbles in the British Museum his study, and became an exhibitor in the Royal Academy in 182[illegible]. A colossal statue of 'Milo' brought the sculptor into prominent notice, and called forth the warmest eulogiums from his friend Haydon. This was followed by a companion statue, 'Samson,' for which, and the 'Milo,' the Duke of Wellington gave Mr. Lough a commission to reproduce in marble. In 1832 his famous work, 'Duncan Horses,' appeared at the Academy. He afterwards spent four years in Rome. In 1845 he executed the statue of Her Majesty in the Royal Exchange, and two years later a statue of Prince Albert for 'Lloyds.' Most of his later works were commissions for private persons. He married a sister of the distinguished surgeon Sir James Paget. Died 8 April, 1876.

LÖWENTHAL, JOHN JACOB, a celebrated chess-player and writer on that game, was born July, 1810, at Buda-Pesth, in Hungary, where his father was a merchant. He was educated in the gymnasium of his native town, and when about twenty years of age he received his first lessons in chess from Szén, then a clerk in the Archives of Pesth, and afterwards the renowned Hungarian chess-player. In 1851 Szén left Pesth, on a tour in Europe, and during the absence of his master Löwenthal pored over all the works on chess he could procure, and laid the foundation of that analytical power for which he was so remarkable. His skill in the game increased day by day, and he came off victor in matches with many distinguished players. He also took a keen interest in politics, and his share in the civil administration of the revolution led to his banishment from his native land in 1849. First he directed his steps to the United States, and a volume entitled 'The Book of the First American Chess Congress' contains an interesting account, written by himself, of his sojourn there. In 1851 he visited London, in order to take part in a chess tournament, and from that time he permanently resided here, taking an active part in every organised movement for the advancement of chess. In 1852 he was elected Secretary of St. George's (London) Chess Club and retained that office till 1857; and he was

President of the St. James's Chess Club from the latter date till 1864. Herr Löwenthal was the chess editor of the *Era*, the *Illustrated News of the World*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, *Land and Water*, etc., and he edited the *Chess-Player's Magazine* from 1865 to 1867. He published 'Morphy's Games,' 'The *Era* Problem Tourney;' 'Book of the Chess Congress,' 1864; and 'Transactions of the British Chess Association,' 1867-69. Died at St. Leonards 20 July, 1876.

LOWER, MARK ANTHONY, M.A., F.S.A., was born at Chiddingly, Sussex, in 1813, received a rudimentary education under his father, Mr. Richard Lower, author of 'Stray Leaves,' and other poems, adopted the profession of a schoolmaster, and was for many years the proprietor of a boarding-school at Lewes, Sussex, though he was best known to the public as an antiquary. His principal works are, 'English Surnames, an Essay on Family Nomenclature,' 1842; 'Curiosities of Heraldry,' 1845; 'The Chronicle of Battel Abbey,' translated from a Latin MS. of the 12th century, published in 1851; 'Contributions to Literature, Historical, etc.,' 1854; 'Patronymica Britannica,' 1860, a dictionary of family names, the first work of its kind published in England; 'The Worthies of Sussex,' a series of biographical sketches, 1865; a 'Compendious History of Sussex,' 1870; and 'Wayside Notes in Scandinavia,' 1874. In 1846 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, U.S., in recognition of his literary labours. He was one of the founders of the Sussex Archæological Society, and a principal contributor to its voluminous collections. Died at Enfield 22 March, 1876.

LUSH, SIR ROBERT, Judge of the High Court of Justice, was the son of Mr. Robert Lush, of Shaftesbury, in the county of Dorset, by Lucy, daughter of Mr. I. Foote, of Tollard, Wilts. He was born at Shaftesbury 25 Oct., 1807, and received his education in his native place. He made his way from the humblest rank in the legal profession, having been employed originally as clerk in a solicitor's office, where he acquired the intimate acquaintance with the details of practice that proved so useful to him in his subsequent career as a special pleader and an advocate. At the age of 29, in Nov., 1836, he entered as a student of Gray's Inn; he was admitted as special pleader three years afterwards, and was called to the bar 18 Nov., 1840. Previously to this, in 1839, he had married Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Woollacott. After his call to the bar, Mr. Lush soon obtained a considerable amount of practice at Westminster and Guildhall, and on the Home circuit, and in June, 1857, he was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel. He was nominated one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in succession to Mr. Justice Crompton, in Nov., 1865; and on the 20th of that month he received the honour of knighthood. In his judicial career he presided at many important investigations. Perhaps he came most prominently before the public as one of the three judges of the famous trial at bar of Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, for perjury and forgery in supporting his claim to the Tichborne estates. In Nov., 1875, by the operation of the New Judicature Act, he became a Judge of the High Court of Justice (Queen's Bench division). In Aug., 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to report on the provisions of the Draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. His name was added to the roll of the Privy Council in 1879. Mr. Justice Lush published, in the earlier period of his career, several legal works, which were well received by the profession, such as 'The Act for the Amendment of the Law with Respect to Wills (1 Vict. c. 26), with Practical Notes and Observations,' 1837 (2nd edit., 1838); 'The Act for the Abolition of Arrest on Mesne Process (1 and 2 Vict. c. 110), with copious Notes and an Index,' 1838; the 3rd edition of 'Chitty's Practice,' 1842; and the 2nd edition of Saunders's 'Law of Pleading and Evidence,' 1851. His greatest legal work, however, was 'The Practice of the Superior Courts of Law at Westminster, in Actions and Proceedings over which they have a Common Jurisdiction; with Introductory Treatises and an Appendix' (2 vols.), 1840; 3rd edit. 1865. Died 27 Dec., 1881.

LUSHINGTON, STEPHEN, D.C.L., a learned civilian, born in London 14 Jan., 1782, was the second son of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. He was educated at Eton and at All Souls' College, Oxford, where he gained a Fellowship (M.A. 1806, D.C.L. 1808). Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple, he then entered Doctor's Commons, and devoted himself to practice in the Courts of Civil and Ecclesiastical Law. He soon obtained a seat in Parliament as M.P. for Yarmouth, having a private fortune of his own. Dr. Lushington was attached to the Whig party, and earnestly advocated the abolition of the slave trade and other Liberal measures. As one of the counsel for Queen Caroline with Brougham and Denman, his forensic efforts gained him much renown. He was a zealous and consistent political reformer while in Parliament, where he represented, at different times, Yarmouth, Ilchester, Winchelsea, and other boroughs, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill, when, in acknowledgment of his signal services, he was returned by the new constituency of the Tower Hamlets. He represented the Tower Hamlets for several years, until an Act was passed by which the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty (this appointment had been conferred upon him in 1838) was disqualified, like the other judges, from sitting in the House of Commons. His first judicial promotion had been to the Consistory Court in 1828; he was likewise Chancellor of the dioceses of London and Rochester; a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and held other minor appointments. He retired from the judicial bench in July, 1867, and died at Ockham Park, Surrey, 19 Jan., 1873. Dr. Lushington's decisions as a judge were held in high esteem.

LÜTKE, FEODOR PETROWITCH, a Russian navigator and explorer, born at St. Petersburg, 29 Sept., 1797. He served, in 1813, as a volunteer in the fleet appointed to besiege Danzig, then in possession of the French, and was for his bravery made midshipman. In 1817-18 he accompanied Golowin in the latter's voyage round the world; was commissioned in 1821 to explore Kamtschatka, and in 1822-24 made several voyages in the Arctic regions, devoting himself especially to a survey of the coasts of Nova Zembla. In 1823 Lütke was promoted to the rank of Captain-Lieutenant, and in 1826-28 commanded a Russian exploring expedition round the world, in which he was

accompanied by a scientific staff. Promoted in 1829 to the rank of Captain, he was in 1832 made Adjutant to the Emperor Nicholas, and tutor of the Grand Duke Constantine, whose curator he was from 1847 to 1852. Having been promoted to Adjutant-General in 1842, and Vice-Admiral in 1845, Lütke was in 1851-3 Commissariat and Military Governor of Revel, and later of Kronstadt. He was made Admiral in 1855. He was, in 1845, founder of the Russian Geographical Society, and from 1864 President of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. He was made a Count in 1866. In 1828 Lütke published the narrative of his Arctic expeditions, and in 1834 the account of his voyage round the world. Died Aug., 1882.

LYELL, Sir Charles, geologist, born 14 Nov., 1797, on his father's estate at Kinnordy, near Kerriemuir, Forfarshire. He received his early education at Midhurst, Sussex, and in 1818 he entered Exeter College, Oxford (M.A. 1821). On leaving college he came to London, where he studied for the bar; but Dr. Buckland's lectures on geology at Oxford had so charmed the young barrister, that on the opening of King's College, London, he accepted the Chair of Geology, and never returned to his legal studies. An independent private fortune enabled him, like Sir Roderick Murchison, to follow his favourite pursuit, aided by frequent travel and personal investigations. His labours in geological literature were commenced at an early date, the first part of his celebrated 'Principles of Geology' having been published in 1830. So great was the popularity of this work that it passed through no fewer than eleven editions, and during his last illness the author was engaged upon the twelfth. The original scheme of the 'Principles' was so far broken through that a portion of the work was separated in 1838 as an independent treatise under the title of 'The Elements of Geology;' subsequently it appeared in a modified form as a 'Manual of Elementary Geology;' and at a yet later date it was condensed into a 'Student's Manual of Elementary Geology.' These famous works have been translated into several continental languages, and also enjoy an extensive circulation in America. One of Lyell's earliest geological researches was a revision of the classification of the Tertiary strata; and he classed all the Tertiary formations in the three well-known groups, Eocene, Meiocene, and Pleiocene, each marked by a definite relation between the percentage of recent and fossil shells. In 1841 he visited America, extending his excursions from the basin of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi. On his return he published his 'Travels in North America;' and when, a few years later (1845), he again visited the States, he produced an equally interesting work entitled 'A Second Visit to the United States.' As far back as 1833, Lyell, in passing through Liége, had examined Dr. Schmerling's collection of organic remains from the Belgian caves, and from that time the great English geologist took much interest in all researches bearing upon the earliest remains of our species. By the year 1863 the geological evidences upon this subject became so complete that he published his famous work on The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man; with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation.' In this work Sir Charles Lyell gave his adhesion to the new doctrine of Dr. Darwin on the origin of species, and subsequently, in the tenth edition of his 'Principles of Geology' he incorporated it with his system, elaborated and defended it. Some of his old companions in research refused to follow him in the step he took and remained to the end of their days firm opponents of the Darwinian theory. In recognition of his labours in the cause of geological science he was knighted in 1848, and created a baronet in 1864. He received in 1858 the Copley medal of the Royal Society, and in 1866 the Wollaston medal of the Geological Society. He was twice President of the Geological Society of London (1836 and 1850), and he presided over the British Association at the Bath meeting in 1864. He married, in 1832, a daughter of Mr. Leonard Horner, but had no children. He died in Harley street, London, on 22 Feb., 1875, and was buried on the 27th in Westminster Abbey. Under his hands (says a writer in the *Saturday Review*) the science of geology took shape, its phenomena were shown to be parts of a consistent whole, and the vast accumulation of facts, which threatened to encumber rather than to aid those who sought to reach from facts to causes, fell into their proper places, and ceased to be subjects of special explanations, because they needed none. He found the subject a heap of building-stone, he left it a building; and such was his freedom from bias and his capacity for weighing evidence, that the results of his labours are in little danger of being superseded.

LYTTON, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer, Lord, was the third and youngest son of Gen. Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, and of Elizabeth Barbara, the only daughter and heiress of Richard Warburton Lytton, of Knebworth, Herts. He was born in May, 1805, and educated at home by his mother, and afterwards in private schools, whence he passed first to Trinity College, and subsequently to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he carried off the Chancellor's prize-medal with his English poem on 'Sculpture' (B.A. 1826, M.A. in 1835). He first appeared in print in 1820, as the author of 'Ismael,' an oriental tale. His next work (1825) was the prize poem on 'Sculpture.' In the following year he printed, at Paris, 'Weeds and Wild Flowers.' In 1827 he published a tale in verse entitled, 'O'Niel, or the Rebel,' and 'Falkland,' a love story; both anonymously. His first great work of fiction was 'Pelham; or the Adventures of a Gentleman' (1828), which came out anonymously. Its eventual brilliant success was well sustained by the following novels: 'The Disowned,' 1828; 'Devereux,' 1829; and 'Paul Clifford,' 1830. The author's next production was a satirical poem entitled 'The Siamese Twins' (1831), associated with which was the charming poem of 'Milton.' In 1832 he gave to the world his celebrated novel of 'Eugene Aram,' and in 1833 'Godolphin.' About this time Bulwer succeeded Campbell in the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, to the pages of which he contributed a series of papers, republished in 1835 under the title of 'The Student.' 'Pilgrims of the Rhine' was followed in 1833 by 'England and the English,' a series of witty and caustic sketches of national manners. His next work was his romance of 'The Last Days of Pompeii.' Another work of fiction on Italian ground of great historic interest, appeared in 1835; this was 'Rienzi,' the Roman tribune of the middle ages. In 1831 Mr. Bulwer had entered Parliament as member for St. Ives, in the Liberal interest

and in 1832 he was returned to the new Reformed Parliament as member for Lincoln, which he continued to represent till 1841. As an adherent of the Whig party, he had in those years taken a strong interest in, and had spoken often and with great effect on, various liberal measures, especially on questions affecting the free diffusion of knowledge, and also on slavery. During this part of his parliamentary career he published a political pamphlet, entitled 'The Crisis' (1835), in reference to the brief interruption of the Whig government by the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel. In the same year 'Leila; or the Siege of Granada,' was published, together with 'Calderon the Courtier,' and in the following year Bulwer made his first essay as a dramatist, with the play of 'The Duchess of La Vallière.' He next appeared before the world as an historical writer, in 'Athens: its Rise and Fall,' 2 vols., 1836. His next novel was 'Ernest Maltravers,' 1837, a continuation of which, under the title of 'Alice; or the Mysteries,' appeared in 1838. It was towards the close of the year 1838, on the occasion of the coronation of Her Majesty, that this author and Sir John Herschel were created baronets, having been specially chosen for the bestowal of that honour as the appropriate representatives of British literature and science. Sir Edward Bulwer produced in 1838 the comedy, 'The Lady of Lyons,' which achieved a brilliant success at the time, and has retained its hold of the stage ever since. 'Richelieu' came out in 1839; 'The Sea Captain,' in five acts, in 1839, afterwards reproduced at the Lyceum theatre in 1869, under the title of 'The Rightful Heir.' In 1840 was brought out the comedy of 'Money,' and in 1851 that of 'Not so Bad as we Seem.' Sir Edward, in conjunction with Sir D. Brewster and Dr. Lardner, commenced a periodical in 1841, entitled the *Monthly Chronicle*; but it was too scientific to suit the public taste, and after a few months' existence its projector retired from it. During his connection with this organ, he contributed to it an 'Historical Review of the State of England and Europe at the Accession of Queen Victoria.' In the same year Sir Edward resumed his career as a novelist, by the production of 'Night and Morning.' This was succeeded, in 1842, by 'Zanoni.' About the same time he published a volume of poetry, entitled 'Eva, and the Ill-omened Marriage.' Not long after the cessation of his first parliamentary labours, in 1841, Sir E. Bulwer travelled in Germany, where he collected materials for a life of Schiller, which he appended to the first edition of his translation of the 'Poems and Ballads of Schiller,' 1844. 'The Last of the Barons,' his next essay in romance, appeared in 1843. At the close of that year Sir Edward lost his mother, and succeeding to her valuable estates of Knebworth, &c., he changed his name, taking the surname of Lytton in addition to his patronymic, Bulwer. The effects of unremitting toil having seriously affected his health, he was induced to try the hydropathic system in 1845; and in a sparkling letter to Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, published as the Confessions of a Water Patient,' he made known his impressions and opinions of the efficacy of that system. His political views having become modified, it was as a Conservative that Sir Bulwer-Lytton now sought to be returned to Parliament. In 1852, after having explained his views some twelve months before, in his 'Letter to John Bull,

Esquire,' he re-entered the House of Commons as one of the members for the county of Herts. The year 1845 witnessed the appearance, anonymously, of the first portion of his poem, 'The New Timon,' which is in part satirical and part narrative. This work came out complete in one volume in 1847, the authorship remaining for some time unacknowledged. 'Lucretia; or the Children of Night,' a romance of a grim character, also appeared in 1847; and this was succeeded, in periodical instalments, by one of the author's greatest achievements in fiction, 'The Caxtons,' eventually published in a collected form in 1849. 'King Arthur,' an epic, in twelve books, not avowed at first, and issued in four parts, was published complete in the latter year. Meanwhile the author had given to the world, in 1848, his historical romance of 'Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings.' Spending the whole of 1849 abroad, Sir Bulwer Lytton began, while residing for a time at Nice, 'My Novel.' This, like 'The Caxtons,' originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and was not published complete until 1853. It was followed by the most elaborate of the author's novels, 'What will he Do with It?' (1857-1858). Sir Bulwer Lytton's next work of fiction was, 'A Strange Story,' 1862. He afterwards published 'Caxtoniana; or, Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners, by Pisistratus Caxton,' 1863; 'The Lost Tales of Miletus,' 1866; a translation of 'Horace's Odes,' 1869; 'Walpole; or, Every Man has his Price,' a comedy, 1869; and a new edition of 'King Arthur,' 1870. Lord Lytton was twice elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. On the accession of the Conservative party to power, under Lord Derby, in 1858, Sir Bulwer Lytton was selected by the Premier as one of his colleagues in the cabinet, with the appointment of Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the single year during which he was in office (retiring with his colleagues in 1859) he abolished the monopoly involved in the licence of the Hudson's Bay Company, called into existence the colony of British Columbia, and removed the discontents and developed the resources of the magnificent district now called Queensland, by raising it into a colony separate from Sydney. Soon after the accession to power of Lord Derby's third administration, in 1866, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton, of Knebworth. He died unexpectedly, 18 Jan., 1873, at Torquay, his usual winter residence, having been seriously ill only three days. He had just finished his last novel, 'Kenelm Chillingley,' which was published a few months afterwards, and was followed before the close of the year by 'The Parisian,' reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine* (4 vols., Edinb., 1873). Shortly after his lordship's death it became known that he was the author of a remarkable book entitled 'The Coming Race,' which was published anonymously in 1871. Lord Lytton's 'Speeches' were published in a collected form, 'with some of his Political Writings hitherto unpublished, and a prefatory Memoir by his son,' 2 vols., 1874.

M.

MAC CARTHY, DENIS FLORENCE, an Irish poet, born in 1818. On the *Nation* newspaper being started in 1842, he joined the gifted band of contributors to the poetical and literary department of that patriotic journal. Most of his early poems are included in the 'Book of Irish Ballads.' He was called to the Irish bar in 1846, but never practised. When the Catholic University was opened in Dublin in 1854, Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman appointed him honorary Professor of Poetry, and under that illustrious man he was a contributor to the *Atlantis*. In 1850 he published 'Ballads, Poems, and Lyrics,' including translations from several of the modern languages of Europe, amongst others, some from André Chenier. Calderon's dramas, in English assonant verse, the greatest of all his works, appeared in 1853. 'The Bell Founder,' one of his most popular efforts, was published in 1857; in the same year 'Under Glimpses, and other Poems;' and in 1872, he published 'Shelley's Early Life, from Original Sources.' Among his later works were the 'Centenary Odes' on O'Connell in 1875, and Moore in 1879. On the latter occasion, Mac Carthy attended the celebration at Dublin, when he was publicly crowned by the Lord Mayor as Poet Laureate of Ireland. He published from time to time, between 1853 and 1873, more translations from Calderon, and nowhere was their merit more fully appreciated than in Spain, where he was elected a member of the Academy of Madrid; and when the bicentenary of the great dramatist was celebrated there, a commemorative medal was presented to MacCarthy for his eminent services in making Calderon's works known to English-speaking people. After a residence of many years in London, Mr. MacCarthy, a few months before his death, returned to Dublin, and settled near the Dominican convent, Blackrock, in which his only surviving daughter was a nun; and there he died 7 April, 1882. His obsequies were attended by men of the highest rank in Dublin.

MAC DOWELL, PATRICK, R.A., sculptor, born at Belfast in August, 1799, was brought to England by his mother at the age of 12. Having studied sculpture in London under Chenu, he began to practise his art on his own account. His group in marble, 'Cephalus and Procris,' at once fixed his position in the world of art; but the work which fully established his position was his figure of 'A Girl Reading.' Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, M.P., gave him commissions for two large groups, stipulating that he should do nothing for any one else for three years, and the works executed gained for him the rank of A.R.A. In 1846 he was elected R.A. By Mr. Beaumont's aid he was enabled to visit Italy, and he completed for his patron the large group of 'Love Triumphant.' His later works comprise 'A Girl at Prayer,' 'Cupid,' 'Early Sorrow,' 'Psyche,' 'The Death of Virginia,' and 'Eve;' statues of Pitt and Chatham for the House of Lords; 'The Day Dream,' 'The First Thorn in Life,'' a statue of J. M. W. Turner for St. Paul's Cathedral, and the group of 'Europa,' forming a portion of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. MacDowell,

though not markedly original, was certainly one the most poetical sculptors of the English schoo and his successes were more considerable in ide works than in portraiture. Died in London Dec., 1870.

MAC HALE, JOHN, D.D., Archbishop of Tua the fifth child of Patrick MacHale, a small farm of Tobernaveen, in the barony of Tyrawley, Mayo, was born 6 March, 1791. Having learn the rudiments of Greek and Latin at a school the neighbouring town of Castlebar, he entered a student at Maynooth, where he became Lectu and Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Havi held his professorial chair for about eleven yea he was named Coadjutor-Bishop of Killala, *ex jure successionis*, and consecrated with the title Bishop of Maronia, *in partibus*, 5 June, 182 Whilst resident at Maynooth, he published, und the signature of 'Hierophilos,' a series of contr versial letters on Bible societies, the Protesta Church in Ireland, and Catholic Emancipatio and, in 1827, a work on the 'Evidences and Do trines of the Catholic Church,' afterwards tra lated into French and German. Dr. MacHa subsequently published, under his own signatu as Bishop of Maronia, a second series of letters the same class of subjects, which attracted gre attention among both the friends and the foes Catholic Emancipation. The Bishop's pen lent powerful aid to O'Connell's labours in the work the Catholic Association, and an affectionate frien ship sprung up between them, which was term nated only by the death of the "Liberator" in 18 On the death of Dr. Kelly, Dr. MacHale was p moted to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam, 18 During Lord Melbourne's ministry he publish several letters on the questions of the Chur Establishment and Education, under the signatu of "John, Archbishop of Tuam," and in 1847 collected in one volume the entire series of lett up to that date. The publication of these lett rendered him the next prominent figure to t great "Liberator" on the political platform wh the latter lived, and after his death the ackno ledged leader of Irish feeling and action. It w about this time, too, that he received from Dan O'Connell the familiar name of the "Lion of Fold of Judah." Dr. MacHale was known a preacher not only in Ireland and England, but Italy, and his sermons, delivered in Rome in 18 were translated into Italian by the Abate de Luc Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. He translated i Irish, and published, above sixty of Moore's 'Ir Melodies;' in 1861 he produced a large oct volume, comprising six books of the 'Iliad,' w a corresponding Irish translation in heroic met and he published the Pentateuch, in English Irish translations, accompanied with notes comments. Died at Tuam 8 Nov., 1881. account of his 'Life and Times,' by the Rev. U Canon Bourke, was published at Dublin in 188

MACKAY, ROBERT WILLIAM, a writer on relig and philosophy, was born in Piccadilly 27 M 1803. He was educated at Winchester school, a story was current among his old schoolfell that one of them made a wager that he could repeat off-hand a thousand lines of Virgil. Mac took the bet and won it. From Winchester went to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he t his degree, and from thence he proceeded Lincoln's Inn. A treatise on 'Equity,' wh seems to have been incorporated in a legal w

of one of his friends, was he sole result of this legal studies. From law he turned to art, and spent some time in copying the masterpieces of Paolo Veronese at the Louvre, and of Titian at Venice. He was one of the original members of the Athenæum Club, and for some time was an active member of the Geological Society. Somewhat later in life he turned to the study of the Philosophy of Religion, and his first work, 'The Progress of the Intellect as Exemplified in the Religious Development of the Greeks and Hebrews,' published in 1850, was much read at the time. In 1863 his work on 'The Tübingen School and its Antecedents' attracted a good deal of notice. In 1868 he published 'The Sophistes of Plato,' and a second work on Plato in 1869. He also edited 'The Religion of the Universe,' by Dr. Robert Fellowes, whose daughter he had married. Mr. Mackay latterly devoted his acute intellect to the elucidation of Kant's three Critiques, regarding the ethical ideal of that philosopher as the highest yet reached. Died in London 23 Feb., 1882.

MACLEAR, Sir Thomas, F.R.S., astronomer, son of Mr. James Maclear, of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, was born 1795. Educated for the medical profession, he practised for some years as a surgeon at Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. Being very partial to astronomical studies, he made the acquaintance of Admiral Smyth, well known also as an astronomer, and by him was persuaded to go out to the Cape of Good Hope to make investigations, which were crowned with signal success, and deservedly obtained for him the appointment of Astronomer Royal there (1833), and the Fellowship of the Royal and other learned societies at home and abroad. He was knighted in 1860; a pension of £100 per annum was granted to him in 1863; and he retired from the Directorship of the Cape Observatory in 1870. The results of his geodetical operations was published under the title of 'Verification and Extension of La Caille's Arc of Meridian at the Cape of Good Hope,' 2 vols., 1866. Died at the Cape in July, 1879.

MACLEOD, Norman, D.D., a Scotch divine, born at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, 1812, was educated partly at the University of Glasgow, next at a German university, and finally at the University of Edinburgh. In 1838 he became minister of Loudoun, Ayrshire, from whence he removed in 1843 to Dalkeith, near Edinburgh. In 1851 he became minister of the Barony church at Glasgow. In Oct., 1854, he chanced to preach before the Queen, who appointed him one of her chaplains for Scotland, and Dean of the Order of the Thistle. He made the tour of Palestine, and visited India in 1867, being commissioned on the latter occasion to inspect the Scottish Church Mission. Dr. Macleod remained in the ministry of his great city parish till his death, which occurred at Glasgow 16 June, 1872. He edited from 1860) *Good Words*, to which he contributed many graphic tales and sketches of foreign travel. Some of these were reprinted in separate volumes.

MACLISE, Daniel, R.A., was born in Cork 25 Jan., 1811. In early childhood he showed great talent for drawing, but was placed as clerk in a banking house at Cork, which at the age of sixteen he left, and proceeding to London became a student in the Royal Academy. Here he received all the medals for which he competed, including the gold medal twice successively. During the summer of 1830 he studied at Paris, and for the next two years made drawings for books and periodicals, and painted portraits. In 1833 he exhibited at the British Institution his 'Mokanna Unveiling his Features to Zelica,' 'All-Hallow Eve,' and 'A Love Adventure of Francis I.' The success of these enabled him to abandon portrait painting. In 1835 he exhibited the 'Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock,' and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, of which he became a member in 1841. His paintings are numerous, his favourite subjects being English and Irish incidents in the days of chivalry and scenes from Shakspere and the Italian poets. Among his principal works are 'The Play Scene in Hamlet,' a leading attraction in the Vernon Gallery at South Kensington; 'The Lady released by Sabrina from the Enchanted Chair,' a scene from Milton's 'Comus;' 'Ordeal by Touch;' the famous design of 'Shakspere's Seven Ages;' 'The Spirit of Chivalry,' and 'The Spirit of Justice,' both painted in oil and fresco for the House of Lords; 'Caxton showing Edward IV. his first Proof-sheet in the Almonry in Westminster,' 'The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva,' and a set of forty-two designs illustrative of the history of the Norman Conquest. For some years previous to his death he was occupied in preparing a series of cartoons to be executed in fresco for the Houses of Parliament. Of these, 'The Death of Nelson,' and 'The Meeting of Blucher and Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo,' were engraved for the Art Union, and a fine picture of the former was in the Royal Academy exhibition of 1866. Mr. Maclise died in London 25 April, 1870.

MACNEE, Sir Daniel, a Scotch painter, son of Mr. Robert Macnee, merchant, was born at Kintry, Stirlingshire, 1806, and studied with Duncan, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, and other Scotch artists, at the Trustees' Academy, under Sir W. Allan. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy. He became a favourite portrait-painter in Scotland, and his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw received one of the gold medals at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1855. He afterwards painted some of our most prominent men, amongst whom may be named Lord Brougham, for the College of Justice in Edinburgh. Sir D. Macnee was nearly as well known in England as Scotland, his works always commanding excellent places in the Royal Academy in London. He was unanimously elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy 9 Feb., 1876, in succession to Sir George Harvey. Died 17 Jan., 1882.

MACREADY, William Charles, tragedian, was born in London 3 March, 1793, being the son of a gentleman who had not been very fortunate as lessee and manager of one or two provincial theatres. He was educated at Rugby with a view to following one of the learned professions; but his father suffering from pecuniary embarrassments, it became necessary for the son to turn his hand to some line of life where he could be earning money; and accordingly he appeared on the boards for the first time at Birmingham in June, 1810, performing the part of Romeo, amid great applause, when he had little more than completed his 17th year. On 16 Sept., 1816, he made his first appearance on the boards of a London theatre, performing Orestes in 'The Distressed Mother,' at Covent Garden. Here his success was undoubted.

He won applause as Rob Roy and Gambia; but it was in the 'Virginius' of Sheridan Knowles that his true position was first fully demonstrated. From this time he continued to rise steadily in the favour of the public, and he increased his reputation abroad by well-timed visits to America (1826) and Paris (1828). He revisited the United States in 1843–4. In the autumn of 1837 he became for two years lessee and manager of Covent Garden theatre. There he produced 'The Tempest,' with the famous caste of himself as Prospero, Miss Faucit as Miranda, and Miss P. Horton as Ariel. Subsequently at Drury Lane he appeared in several of the best pieces of Mr. Justice Talfourd, Sheridan Knowles, and Lord Lytton, who was his firm friend for many years, and who wrote for him both 'Richelieu' and 'The Lady of Lyons.' Here, too, will be remembered, as amongst his best performances, Macbeth and King Lear. In 1849 Macready again paid a professional visit to the United States, and on this occasion the jealousy of the American actor, Edwin Forrest, gave rise to a riot at the Astor Opera-house in New York, while the performance was going on, and Macready with difficulty escaped with his life. The military were called out to suppress the disturbances, and having fired, killed 22 men on the spot, besides seriously wounding 30 others. Returning to England towards the close of the same year, Macready entered upon his last engagement at the Haymarket theatre, and brought it to a close on 3 Feb., 1851, after having completed the representation of all his principal characters. He took his formal farewell of the stage at Drury Lane theatre, 26 Feb., 1851, and a few days afterwards was entertained at a public banquet in London, presided over by his old friend Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton (afterwards Lord Lytton). He retired to Sherborne, Dorsetshire, whence he removed to Cheltenham on his second marriage, occupying himself chiefly with schemes for the education of the poorer classes. Died at Cheltenham 27 April, 1873. Sir Frederick Pollock published in two vols., 1875, 'Macready's Reminiscences, and Selections from his Diaries and Letters.'

MCNEILE, HUGH, D.D., Dean of Ripon, was born at Ballycastle, co. Antrim, 1795. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin (B.A. 1815), and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn, but having resolved to devote himself to the service of the Church, he was ordained in 1820 to a curacy in the county of Donegal. He married a daughter of Dr. Magee, Archbishop of Dublin, and having been presented by Mr. Henry Drummond to the rectory of Albury, in Surrey, he became known as a most popular "Evangelical" preacher in London. In 1834 he was collated to the district church of St. Jude, in Liverpool. His friends and admirers there built for him a still larger church, that of St. Paul's, Prince's Park, at a cost of between £11,000 and £12,000. In 1860 the Bishop of Chester collated him to a canonry in his cathedral, and in 1868, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, he was appointed Dean of Ripon. A large sum of money was collected and presented to Dr. McNeile as a testimonial for his services in Liverpool. He refused to appropriate it to his private use, and it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate Institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value £40 a year, tenable at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. He resigned his deanery in 1876, and thenceforward resided chiefly at Bournemouth where he died 28 Jan., 1879. Dr. McNeile was the author of a variety of sermons, letters, and lectures, mostly of a popular and controversial character, such as 'The Jewish People,' 'The Second Coming of Christ,' 'The Miracles,' and 'Secession from the English Church.' He also published 'Fidelity and Unity, a Letter to Dr. Pusey on the subject of his Eirenicon.'

MADDEN, SIR FREDERIC, K.H., F.R.S., antiquary, son of Captain William John Madden, of the Royal Marines, was born at Portsmouth in 180[illegible]. At an early age he devoted himself to antiquarian pursuits, and busied himself with old books and catalogues. In 1826 he was engaged to assist in the compilation of a class-catalogue of the printed books in the British Museum; and in 1828 he was made Assistant-Keeper of the Manuscripts. He became a Gentleman of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber in 1834, having previously (1832) been nominated by William IV. a Knight of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelphs, and the following year (1833) created a Knight Bachelor. In 1837 he succeeded the Rev. Josiah Forshall as Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum. In 1866 he resigned this post and devoted himself to private literary research. The Department of Manuscripts was considerably enlarged during his administration. Sir Frederic edited many historical, literary, and genealogical works including 'The Household Book of the Princess Mary,' 'Havelok the Dane,' 'William and the Werwolf,' 'Syr Gawayne,' 'Gesta Romanorum,' 'The Wycliffite Version of the Holy Scriptures,' 'Layamon's Brut, or History of Britain,' and the 'Historia Anglorum' of Matthew Paris. He also brought out the English edition of Silvestre's 'Universal Palæography, or Facsimiles of Writing of all Periods and Nations,' and he was associated with Mr. Shaw in the production of 'Illuminated Ornaments, selected from MSS. and Early Printed Books.' In 1838 he contributed to the 'Archæologia' "Observations on an Autograph of Shakspere and the Orthography of his Name." This was upon the occasion of a purchase made by the trustees of the British Museum of an autograph of Shakspere on a copy of John Florio's translation of Montaigne. For this the trustees had given the sum of [illegible] guineas. The genuineness of the autograph has been called in question, and Sir Frederic Madden maintained its authenticity. Died 8 March, 187[illegible].

MÄDLER, JOHANN HEINRICH, a German astronomer, born at Berlin 29 May, 1794. He was educated at the Gymnasium and University of Berlin, and obtained about 1818 an appointment in the Normal School, where he remained to 1830. He devoted himself with great zeal to astronomical studies, and in conjunction with his friend William Beer, brother of the great musical composer Meyerbeer, he executed and published a splendid map of the moon, in four sheets, 1834–6, a treatise, 'Allgemeine Selenographie' (2 vols. 183[illegible]), was also prepared by them to accompany this admirable lunar chart. In 1833 Mädler made chronometrical observations for the Russian government on the island of Rügen. In 1836 he was appointed to a responsible position in the observatory of Berlin, and in 1840 he was called to the directorship of the new observatory at Dorpat, in Russia. Here he occupied himself mainly with observations relative to the movements and aberrations of the fixed stars. These observations led him

to the conclusion that there existed in or near the constellation Hercules a great celestial body, invisible to our sight, which he named "the central sun," around which the fixed stars with their planetary systems (our solar system among them), revolved just as the planets do around our sun. This "central sun" he regarded as the centre of the universe, and not improbably as the dwelling-place of the Deity. The theory of a "central sun" is now very generally rejected by astronomers. In 1865 Mädler was compelled, in consequence of a disease of the eyes, to return to his native country. His annual astronomical observations were condensed into an interesting volume entitled 'Researches on the System of Fixed Stars.' Among his other publications are, 'Popular Astronomy,' 'The Existence of a Central Sun,' 'Elements of Mathematical and Physical Geography,' 'Letters on Astronomy,' 'The Heaven of the Fixed Stars,' 'Total Eclipses of the Sun,' and 'History of Astronomy.' Died at Hanover 14 March, 1874.

MAGUIRE, JOHN FRANCIS, politician and author, was born in 1815, being the eldest son of Mr. John Maguire, merchant, of Cork, and was called to the Irish bar in 1843. He became proprietor and editor of the *Cork Examiner*, and was at one time mayor of that city. From 1852 to 1865 he sat in Parliament for Dungarvan, and from the latter year till his death for the city of Cork. Mr. Maguire took a leading part in the advanced Liberal politics of Ireland, and in the advocacy of Catholic interests. His work, 'Rome and its Ruler,' published in 1857, and republished with additions in 1870 under the title of 'The Pontificate of Pius IX.,' obtained for him the Order of St. Gregory and a gold medal from the Pope. He was also the author of 'Father Mathew, a Biography,' 1863; 'The Irish in America,' 1868; and 'The Next Generation,' a prophetical novel of political life, 1871. Died in Dublin 1 Nov., 1872.

MALDEN, HENRY, M.A., Professor of Greek in University College, London, fourth son of Mr. Jonas Malden, of Putney, born 1800, was educated at private schools, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where, in 1821, he was, with Mr. George Long and Lord Macaulay, elected to a Craven scholarship. He graduated as B.A. in 1822, obtained the second Chancellor's medal for classical learning, and was elected a Fellow of Trinity College in 1824. Whilst at Cambridge he was a contributor to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, and wrote 'Evening,' a poem, published in a volume of poems edited by Joanna Baillie. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of London, now University College. He was the author of 'Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees,' 1836, which was written as an Introduction to the Report of the Argument before the Privy Council in support of the application of the University of London for a charter empowering it to grant degrees; an application which led to the creation of a new body, under the name of the University of London, and the incorporation of the original body under the title of University College. Professor Malden contributed some papers to the Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society. He also wrote some papers in the *Philological Museum*, edited at Cambridge by the Bishop of St. David's, about 1830; and in the *Classical Museum*, edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, from 1843 to 1850. Died at Hampstead 4 July, 1876.

MALINS, SIR RICHARD, born in 1805, and educated at Cambridge, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple 1830, became Q.C. and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and was first returned to Parliament as M.P. for Wallingford in the Conservative interest in 1852. He was re-elected in 1857 and 1859, but lost his seat at the general election of July, 1865. He was appointed a Vice-Chancellor 4 Dec., 1866, and was knighted 2 Feb., 1867. He retired from the bench in March, 1881, and died in London 15 Jan., 1882.

MANSEL, HENRY LONGUEVILLE, B.D., was son of the Rev. H. L. Mansel, rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, where he was born 6 Oct., 1820. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and there obtained a scholarship at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1839. He was entitled to a fellowship in that college, and was elected to it in due course. In 1843 he took his B.A. degree in a double first-class, and two years later he was ordained priest. In 1847 he obtained his degree of M.A., and in 1852 that of B.D. Mr. Mansel edited in 1849 'Aldrich's Logic,' and in 1851 published the 'Prolegomena Logica,' an inquiry into the psychological character of logical processes, the second edition of which appeared in 1860. In 1852 he brought out the 'Artis Logicæ Rudimenta' with notes, which was re-issued with marginal references in 1856. In 1854 Mr. Mansel produced a treatise entitled 'Man's Conception of Eternity: an Examination of Mr. F. D. Maurice's Theory of a Fixed State out of Time.' In 1855 he was appointed Reader in Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy at Magdalen College, and he delivered an inaugural lecture on psychology, which was published shortly afterwards; in 1856 he published a series of lectures on the philosophy of Kant; and in 1857 he wrote the article on "Metaphysics" for the 8th edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He was elected Bampton lecturer for the year 1858, and his eight lectures were on 'The Limits of Religious Thought.' Three editions of the work came out within twelve months, and the fifth edition appeared in 1867. It led to some criticisms from the Rev. F. D. Maurice, to which Mr. Mansel replied. In 1859 he was appointed Waynflete Professor of Logic, and he published in the same year a course of lectures on metaphysics. In conjunction with Professor Veitch he edited Sir William Hamilton's works on Logic and Metaphysical Science (1861). In 1862 he published a treatise on 'Metaphysics, or the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real,' and in 1863 he contributed a paper to a publication of Sir J. Napier's on 'Miracles.' In 1866 he was appointed Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and a canon of Christ Church. He was also an honorary canon of Peterborough. He died suddenly 31 July, 1871, at Cosgrove Hall, where he was staying on a visit. His 'Letters Lectures, and Reviews, including the Phrontisterion, or Oxford in the 19th Century,' were edited by H. W. Chandler in 1873; and in 1875 there appeared his work on 'The Gnostic Heresies of the First and Second Centuries.' It was edited by the Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, with a sketch of the author's work, life, and character by the Earl of Carnarvon.

MANSFIELD, SIR WILLIAM ROSE. *See* SANDHURST, LORD.

MANZONI, ALESSANDRO, COUNT, an Italian poet and novelist, born at Milan 8 March, 1784. By some writers he has been confounded with the

radical republican leader, Count Manzoni, of Florence, who, in 1849, was associated in a triumvirate with Guerazzi and Mo...elli in that city; but the two were not even near kinsmen. Alessandro's father, though a Count, was not educated; but his mother was a daughter of the famous publicist Beccaria, whose treatise on 'Crimes and Punishments' excited so much attention, and his grandson came largely under his influence. He was educated at Milan and Pavia; and while he had imbibed from his grandfather the Voltairean philosophy, the poetic side of his nature put him in sympathy with Alfieri, Monti, and Foscolo. In 1805 he went with his mother to Paris; the name of Beccaria introduced him to the society of the younger philosophers of the Voltairean school. His first poem, produced in 1806, under these influences, was in blank verse, and inspired by the sudden death of a friend. It was entitled 'In Morte di Carlo Imbonati.' A beautiful passage in this seems to have been the motto and watchword of his subsequent life. It was that beginning "Non far tregua coi vili; il santo vero," etc. It may be thus translated: "To make no compact with meanness; never to betray the sacred truth; and never to utter a word which shall encourage vice, or which shall ridicule virtue." He returned to Milan in 1807, and married, the next year, Louise Henriette Blondel, the daughter of a Genevese banker. In 1809 appeared his mythological poem, 'Urania.' It was at this time that he experienced that spiritual change which transformed him into a new being. Through the instructions of his grandfather, and the philosophical teachings of his Parisian friends, he had grown up from boyhood an infidel, perhaps an atheist; but his wife, who originally belonged to the Calvinistic Church, became a devout convert to Catholicism, and he was drawn to the same faith by the feeling of the absolute need of his soul for a faith in which it could rest. He signalised his conversion by the publication, in 1810, of 'Inni Sacri,' a collection of lyric pieces of the most lofty and fervent character on the Nativity, the Passion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension of our Lord. For ten years Manzoni published nothing more; then appeared his brilliant romantic tragedy, 'Il Conte di Carmagnole' (1820), which drew from Goethe and Schiller the highest commendations, though severely criticised in some quarters. He replied to his critics in a dignified letter written in French, 'Sur l'unité de temps et de lieu.' In 1823 he published a second tragedy, 'Adelchi,' of great merit and beauty, into which he introduced very freely (as indeed he had done to some extent in his previous tragedy) the ancient choruses. Between the two he had published an ode on the death of Napoleon, entitled, 'Il cinque Maggio' (1821), in which he eulogised somewhat extravagantly the French emperor. But the work by which Manzoni will be best known is his romance, 'I Promessi Sposi' (The Betrothed), published in 1827. This novel, under the guise of a village love-story, gives a complete and beautiful picture of Italian life in the seventeenth century. In the perfection of its portraiture, the vividness of its creations, and the exquisite beauty and chasteness of its style, no fiction of continental Europe compares with this charming story. It has been translated into the principal languages of Europe, and is as popular today as when first published. To an illustrated edition of it, published in 1842, the author added a 'Storia della Colonna infame,' in which, like his grandfather, he discussed some of the high... questions of social economy and criminal la... After the success of this great work was establish... Manzoni never attempted anything more in t... way of fiction. A most tender husband and fath... he refused for nearly 30 years to be drawn aw... from the delights of home, the society of those d... to him, and his favourite studies. Neither politi... station, peace nor war, fame nor glory, had a... attractions for him. But during this period ... was visited with severe afflictions; two wives, a... all his children (four in number) were successiv... taken from him by death; and in 1856, at the a... of 72, he was left alone. In 1860 he was appoin... a senator of the kingdom of Italy. To the list ... his works already given, another must be add... In 1834 he was roused, by an unjust imputati... on the moral influence of the Catholic Church, ... Sismondi's 'Italian Republics,' to defend it in ... treatise entitled 'Osservazioni sulla Morale Cat... lica,' which was translated into English (... Vindication of Catholic Morality,' Lond., 183... So pure was his diction, and so thorough ... mastery of the best forms of Italian speech, t... when 84 years of age he was appointed, conjoin... with R. Bonghi, to report on the best means ... establishing a unity of language in the new ki... dom of Italy, taking the Florentine dialect a... basis. Almost to the day of his death, wh... occurred at Milan 22 May, 1873, he was engag... in the preparation of a 'History of the Fren... Revolution.' The funeral demonstration made ... his honour at Milan on 29 May was in the grand... sense a national ovation.

MARIETTE, Auguste Édouard, a Fren... Egyptologist, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer 11 Fe... 1821, was educated at the College of Boulogne, ... which he was subsequently a teacher of gramm... and drawing. Egyptian hieroglyphics attract... his attention, and by the aid of books he beca... so well versed in Egyptology, that he was appoin... in 1848 to a situation in the Egyptian museum ... the Louvre; and in 1850, at the recommendat... of the Institute, he was sent by the French gove... ment on a scientific mission to Egypt. There ... attention was chiefly directed to the remains ... Memphis, the ancient capital, and he began a se... of excavations, which, carried on with skill a... energy, led to the most important discoveries. ... particular, he brought to light the temple ... Serapis and the colossal figure of the Sphinx. ... his return to France, he was appointed Assista... Keeper of the Egyptian Museum in the Louv... Some years afterwards he again left for Egy... being appointed Inspector-General and Keeper ... the National Monuments of that country, a... Keeper of the Museum at Bulak, near Cairo. ... Mariette, who bore the title of Pasha, was a Co... mander of the Legion of Honour, and was de... rated with the Prussian Order of the Red Ea... His principal works, relating to his excavations ... Egypt, are 'Le Sérapeum de Memphis, dédié ... A. I. le Prince Napoléon, et publié sous les a... pices du Ministere d'État,' parts 1-9, 1857-64, w... plates; 'Fouilles exécutées en Egypte, en Nu... et au Soudan, d'après les ordres du Vic... d'Égypte,' fol., 1867, with a map and pla... several memoirs on the 'Explication des fame... Listes géographiques des Pylônes de Karn... addressed to the Académie des Inscriptions ... Belles Lettres, 1875-76; and 'Deir-el-Bahari: ... cuments topographiques, historiques, et eth...

graphiques recueillis dans ce Temple pendant les Fouilles exécutées par Auguste Mariette,' 1877, a work published under the auspices of the Khedive of Egypt. Mariette Pasha died at Cairo 19 Jan., 1881. A fine statue of him, erected at his birthplace, Boulogne-sur-Mer, was unveiled on 16 July, 1882.

MARMORA, ALFONSO FERRERO, MARCHESE DELLA, a Sardinian general and statesman, born 17 Nov., 1804, entered the Military Academy in 1816, and left it in 1823 as lieutenant of artillery. His gallantry in several affairs during the war of independence, especially on the heights of Pastringo, when, by a happy diversion in the rear of the Austrian army, he enabled the Piedmontese to reform and dislodge the enemy, gained for him the rank of major. His firmness in the midst of a popular agitation, which threatened to imperil the person of Charles Albert, at Milan, caused Marmora to be appointed General of Brigade in 1848, and in 1849 he was appointed to the command of a *corps de réserve*. Having tried an intervention in Tuscany, he received orders to co-operate with the Sardinian army, which had passed the Ticino; but being at a distance from the theatre of war, he did not arrive in time, and the battle of Novara was lost. Victor Emmanuel made him Minister of War and lieutenant-general in 1849, and he undertook to reorganise the Sardinian army, in spite of the clamour which rose on all sides against him. In 1855 he took command of the division sent to co-operate with France and England in the Crimea, materially aided the French in the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya, and at the close of the war he received the Order of the Bath and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and again entered the ministry of Cavour as Minister of War. In 1861 he succeeded General Cialdini as commander-in-chief of the troops of the King of Italy, in the autumn of 1864 was chosen premier, resigned in Dec., 1865, and was soon afterwards induced to form a new ministry. He took part in the campaign against Austria in 1866, but met with a severe reverse at Custozza (24 June), and incurred great unpopularity among his countrymen. Subsequently he was employed in several diplomatic missions. The Marquis della Marmora was the author of 'Lettera agli Elettori di Briella,' 1868; 'Schiarimenti e Rettifiche,' 2nd edit. 1868; 'Un po più di luce sugli eventi politici e militari dell' anno 1866,' fourth edit. 1873; a volume of diplomatic memoirs, which made an immense sensation, in consequence of the assertion that Bismarck in his negotiations with General Govone in 1866, declared himself willing to cede a portion of trans-Rhenan Germany to France, in order to secure the friendly attitude of Napoleon III. in the impending war in Austria; a statement which the German chancellor vehemently denied. The marquis afterwards published 'Un Episodio del risorgimento Italiano,' 1875; and 'I Segreti di Stato nel Governo costituzionale,' 1877. Died at Florence 5 Jan., 1878.

MARSH-CALDWELL, ANNE, novelist, was the daughter of Mr. James Caldwell, of Linley Wood, near Lawton, Staffordshire, and succeeded to that estate on the death of her brother, Mr. James Stamford Caldwell, in 1858, whereupon she resumed the surname of Caldwell, being at the time widow of Mr. Arthur Cuthbert Marsh, of Eastbury Lodge, Hertfordshire. Mrs. Marsh-Caldwell's principal works were 'Two Old Men's Tales,' 'Mount Sorel,' 'Emilia Wyndham,' 'Mordaunt Hall,' 'Ravenscliffe,' 'The Wilmingtons,' 'Aubrey,' 'The Heiress of Haughten,' and 'The Rose of Ashurst.' Died at Linley Wood 5 Oct., 1874.

MARSHALL, THOMAS WILLIAM M., son of a dignitary of the Church of England, was born in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1840). Taking orders, he was appointed curate of Swallowcliffe and Anstey, in Wiltshire; but he resigned this position in 1845, when he joined the Roman Catholic Church, having previously, when a Protestant, published a bulky work entitled, 'Notes on the Episcopal Polity of the Holy Catholic Church: with some Account of the Development of the Modern Religious Systems,' 1844. While occupying the post of one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, Mr. Marshall wrote his 'Christian Missions; their Agents, their Method, and their Results' (3 vols., 1862), a work of recondite research, which has gone through several editions in this country and the United States, and which has been translated into several European languages. His other works are, 'Church Defence,' 'Christianity in China,' 1858; 'Catholic Missions in Southern India' (1865), in conjunction with the Rev. W. Strickland; 'My Clerical Friends, and their Relation to Modern Thought,' 1873; 'Protestant Journalism,' 1874; 'Religious Contrasts,' published in the *Tablet*, 1875-6; and 'The Protestant Tradition,' also published in the *Tablet*, June-Dec., 1876. Died at Surbiton, Surrey, 14 Dec., 1877.

MARTINEAU, HARRIET, a political and miscellaneous writer, the sixth of eight children, was born at Norwich 12 June, 1802. The founder of the family, driven from his country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Norwich as a surgeon. The profession was handed down through many generations, till it descended to Miss Martineau's uncle, perhaps the most eminent provincial surgeon of his day. He gave his nieces the best education which the district could afford, and from an early age Miss Martineau resolved to make herself independent by literary exertion. Her 'Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young Persons' appeared in 1823, from which time the series of her writings proceeded, with little intermission, until severe illness necessarily interrupted her labours. 'Christmas Day,' a tale, appeared in 1824; a sequel to it, called 'The Friend,' in 1825; 'Principle and Practice' in 1826; followed by 'Mary Campbell,' a 'Sequel to Principle and Practice,' a series of tracts, and a tale called 'My Servant Rachel,' in all of which the writer evinced her strong sympathy with the lower classes of society. From 1831, in the course of which year Miss Martineau brought out her 'Traditions of Palestine,' she adopted a more elevated tone in her writings. About this time she produced three prize essays, published by the Association of Unitarian Dissenters, to which she belonged, viz. 'The Faith as unfolded by many Prophets,' Providence as manifested through Israel,' and 'The Essential Faith of the Universal Church,' and a tale entitled 'Five Years of Youth.' For about three years she laboured at a plan under the designation of 'Illustrations of Political Economy.' The first of these tales bore the title 'The Rioters,' and 'The Turn-Out;' and the writer was eventually led to the composition of a series of twenty-four stories, which became remarkably popular, and were

translated into most European languages. The 'Illustrations of Taxation,' and 'Poor Laws and Paupers,' which succeeded, consisted, the former of six tales, the latter of four, written on a similar plan. In 1834 Miss Martineau visited the United States, where her writings had secured for her many friends and admirers. In her 'Society in America' (1837) she discusses the politics, domestic economy, civilization, and religion of the United States. A 'Retrospect of Western Travel' (1838) comprised the personal experiences of a tour. Shortly afterwards she contributed to 'Knight's Series' a little volume, 'How to Observe,' and compiled three guides to service, entitled, 'The Maid-of-all-Work,' 'The Housemaid,' 'The Lady's Maid,' and a fourth, 'The Dressmaker.' Her first novel, 'Deerbrook' (1839), was the most popular of her works of fiction; 'The Hour and the Man' (1840) had for its hero Toussaint l'Ouverture, and passed through three editions. Before this time her health had become seriously impaired, and after completing a series of tales for children, entitled 'The Playfellow,' which included 'The Settlers at Home,' 'The Peasant and the Prince,' 'Feats on the Fiord,' and 'The Crofton Boys,' she was compelled to restrain her great mental exertions. The offer of a pension, previously proposed by Government, was repeated by Lord Melbourne, but once more declined by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had been reprobated in her works. Her long illness, from 1839 till 1844, was fruitful in experience to herself and benefit to her fellow-creatures, as shown in a volume entitled 'Life in the Sick-Room,' 1843. On recovering she produced her 'Forest and Game-Law Tales,' three volumes of graphic stories, bearing on the character and social effects of these laws in ancient and modern times. 'The Billow and the Rock,' appeared before her expedition, in 1846, to the East, of which she recorded her impressions in 'Eastern Life, Past and Present,' 1848. A volume of 'Letters' exchanged between herself and her friend, Mr. H. G. Atkinson, a philosophical student, 'On the Laws of Man's Nature and Development,' appeared in 1851, and in her share in this work she disclosed that advance towards the principles of Positive Philosophy which was finally announced, in 1853, by the issue of a condensed version of Comte's 'Positive Philosophy.' Whilst preparing these philosophical works, she was engaged in writing her 'History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace.' One of her most popular works, 'Household Education,' first appeared in the *People's Journal*, and her 'Complete Guide to the Lakes' was published in 1854. It was, however, in leading articles for the *Daily News*, and in short social sketches in *Once a Week*, that Miss Martineau's pen was most busily employed during the latter part of her career. Besides numerous pamphlets, she wrote a work entitled 'British India,' 1851; 'England and her Soldiers,' a work on army reform, 1859; 'Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft,' 1861; and published a collection of her contributions to *Once a Week*, and other serial publications. Died at Ambleside 27 June, 1876.

MASON, George Hemming, A.R.A., landscape painter, born at Wetley, Staffordshire, in 1818, studied physic under Dr. Watts, of Birmingham. Art, however, had greater attraction for him than medicine, so leaving Birmingham in 1844, he travelled on the Continent, finally settling hims at Rome, where he remained till 1858, whe returning to this country, he set up his easel Serjeant's Inn, Fleet street. A year or two aft wards he removed to Bayswater, where he died Oct., 1872. He had been elected an A.R.A. 1869. A few of his pictures represent Itali scenes, but the great bulk of his contributions the Royal Academy were small compositions English Midland landscape, with village figu and field labour, in quiet colour, and of an exq site grace and tenderness.

MASON, Sir Josiah, a philanthropist, who w of humble parentage, was born at Kidderminst 23 Feb., 1795. He began life as a street-hawk of cakes, fruits, and vegetables. After tryi his hand in his native town at shoe-maki baking, carpentering, blacksmith's work, hou painting, and carpet-weaving, he migrated 1814 to Birmingham, where an uncle was th residing. Here he soon found employment in gilt-toy trade, at which he continued to work 1822, when, through his connection with J Heeley, a steel-toy maker, he was induced to ta up the manufacture of split-rings. In 1824 he up on his own account as a manufacturer of sp rings by machinery, to which he subsequen added the manufacturing of steel pens. Ma divides with Gillott and Mitchell the credit perfecting the modern steel pen, the history which practically dates from the discovery of art of splitting by machinery. Although known to the public than the other makers nam owing to the circumstance of his pens being s plied through Messrs. Perry, of London, Sir Jos Mason was really the largest producer of steel pe In 1874, when the business was converted int limited company, he had over a thousand wo people, consuming over three tons of rolled s weekly. Besides his steel-pen trade, Sir Jos Mason carried on for many years the busines electro-plating, copper smelting, and indiarub ring making in conjunction with George Richa Elkington, of the firm of Elkington and Ma Sir Josiah Mason was almost entirely self-educa having taught himself to write when a shoemak apprentice, and in later life he appeared to feel educational deficiencies very keenly. It was sense of the value of education which led hi 1860 to establish his great orphanage at Erding where 300 girls, 150 boys, and 50 very young c dren are gratuitously lodged, clothed, fed, and cated. Upon this foundation Sir Josiah M expended altogether about £300,000, of w the building alone absorbed £60,000. For munificent benefaction Sir Josiah Mason recei in Nov., 1872, the honour of knighthood. had previously given a dispensary to his n town and established an almshouse at Bro ton. In Feb., 1880, he set the seal to another g public benefaction by presiding at the openi the Mason Science College, the inaugural ad of which was delivered by Professor Huxley. this case also about £60,000 was expended the building, and the total value of the endowm probably falls little short of a quarter of a mil Died at his residence, Norwood House, Erdin 16 June, 1881.

MASSEY, William Nathaniel, M.P., bo 1809, was descended from the family of the Lord Clarina. He was called to the bar in and joined the Western circuit. In 1852 he

appointed Recorder of Portsmouth, and in 1855 of Plymouth. He entered Parliament in the same year, in the Liberal interest, as one of the members for Newport, for which constituency he sat till 1857. He then represented Salford until 1865, when he was appointed a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and was nominated to the office of Finance Minister there, on which occasion he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He retired in 1868, and in 1872 he was returned as one of the members for Tiverton. Mr. Massey was Under-Secretary for the Home Department from Aug., 1855, under Lord Palmerston's first administration, and remained in office until the return of the Derby ministry to power in March, 1858; and in the following year he was appointed Chairman of Committees of the whole House. In 1860 he spoke against Lord John Russell's Reform Bill. He was the author of a 'History of England during the reign of George III.,' 4 vols., 1855-63. Died in London 25 Oct., 1881.

MATHEWS, Charles James, comedian, son of Mr. Charles Mathews, the celebrated actor, was born 26 Dec., 1803. Though his parents wished to bring him up for the Church, he was articled to an architect. He possessed considerable artistic ability; in 1835 exhibited a picture at Somerset House, and accompanied the Earl and Countess of Blessington and Count d'Orsay to Italy, where he made many sketches. The ability he displayed in private theatricals, and other causes, having induced him to adopt the stage as a profession, he made his first appearance in a new farce, called the 'Hump-backed Lover,' and his success was remarkable. Mr. Charles Mathews married, 18 July, 1838, Madame Vestris, who was his senior by some six years, and was at the time lessee of the Olympic theatre. The joint management of Mr. Mathews and his accomplished partner was most successful, and the performances at this little theatre were, perhaps, the most popular of the day. Having visited the United States with his wife, they experienced a most enthusiastic reception, and on returning to England he became the lessee of Covent Garden theatre, a speculation which entailed upon him great loss, and he was afterwards lessee of the Lyceum theatre with no better result. Madame Vestris died in 1857, and during a tour in the United States, in 1858, he married his second wife, Mrs. Davenport, an accomplished actress. Mr. Charles Mathews wrote numerous comediettas and after-pieces, for the most part adaptations from the French. His drama, 'My Wife's Mother,' first performed in 1833, proved very attractive. In 1860 he withdrew for a time from the stage, devoting himself to an 'At Home' entertainment in the manner his father made celebrated, and in which he was assisted by his wife; and in 1863 he went to Paris, and performed at the Théâtre des Variétés the principal character in a French version, executed by himself, of 'Cool as a Cucumber,' entitled 'L'Anglais Timide.' The reception accorded to Mr. Charles Mathews in the French capital was so flattering that he was induced to repeat his visit. On bringing to a close the performance of the 'At Home,' he returned to the stage, and with his wife fulfilled numerous engagements at the chief metropolitan and provincial theatres. He was recognised as a master of light and eccentric comedy. His most remarkable impersonation was, perhaps, that of Mr. Affable Hawk, in the 'Game of Speculation,' an adaptation of Balzac's 'Mercadet.' In Jan., 1870, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews left England for Australia, where they were cordially received. Mr. Mathews retained his juvenility of spirit to the last, and was more than seventy when he made a professional visit to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. On his return to England, after a two years' tour round the world, Mr. Mathews reappeared before a British audience at the Gaiety theatre 7 Oct., 1872. He afterwards gave a series of representations at the Opéra Comique, under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, which were considered by many to be the crowning triumphs of a long and prosperous career. He died at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, 24 June, 1878. His 'Life,' edited by Charles Dickens, appeared at London in 2 vols., 1879.

MAURICE, Frederick Denison, a theological writer, born in 1805, being the son of a Unitarian minister in the neighbourhood of Bath or Bristol. Having been sent for his education to Trinity College, Cambridge, he became a pupil of Julius Hare, one of the "Two Brothers," authors of the 'Guesses at Truth.' John Sterling became a member of Trinity College about the same time, and they migrated together to the smaller college of Trinity Hall, living on terms of the most intimate friendship, and being in after life connected by marrying two sisters. Sterling often declared that he owed more to his friend than to any other man, except Coleridge. Mr. Maurice, though he distinguished himself at the University, was excluded from taking his degree in consequence of his inability to subscribe the XXXIX. Articles. He therefore came to London and engaged in literature as a regular occupation. He contributed criticisms to the *Athenæum*, and wrote a novel of domestic life called 'Eustace Conway, or the Brother and Sister.' By this time his objections to the national creed had melted under the influence of Coleridge, whom he and Sterling constantly visited at Highgate. He resolved to enter the ministry of the Established Church, and with this view entered Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1831, with classical honours, at the same time as Mr. Gladstone. Having taken orders, he acted as curate in a rural parish of Warwickshire for two years. In 1836 he was appointed chaplain to Guy's Hospital, where he gained a familiar acquaintance with the wants and sufferings, the habits and notions of the London poor. He kept this post ten years, but added to it in 1840 the professorship of Modern History and English Literature, at King's College, London. He wrote for the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' projected by Coleridge, the essays on the history of moral and metaphysical philosophy, which he afterwards developed to form a book. His first theological publication was 'The Kingdom of Christ; or Hints on the Principles, Ordinances, and Constitutions of the Catholic Church, in Letters addressed to a Quaker,' In 1845 and 1846 he preached the 'Boyle Lectures.' About this time, having delivered the 'Warburton Lectures' at Lincoln's Inn, he was invited to become chaplain of that honourable society, for which office he resigned the chaplaincy of Guy's Hospital. At the same time his work at King's College was augmented by his taking the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History. In 1849 he became connected with the movement that was nicknamed

"Christian Socialism," and which had for its object the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. Among the leaders of this movement were Mr. Charles Kingsley, Mr. Thomas Hughes, and Mr. Thomas Hare. Its main result of permanent value was the foundation of the Working Men's College in Great Ormond street, in which Mr. Maurice, Mr. Thomas Hughes, and Mr. Ruskin took efficient parts. The Ladies' College in Harley street was also much indebted to the services of Mr. Maurice for its early success. His diverse labours as a religious minister and teacher, as a discursive writer on serious questions, and as a benevolent social reformer, went on till 1853 without a check. In that year he published a volume of 'Theological Essays,' one of which, containing an opinion adverse to the generally received doctrine of the unlimited duration of future punishment, was denounced as heretical. The Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, protested against Mr. Maurice remaining a professor there, and as Mr. Maurice could not alter his opinion, he was obliged to resign; leaving the Harley street Ladies' College also for the same cause. In 1860, resigning the chaplaincy of Lincoln's Inn, he became the minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Vere street, Cavendish square. In 1866 he became Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, and in 1867 received the honorary degree of M.A. He died at Bolton row, London, 1 April, 1872. Mr. Maurice, though he must be classified among the broad churchmen of his day, was a man of no sect or party, and had no ambition to be the founder of a school. His culture and enthusiasm attracted scholarly men, while the dreamy mysticism investing both his thought and language had a singular charm for certain minds. Among his numerous works are a series of sermons, 'What is Revelation?' which led to a controversy with Dean Mansel; 'Philosophy of the First Six Centuries,' 'Unity of the New Testament,' 'Patriarchs and Law-givers of the Old Testament,' 'The Religions of the World,' 'The Conscience,' and 'Social Morality.' A posthumous work of his on the Lord's Prayer, with a biographical sketch, was published in 1872; and 'The Friendship of Books, and other Lectures,' edited by Mr. Thomas Hughes, in 1874.

MAURY, Matthew Fontaine, an American astronomer and hydrographer, born at Spottsylvania, Virginia, 14 Jan., 1806. He joined the navy as a midshipman in 1825, and after attaining to the rank of lieutenant he received the appointment of Astronomer to the South Sea Exploring Expedition, under Commander T. Ap-Catesby Jones; on whose retirement from the command of the expedition, Lieutenant Maury withdrew, and was put in charge of the depot of charts and instruments, which served as a nucleus for the National Observatory and Hydrograph Office of the United States, of both of which he became the superintendent. In 1854 he visited England, and drew much attention to his important inquiry into the ocean currents, local winds, etc., in illustration of which he published 'The Physical Geography of the Sea.' The King of Prussia presented to Captain Maury a gold medal for these investigations, accompanied with one of the gold medals struck in honour of the publication of Humboldt's 'Cosmos;' and the Emperor of Austria presented him with the large gold medal of the Arts and Sciences "as a recompense for his long and useful labours." At the commencement of the civil w in America Captain Maury resigned his posit at the National Observatory, and joined the C federates, whose cause he advocated in Engla and France. At the close of the war he return to the United States, and in 1868 he was elec to the chair of Physics in the Virginia Milit Institute at Lexington, where he died 1 Fe 1873.

MAXIMILIAN I. (Ferdinand Joseph), Empe of Mexico, Archduke of Austria, was born 6 Ju 1832. Brother of Francis Joseph I., Emperor Austria, and second son of the Archduke Fran Charles, and known by the name of the Archdu Ferdinand, he first served in the Austrian navy Vice-Admiral, member of the Board of Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Mari He also became chief of the 8th regiment Austrian lancers and of the Prussian regimen Neumark dragoons, No. 3. He married, in 18 Charlotte, daughter of King Leopold I. of Belgiu For some time he was Governor of the Lombar Venetian kingdom, and he retained that posit till 1859. In 1861 he was made President of Chamber of Peers, but soon sent in his resignati and paid a visit to England the same year. T successful issue of the French expedition to Mex in 1862 having induced the Emperor Napole to establish a new form of government in t country, the Assembly of Notables, acting un his influence and support, proceeded to elect Archduke Maximilian as their ruler, under title of Emperor. The imperial crown was offe to him by a Mexican deputation at his castle Miramar, 10 April, 1864; he landed at Vera C 29 May, and on arriving at the city of Mexi assumed the reins of government, 12 June. at once occupied himself with the organisation the new empire, and introduced various refor but the dangers of a ceaseless struggle with partisans of Juarez soon forced him to resort a policy of stern repression. At the instance the general commanding the French army of oc pation, he placed in a state of siege all the p vinces in which the national resistance had b continued or renewed; and issued a decree (3 O 1865) that all persons who had joined or lent sistance to the Juarist bands should be shot. first these measures, according to the despatc of General Bazaine, led to numerous submissio and brought about "perfect tranquillity in empire." Some months later, however, the sistance became more and more serious, and Juarists recaptured Matamoros and Tampico. discovery of a widespread conspiracy caused state of siege to be still further extended, Maximilian found traitors in his own palace even among his ministers. Moreover, a comp misunderstanding existed between the Emp and General Bazaine, to whom public opi attributed personal pretensions to the thron Mexico. From the middle of the year 1866 M milian was conscious of being abandoned betrayed on every side. He retired to Oriz a prey to fever and chagrin, and for some ti report was in circulation that he had re-emba for Europe. At the moment when the Fr troops withdrew from the country he announ by proclamation, his intention of submittin the vote of the nation the question of the ma nance of the empire, and a convention of not invited him to remain in Mexico. In the n

of the general rising which followed the departure of the French troops, Maximilian shut himself up in the town of Queretaro, and defended himself there with courage, while the city of Mexico also held out against the Juarists who besieged it. Treason shortened the hopeless struggle. Made a prisoner of war, Maximilian was tried before a military council by order of Juarez, sentenced to death, and shot, with his two faithful followers, Miramon and Mejia, 18 June, 1867. The representatives of the European Powers had made strenuous but vain efforts to rescue him from death. They only succeeded in obtaining permission for the removal of his remains to his native land; and the funeral was celebrated with great pomp in the cathedral at Vienna, 18 Jan., 1868. The unhappy Empress Charlotte lost her reason in consequence of her husband's misfortunes; was taken to Belgium after his death, and intrusted to the care of her family in the château of Laeken. Maximilian left 'Memoirs,' which were published after his death, but they have reference to a period anterior to the French expedition to Mexico.

MAXWELL, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, Lady Stirling, better known as the Honourable Mrs. Norton, a distinguished poet and novelist, born about 1808, was the second daughter of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. She was brought up by her mother at Hampton Court. From a very early age she exhibited a taste for authorship, and produced the 'Dandies' Rout,' with illustrations from her own designs. In 1829 there appeared from her pen 'The Sorrows of Rosalie,' and amongst her numerous productions in prose and verse may be mentioned, 'The Undying One,' a poem based on the legend of the Wandering Jew, 1831; 'Wife and Woman's Reward,' a novel, 1835; 'Dream, and other Poems,' 1840; 'Child of the Islands,' a poem, 1846; 'Aunt Carry's Ballads for Children,' 1848; 'Stuart of Dunleath,' 1851; 'Letter to the Queen on the Marriage and Divorce Bill,' 1855; 'The Lady of La Garaye,' 1861; 'Lost and Saved,' 1863; and 'Old Sir Douglas,' 1868. She was married, first, in 1827 to the Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, and afterwards for many years magistrate at the Lambeth Police Court (who died 24 Feb., 1875), and by him was the mother of Thomas Brinsley Lord Grantley. The union did not prove a happy one. The Hon. Mrs. Norton was married secondly in March, 1876, (she was his second wife) to Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart., K.T., of Pollock, Renfrewshire, Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. Of Mrs. Norton's sisters, the elder, Helen Selina, married, first, Lord Dufferin, and secondly the Earl of Gifford; and the younger, Jane Georgina, became the wife of Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, K.G. Died at Upper Grosvenor street, London, 15 June, 1877.

MAXWELL, James Clerk, M.A., F.R.S., scientific investigator, born 1831, was the only son of Mr. John Clerk Maxwell, of Middlebie, Dumfriesshire. After studying at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University, he entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, in Oct., 1850, but migrated after one term to Trinity College. He was elected a scholar of the latter college, and graduated B.A. in 1854 as second wrangler. In the contest for the Smith's prizes he was declared equal in merit with Mr. E. I. Routh, the senior wrangler of that year.

In Oct., 1855, he was elected to a Fellowship at Trinity, and in the following year he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1858 he married a daughter of Principal Dewar. In 1861 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy at King's College, London. Upon the revision of the regulations for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, in 1868, the subjects of heat, electricity, and magnetism were introduced, and it became necessary to provide for the teaching of these subjects. Accordingly it was resolved to establish a Professorship for Experimental Physics. Mr. Maxwell was unanimously elected, and on 25 Oct., 1871, he delivered the inaugural lecture. For eight years he laboured assiduously to carry out the objects of the professorship, and succeeded in attracting an unusual number of students. The Chancellor of the University took a great interest in Professor Maxwell's work, and it was through the Duke of Devonshire's munificence that the magnificent Cavendish Laboratory, over which Professor Maxwell presided, was erected and supplied with necessary appliances. So important was the study of physical science considered, that in 1874 a demonstrator was elected to assist Professor Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell's attainments as a mathematician secured him election as a Fellow of the Royal Society, and among the 'Philosophical Transactions' are to be found a large number of valuable papers contributed by him. He was also a frequent contributor to the 'Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal,' while among the Transactions of the London Mathematical Society and the Cambridge Philosophical Society he constantly appeared as the author of papers on mathematical and physical subjects. His reputation as an original investigator was acknowledged in the scientific world. The chief work from his pen was 'Electricity and Magnetism,' 2 vols., 1873, which to use the words of an admirer, 'it is no exaggeration to call the *Principia* of the nineteenth century.' His handbook on the 'Theory of Heat,' 1871, passed through four editions, and was translated into German. He also wrote a little book, 'Matter and Motion,' published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. It may be mentioned that among the academical distinctions gained by him after taking his degree was the Adams prize, in 1857, for an original essay on a subject of pure mathematics, while in 1870 he gained the Hopkins prize given for original research. He was President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and in 1878 delivered the Rede Lecture before the University, the subject being 'The Telephone.' He was also elected an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, a distinction much coveted but rarely bestowed. At the time of his death he had just finished editing Cavendish's 'Electrical Papers,' and was engaged on the second edition of his 'Electricity and Magnetism,' and on a small 'Elementary Treatise on Electricity.' Died at Cambridge 5 Nov., 1879.

MAXWELL, Sir William Stirling, historian, was born at Kenmare, near Glasgow, in 1818, being the only son of Mr. Archibald Stirling, of Keir, Perthshire, who was the representative of an old and wealthy family. His mother was a daughter of Sir John Maxwell, of Pollock, Renfrewshire. Mr. William Stirling was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1839, M.A. 1843). Soon afterwards, having devoted his attention to the study of Spanish history, literature, and art, he

went to reside for some time in France and in Spain for the prosecution of his researches. He wrote 'The Annals of the Artists of Spain,' 3 vols., 1848; the 'Cloister Life of Charles V.,' 1852, for which he had carefully prepared himself by visiting the convent of Yuste, the place to which "the contentious monarch" retired, as well as by a diligent search for materials in the archives of Paris; and 'Velasquez and his Works,' 1855. At the general election in July, 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as member, in the Conservative interest, for Perthshire, which he continued to represent till 1865. In that year, by the death of his maternal uncle, Sir John Maxwell, he became heir to the baronetcy, conferred by patent in 1682 upon one of his ancestors, who had been a member of King William III.'s Council for Scotland, and had assisted to carry the Union of the two kingdoms under Queen Anne. Mr. Stirling took the name of Maxwell and assumed the title in 1866, after counsel had decided that the latter had devolved upon him, under the re-grant of 1707, which extended the limitation to the heirs of entail whatsoever. He was elected Rector of St. Andrew's University in 1863, when he received the degree of LL.D., and was installed Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh 5 Feb., 1872. At the general election of Feb., 1874, he was again returned to the House of Commons as M.P. for Perthshire. In 1873 he printed for private circulation an 'Essay towards a Catalogue of Prints engraved from the Works of D. Rodriguez de Silva y Velazquez, and B. E. Murillo.' Sir William Stirling Maxwell was elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow 28 April, 1875. In 1876 he was nominated a Knight of the Thistle, being the only commoner who in recent years had had that honour conferred upon him. Sir William Stirling Maxwell was twice married, first in 1865 to Lady Anna Maria Leslie Melville, second daughter of David, tenth Earl of Leven and Melville, by whom he had a family of two sons. He was left a widower in 1874, and married secondly, in Feb., 1877, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Brinsley Sheridan, and widow of the Hon. George C. Norton, but was again left a widower in the following month of June. He died soon afterwards at Venice 15 Jan., 1878, leaving in an unfinished state a 'Life of Don Juan of Austria.'

MAYHEW, Augustus, a popular English writer of comic fiction, was born 1826. In conjunction with his brother Henry he brought out many successful works, including, 'The Greatest Plague of Life, or the Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Good Servant,' 'Paved with Gold,' and 'Young Benjamin Franklin.' Died at Richmond, Surrey, 25 Dec., 1875.

MAYHEW, Horace, one of the "Brothers Mayhew," whose literary efforts were so numerous and successful. His writings were all of the light and humorous order. Among them were 'Letters Left at the Pastrycook's,' 'Model Men,' 'Model Women,' 'Model Couples,' 'Change for a Shilling,' and other works which enjoyed a transient but well-deserved popularity. During the later years of his life he was chiefly known as one of the writers engaged upon *Punch*. He died at his residence, Addison gardens, Notting Hill, 30 April, 1872, in the 55th year of his age.

MAYO, Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of, K.P., Governor-General of India, son of Robert, the fifth earl, was born at Dublin 21 Feb., 1822. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, beii then Mr. Bourke, and took the degree of M.A. that University, which afterwards gave him honorary title of LL.D. He travelled in Russ and published, in 1845, a book of descriptive a historical notices, called 'St. Petersburg and M cow.' M. Bourke held, from July, 1844, to Ju 1846, the appointment of gentleman of the be chamber to Lord Heytesbury, then Lord Lie tenant of Ireland. He bore the courtesy title Lord Naas from the date of his father's accessi to the earldom in 1849. During more than twer years he occupied a seat in the House of Commo and representea in his time three constituenci Entering the House in August, 1847, as M.P. Kildare, he retained that seat until March, 18 He was then returned for Coleraine, for whi borough he sat until March, 1857, when he w returned for Cockermouth, in Cumberland. Up the death of his father, 12 August, 1867, he su ceeded to the earldom of Mayo. Throughc life he was an earnest and consistent Conservati As such he held a conspicuous position in t three Derby administrations. In all of them t prime minister appointed him Chief Secretary Ireland. Lord Naas first held that office ni months, namely from March till December, unc the cabinet of 1852. On the restoration of t Conservatives to power he was reappointed to t same office in Feb., 1858, holding it this tir upwards of a twelvemonth, until June, 1859. June, 1866, he was again nominated to the Iri Secretaryship. On the reconstruction of the Co servative ministry, nearly two years later, wh Lord Derby, having, through ill health, on 25 Ma 1868, tendered his resignation as first Lord of t Treasury, the premiership passed into the han of Mr. Disraeli, Lord Mayo, under the latter, w still the Irish Secretary. During the latter p of the autumn of that year, however, when t Disraeli government was fast approaching its clo Lord Mayo's career as Secretary for Ireland w terminated by his political chief, with a vi to his advancement. In the early winter of 18 having been created a Knight of St. Patrick his Irish services, he was gazetted as Governc General of India. His arrival at the scene of viceroyalty took place on 12 Jan. following. 27 March, 1869, the memorable meeting occurr between his Excellency and Shere Ali, t sovereign of Afghanistan, when a subsidy a presents were publicly accepted in token of su jection by that potentate. It was during Lc Mayo's rule that the Duke of Edinburgh paid visit to various parts of Hindostan. On 10 Oc 1870, the Viceroy held a grand durbar at Bhurtpo with all oriental state and ceremonial. His ministration was an admirable one, his execut ability, energy, and purity of character renderi him a model ruler. Early in 1872 he set out up a tour of inspection of the British provinces India, and had reached the penal settlement Port Blair, in the Andaman islands, when a M hammedan (Wahabee) convict broke through guards and stabbed him in the back, killing h instantly, 8 Feb., 1872. His body was brought Dublin and buried with state ceremonial Johnstown churchyard, on 25 April. A 'L of the Earl of Mayo, Fourth Viceroy of India,' Mr. William Wilson Hunter, was published London in 2 vols. 1875.

MAYO, Thomas, M.D., F.R.S., was born

London 1790, and received his education at Westminster and Oxford. In 1856 he filled the president's chair of the Royal College of Physicians in London. He also acted for many years as physician to the Marylebone Infirmary. His principal works are 'Elements of the Pathology of the Mind,' 'Clinical Facts and Reflections,' 'Outlines of Medical Proof Revised,' and a treatise 'On Medical Testimony and Evidences in Cases of Lunacy, with Essays on Soundness of Mind.' Died at Corsham 13 Jan., 1871.

MAZZINI, Giuseppe, an Italian revolutionist, born at Genoa 28 June, 1805. His father, who was a rich medical professor in the University of Genoa, gave him an excellent education. He learnt the German, French, and English languages, studied jurisprudence, and before 1830 published several liberal essays in the *Indicatore* of Genoa and the *Antologia* of Florence. The Italian governments, having been much troubled by Carbonarism, united in a league against liberal opinions, and although Mazzini did not sympathise with the men who formed these secret societies, he joined the Carbonari, for the reason assigned in the following note to a collected edition of his works: "I was at that time unable to found any association of my own; and in the Carbonari I found a body of men in whom, however inferior they were to the idea they represented, thought and action, faith and works, were identical. Here were men who, defying alike excommunication and capital punishment, had the persistent energy ever to recommence and weave a fresh web each time the old one was broken; and this was enough to induce me to join my name and my labours to theirs." For his connection with the Carbonari, Mazzini was arrested, and after six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Savona, was tried and acquitted, but condemned to exile. He took up his abode at Marseilles, where he became the founder of *La Giovine Italia*, and conducted the journal of that name, devoted to the cause of the unity and independence of Italy and a republican form of government. On the application of the Sardinian ambassador, he was ordered to quit French territory. For nearly twelve months he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police, and brought out his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy, and went to Switzerland for the purpose of organising the expedition into Savoy, in 1833, which failed through the treachery of Ramorino, to whom the military command had been given. Driven out of Switzerland, he repaired to London in 1837, where he supported himself by his pen, and established a school and a journal, called the *Apostolato Popolare*, for Italian working men. In 1844 his name was brought prominently before the English public, in consequence of the disclosure of a practice of opening the letters of refugees in the London Post-office by the government, at the request of foreign ambassadors. After the French revolution in Feb., 1848, Mazzini went to Paris, to concert measures with the republican party there, and shortly afterwards took up his abode at Milan, where he opposed the fusion of Lombardy with Piedmont. He remained at Milan until the advance of the Austrians forced him to take refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, from whence, shortly after the expedition into Val d'Intelvi, he was again expelled. Rome having declared itself a republic, Mazzini was elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he repaired to Rome, and from that moment became the leading spirit of the Roman Republic, having been, with Armellini and Saffi, appointed, 30 March 1849, a triumvir, and received with his colleagues the full powers of the young state. He organised an army of 50,000 men, cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the Republic, and for a time maintained the contest against General Oudinot and his army. A cessation of hostilities having been agreed upon, he protested against it, and resigned his post of triumvir. Rather than execute the decree of the Assembly, he left Rome, and took up his residence in England, maintaining a correspondence with the republican party in Italy. In 1857 he organised an expedition to revolutionise Naples, but the scheme proved abortive, and he returned to England. Although an advocate of Italian unity, he opposed the present settlement. In the beginning of 1864 an endeavour was made to implicate him in the attempt of four Italians to assassinate the French emperor, and one of the criminals, on his trial, affirmed that Mazzini had given him money and explosive bombs. This led to considerable discussion in the House of Commons during the session, and Mr. Stansfeld, on account of his connection with this arch agitator and fermenter of conspiracies, felt constrained to resign his post as Secretary of the Admiralty. In 1865 Mazzini was elected to the Italian parliament, but his election was annulled. In 1866, while he was still pursuing his labours, the victory of Sadowa insured the freedom of Venice; and in 1870 the Italian army entered Rome and the unity of Italy was complete. Mazzini, true to his political creed, laboured to the last to make Italy not only united, but republican. He returned to Italy after the surrender of Rome, and resided for a time at Genoa, and subsequently at Pisa, where he died 10 March, 1872. He was buried at Genoa, and it was estimated that 80,000 persons witnessed his funeral. His 'Life and Writings' were published in English at London, 6 vols., 1864-70.

McClure, Sir Robert John Le Mesurier, C.B., the discoverer of the North-West Passage, was born at Wexford, Ireland, 28 Jan., 1807, and received his education at Winchester, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He afterwards elected to enter the Royal navy, obtained post rank in 1850, and was placed on the retired list as a Rear-Admiral in 1867. He rendered eminent services in the Arctic regions. In 1848 he accompanied Sir John Ross in search of Franklin; and in 1850, having been nominated to the command of the "Investigator" in an exploring expedition, he discovered the North-West Passage. For this he was knighted, and received the reward of £5000 offered for the discovery. Died at Portsmouth 18 Oct., 1873.

MEADOWS, Kenny, an English artist, born 1787; died 24 Aug., 1874. He achieved considerable celebrity as a book illustrator, and drew the designs for an illustrated edition of Shakspere (1842-5), and for 'The Heads of the People.'

MECHI, John Joseph, a distinguished agriculturist, was the eldest son of Mr. James Mechi, of Bologna, Italy, who in early life settled in England,

and having been naturalised, obtained a post in the household of George III. He was born 22 May, 1802. At the age of 16 Mr. Mechi was placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newfoundland trade, and while thus occupied contrived to turn his leisure time to profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the city, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent, and by the sale of which he was enabled, about the year 1827, to set up in business on his own account in a small shop in Leadenhall street. In the course of a few years he realized a handsome fortune by the "magic razor-strop" which bears his name. In 1840, having attentively studied the defects of English farming, he resolved to try his hand on improvements in agriculture, and accordingly bought a small farm of some 170 acres at Tiptree Heath, in Essex, and here carried out his system of deep drainage and other methods of cultivation, so that in a few years his model farm was brought into a state of productiveness which yielded annually a handsome profit. In 1856 Mr. Mechi was appointed Sheriff of London, and in the following year he was elected an alderman, but he resigned his aldermanic gown about eight years afterwards. About the same time his services to the science of agriculture were rewarded by the presentation to him of a handsome testimonial of the value of 500*l.* subscribed for by noblemen and gentlemen at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi was for many years a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a juror in the Department of Art and Science at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1854, to which he was specially sent by Her Majesty's government. In 1858 he published an account of his improved agricultural system, of which, in 1864, a new and enlarged edition was issued under the title of 'How to Farm Profitably.' Mr. Mechi was a magistrate for Middlesex and a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City of London. Died at Tiptree Hall, Essex, 26 Dec., 1880.

MELLISH, Sir George, an English judge, was the son of Dr. Mellish, Dean of Hereford, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Eton, and at University College, Oxford (B.A. 1837; M.A. 1839). He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1848, and for some years went the Northern circuit. In 1861 he was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and in August, 1870, he was elevated to the bench, in the place of Sir George M. Giffard, as Lord Justice of Appeal, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. His life was a strange mixture of suffering and labour. From his earliest childhood he was tortured with severe gouty pains, but his powerful and clear intellect enabled him to perform zealously the duties of an arduous profession. Died in London 15 June, 1877.

MELVILL, Henry, B.D., son of the late Philip Melvill, some time governor of Pendennis Castle, born 14 Sept., 1798, was educated at a private school, from whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A., in 1821, as second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, and became a Fellow and tutor of St. Peter's College. He was appointed, about 1830, to the incumbency of Camden chapel, Camberwell, where he was known as an eloquent preacher. He was appointed by the Duke of Wellington, 1840, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and incumbent of the church within its precincts; was afterwards elected to the Golden Lectureship at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, which he resigned in 1856, on becoming a canon of St. Paul's, and was appointed rector of Barnes and rural dean 1863, and became one of Her Majesty's chaplains. Mr. Melvill was Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, Herts, for several years previous to its dissolution, in 1859. He published 'Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge in 1836-7 and 1839,' 1845; 'Sermons preached on Public Occasions,' 1846; 'Golden Lectures at Lothbury,' 1850-56; 'Selection from Lectures at St. Margaret's,' 1853; 'Voices of the Year: Readings for Holydays and Sundays,' 1856; and 'Persuasives to a Christian Life: Golden Counsels,' 1860. Died in London 9 Feb., 1871.

MELVILLE, George John Whyte, novelist, eldest son of Major Whyte-Melville, of Mount Melville, near St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, by his marriage with a daughter of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, was born 1821. He entered the army in 1839, became Captain in the Coldstream Guards in 1846, and retired in 1849; joined the cavalry of the Turkish Contingent in 1855, and resigned at the close of the Crimean war, in 1856. He became known as a popular writer of fiction, and, amongst other works, published 'Captain Digby Grand, an Autobiography,' 1853; 'General Bounce, or the Lady and the Locusts,' 1854; 'Kate Coventry, an Autobiography,' 1856; 'The Interpreter, a Tale of the War,' 1858; 'Holmby House: a Tale of Old Northamptonshire,' 1860; 'Good for Nothing, or All Down Hill,' 1861; 'Tilbury Nogo, an Unsuccessful Man,' 1861; 'Market Harborough,' 1861; 'Gladiators: a Tale of Rome and Judea,' 1863; 'Brookes of Bridlemere,' 1864; 'Cerise: a Tale of the Last Century,' 1865; 'M. or N.,' 1869; 'Contraband, or a Losing Hazard,' 1870; 'Sarchedon,' 1871; 'Satanella: a Story of Punchestown,' 1872; 'The True Cross: a Legend of the Church,' 1873; 'Uncle John,' 1874; and 'Katerfelto: a Story of Exmoor,' 1875. He also published a translation of the Odes of Horace, and a volume of 'Songs and Verses,' and edit. 1872. He was killed while hunting with the Vale-of-White-Horse hounds, near Cirencester, 5 Dec., 1878.

MÉRIMÉE, Prosper, French author, was born at Paris 23 Sept., 1803, being the son of a painter of eminence. Admitted to the bar at an early age, he soon deserted the law for the more attractive pursuit of letters, and was recognised as one of the leaders of the romantic school of French literature. After the revolution of 1830 he filled successfully the offices of secretary to the Count d'Argout, secretary to the Minister of Commerce, and chief officer in the Ministry of Marine. In 1831 he succeeded M. Vitet as Inspector of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of France, and in that capacity he produced, in 1843, an important report entitled, 'Monuments Historiques.' In 1844 he replaced Charles Nodier at the French Academy, and in 1853 he was made a senator. He died at Cannes 23 Sept., 1870. Among his antiquarian works are, 'Instruction du Comité historique des Arts et Monuments;' 'Notice sur les Peintures de l'Église de Saint-Savin,' 2 vols; and Archæological Tours in the South and West of France, in Auvergne and in Corsica.' His historical works are, 'Chronique du Règne de Charles IX

1832; 'Études sur l'Histoire Romaine' 5 vols., 1844; 'Histoire de Don Pèdre, Ier, roi de Castille,' 1848; 'Episode de l'Histoire de Russie; Les faux Démétrius,' 1853. To the romantic literature of France he contributed the 'Théâtre de Clara Gazul, comédienne espagnole,' a professed translation from the Spanish; and 'La Gazla, ou Choix des Poésies Illyriques, recueillies dans la Dalmatie, la Bosnie, etc.,' a pretended collection of Illyrian songs. But his literary fame rests mainly on his charming novelettes, 'Carmen,' 'L'Enlèvement de la Redoute,' 'Colomba,' 'Matteo Falcone,' 'L'Abbé Aubain,' 'Arsène Guillot,' 'La Mosaïque,' 'La Vénus d'Ille,' 'La Partie de Trictrac,' 'Tamango,' 'Le Vase étrusque,' and 'La Double Méprise.' After his death there appeared 'Dernières Nouvelles' containing 'Lokis,' 'Il Viccolo di Madame Lucrezia,' etc., 1873; 'Lettres à une Inconnue,' 2 vols., 1874, comprising a series of letters of travel and amusing gossip from 1842 to 1870, the last having been written only two hours before he expired; 'Lettres à une autre Inconnue,' 1875; and 'Portraits historiques et littéraires,' 1877. M. Tourneux has published a work on 'Prosper Mérimée: ses portraits, ses dessins, sa bibliothèque,' 1879.

MERIVALE, Herman, C.B., D.C.L., born 1806, was son of Mr. John Herman Merivale, of Barton Place, Devon, Commissioner of Bankruptcy, by Louisa, daughter of Dr. Drury, head-master of Harrow. He received his education at that celebrated school, and at the University of Oxford. He was called to the bar in 1832, practised for some years on the Western circuit, and was the second to fill Mr. Henry Drummond's Chair of Political Economy at Oxford. In 1847 he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and in 1858 permanent Under-Secretary at the India Office. He was the author of 'Lectures on the Colonies and Colonisation,' 1860; 'Historical Studies,' 1865; the concluding volumes of 'The Life of Sir Henry Lawrence,' begun by Sir Herbert Edwardes; and 'The Life of Sir Philip Francis.' Died in London 8 Feb., 1874.

MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, Jean Henri, D.D., a Protestant divine, born at Geneva 16 Aug., 1794, after completing his education in the university of his native city, went to Berlin, where he attended Neander's lectures on Church history. Ordained in 1817, for several years he was pastor of a French church at Hamburg, and for a long period he occupied a similar position at Brussels, where he was the favourite court-preacher of the King of Holland, who often resided in that city. In 1830 M. Merle d'Aubigné returned to Geneva, and on the founding of the new Theological School by the Evangelical Society he was appointed Professor of Church History. Afterwards he became director of the school. He was the author of 'Histoire de la Réformation au XVI. Siècle' (Paris, 1835-47), of which a translation had a large sale in England; 'Le Protecteur, ou la République d'Angleterre aux jours de Cromwell,' Paris, 1848; 'Germany, England, and Scotland; or Recollections of a Swiss Minister,' London, 1848; 'Trois Siècles de Luttes en Ecosse, ou deux Rois et deux Royaumes,' 1850; 'L'Ancien et le Ministre,' 1856; 'Caractère du Réformateur et de la Réformation de Genève,' 1862; and 'Histoire de la Réformation en Europe au temps de Calvin,' vols. i.-vi., 1862-75; and a pamphlet on 'Le Concile et l'Infaillibilité,' 1870. Died at Geneva 21 Oct., 1872.

METEYARD, Eliza, an English authoress, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," the only daughter of a surgeon, was born 1816. Her first work, 'Struggles for Fame' (1845), was followed by the prize essay on 'Juvenile Depravity,' incorporated with the essay of the Rev. Henry Worsley, 1849; 'The Doctor's Little Daughter,' 1850; 'Lilian's Golden Hours,' 1856; 'Dr. Oliver's Maid,' 1857; 'Maidstone's Housekeeper,' 1860; 'Give Bread—Gain Love,' and 'The Hallowed Spots of Ancient London,' 1861; 'Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman,' 1862; and 'The Little Museum-Keepers,' 1863. Miss Meteyard wrote much on antiquarian subjects, on topics connected with the extramural burial and sanitary movements, and on art applied to design, especially pottery. The first volume of her 'Life of Josiah Wedgwood' appeared in 1865, and the second in 1866. Her work entitled 'A Group of Englishmen (1795 to 1815): being records of the Younger Wedgwoods and their Friends; embracing the History of the Discovery of Photography, and a Facsimile of the First Photograph,' appeared in 1871; and was followed by 'Industrial and Household Tales,' 1872. For several years she resided at Hampstead, where she had many attached friends. Her literary labours were recognised by Mr. Gladstone, upon whose advice she was awarded a pension of £60, which was afterwards increased by the government of Lord Beaconsfield to £100 per annum. Dean Stanley also placed at her disposal, in 1877, a cottage in Stanley place, South Lambeth, where she died 4 April, 1879.

MIALL, Edward, one of the leaders of the Anti-State-Church party, born at Portsmouth in 1809, and intended for the ministry, was educated at the Protestant Dissenters' College at Wymondley, Herts, officiated for three years as an Independent minister at Ware, and afterwards at Leicester. He left the last-mentioned town for London in 1841, for the purpose of establishing the *Nonconformist*, of which he was from the first both proprietor and editor, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Southwark in Sept., 1845, and for Halifax in Aug., 1847. He was returned for Rochdale in July, 1852, was defeated in March, 1857, as he was at Tavistock in Aug., 1857, but he was returned for Bradford in 1869, and continued to represent that borough till 1874. Mr. Miall, who was an advocate of manhood suffrage, and was opposed to ecclesiastical endowments of every kind, wrote, 'Views of the Voluntary Principle,' 1845; 'The Nonconformist's Sketch-Book,' 'Ethics of Nonconformity,' 1848; 'The British Churches in relation to the British People,' 1849; 'Bases of Belief,' 1853; 'Title-Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments,' 1861; 'Politics of Christianity,' 1863; and 'An Editor off the Line; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences,' 1865. During his public career, Mr. Miall twice received from his many friends substantial marks of their appreciation of his services as a public man. On the first occasion, at the Freemasons' Hall, about the year 1863, he was presented with 5000 guineas; and on the second, at the Crystal Palace, in 1870, when about to retire from public life, the sum of 10,000 guineas was put in trust on behalf of himself and family. Died at Sevenoaks, Kent, 29 April, 1881.

MICHELET, Jules, born at Paris, 21 August, 1798, early distinguished himself as a student of history, and was in 1821 appointed to a Chair in

the Collège Sainte-Barbe, where he taught the ancient languages and philosophy till 1826. Shortly after the revolution of 1830 he was appointed chief of the Historical Section of the Archives of the Realm; and M. Guizot, unable on account of his political duties to continue his lectures on history in the Faculty of Literature at Paris, named Michelet as his substitute. In 1838 he succeeded M. Dunon in the Chair of History in the Collège de France, and was elected a member of the Institute. The government of Napoleon III. in March, 1851, interdicted his lectures, and he from that time retired into private life. His first work, 'Tableaux Synchroniques de l'Histoire Moderne,' appeared in 1827; his 'Histoire de France' in 1833-63; and his 'Histoire de la Révolution Française' in 1847-53. He was a great opponent of the Jesuits, against whom he wrote 'Des Jésuites,' 1843; 'Du Prêtre, de la Femme, et de la Famille,' 1844; and 'Du Peuple,' 1846. He also wrote 'L'Oiseau,' 1856; 'L'Insecte,' 1857; 'L'Amour,' 1858; 'La Femme,' 1859; 'La Mer,' 1861; 'La Sorcière,' 1862; 'La Bible de l'Humanité,' 1864; and 'Nos Fils,' a plea for compulsory education, 1869. Died at Paris 9 Feb., 1874.

MILL, JOHN STUART, philosopher and political economist, son of James Mill, the author of the 'History of British India,' was born in London 20 May, 1806. The father had become a disbeliever in all religion, and was unwilling that the son should be educated in the ordinary way. He therefore determined to teach him himself, and though a man of impatient and exacting temper, he carried out his purpose from the child's birth till his 14th year with a fidelity and persistency which were characteristic of the man. In some respects the education thus attained was a good one; in others it was very objectionable; and its results in a youth of less patient and gentle temper could hardly have failed to be ruinous. The boy commenced the study of Greek at 3 years of age, and at the age of 8 years he had read not only all the Greek authors of the University course, but many others, and had analysed and reported what he read daily to his father. At 8 years of age he began the study of Latin, and as he had already begun studying and analysing Greek, Roman, English, and Universal History, he was soon afterwards put into mathematics, logic, rhetoric, political economy, and metaphysics. In these latter studies he was drilled very thoroughly, and the Benthamite philosophy was very assiduously inculcated, while in political economy the works of Adam Smith and Ricardo were critically analysed. With all this instruction his father took the utmost pains to prevent him from having any religious ideas whatever. At the age of 14, then, John Stuart Mill was a boy of uncommon attainments in the classics, in logic, rhetoric, political economy, metaphysics, and history, well versed in mathematics and physical science, with no ideas of a God or of any religious belief; shy and wholly unaccustomed to associate with children of his own age, and ignorant of many practical matters and of much information on common subjects, ordinarily possessed by boys of that age. In 1820 he went to France, where he resided for upwards of a year, making himself master of the French language, and occasionally attending public lectures on science. He lived for some time in Paris in the house of the French economist, Jean Baptiste Say, where he made the acquaintance of many men

distinguished then or afterwards in politics. H spent part of his time in the south of France in th house of Sir Samuel Bentham, brother of Jerem Bentham. In 1823 he entered the India Hous and became a clerk in the Examiner's Office, when his father was Assistant-Examiner. For 33 yea he continued to be occupied in the department the office named the Political, for the transactio of the company with the native states, althoug he occasionally acted in other departments, suc as Public Works and Education. In 1831 he w appointed Assistant-Examiner, and he held th office till 1856, when, on the retirement of the E aminer, he was placed at the head of the depar ment. He was understood to have energetical assisted the directors in opposing the measure fo the transfer of the Indian government to th Crown, which was carried in 1858. Mr. Mill w offered by Lord Stanley a seat at the new India Council, but he declined it on the score of failin health, and retired from office in October of th same year on a compensating allowance. Throug all the fifty years which elapsed from his first ap pointment to a place in the East India House t his death, he maintained a distinct philosophic and social life, but very slightly if at all influence by his official position. At first he was an arde Benthamite, and with a little *coterie* of from si to ten persons was accustoned to meet once twice a week at Bentham's house to discuss h philosophical theories. Two or three years lat he became a member of a debating club compose of many of the most brilliant young men of th period, including such men as Macaulay Grot Roebuck, Thirlwall (afterwards a bishop), Prae the two brothers Bulwer, Lord Poulett Thomso Samuel Wilberforce (afterwards a bishop), Alban Fonblanque, John Sterling, and F. D. Mauric In this society questions of politics, political ec nomy, psychology, and moral science were ardent and earnestly debated. Under their influenc Mill began to drift away from the philosophic theories of his father and Mr. Bentham, and t incline somewhat to the Positivist system enu ciated about that time by Auguste Comte. B though accepting some of Comte's positions, Mi never became fully a Comtist. As he himse confesses, he had no complete system of philosop to offer; he was only dissatisfied in some pa ticulars with all. In fact his philosophy, like h religion, consisted solely of negations. Mr. M states in his 'Autobiography' that one of t influences which had most to do with his ment progress at this and the subsequent portions of h career was his acquaintance with the lady who years later (in April, 1851) became his wife. M Taylor, the lady referred to, was in 1830, when first met her, but 23 years of age. Between th gifted lady and Mr. Mill there grew up such intimacy that their minds seemed to be but on He was her constant visitor, and they prosecut their literary labours together for years. Taylor having died in 1849, she married Mr. M in 1851, and died suddenly in 1858. Upon b Mr. Mill bestowed all the attributes of a godde and lacking the cognition and reverence whi most men manifest for the Supreme Creator, rendered to her the homage of worship whi would naturally ascend to the Divine Being. 1865 he was elected M.P. for Westminster, feating the Hon. Robert Grosvenor; but at t general election of 1868 Mr. Mill was defeat

by Mr. W. H. Smith. During the three years of his parliamentary career he attained a certain amount of distinction and popularity. He supported the Liberal measures, with the exception of the Ballot, and was one of the most active advocates of Woman Suffrage. But his authority was on the whole diminished by his attempts when in the House of Commons to urge the practical application of his principles of political and social reform. Mr. Mill was chosen Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's in 1867, and his inaugural address was published the same year. After the death of his wife, who was buried at Avignon, Mr. Mill always resided there during the greater part of the year. He himself says in his 'Autobiography':—"I bought a cottage as close as possible to the place where she is buried, and there her daughter (my fellow-sufferer and now my chief comfort) and I live constantly during a great portion of the year. My objects in life are solely those which were hers; my pursuits and occupations those in which she shared or sympathised, and which are indissolubly associated with her. Her memory is to me a religion, and her approbation the standard by which, summing up, as it does, all worthiness, I endeavour to regulate my life." Mr. Mill died at Avignon 9 May, 1873. He became an author at an early age, and besides a considerable amount of periodical writing, produced an important series of works. The principal ones are: a 'System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive,' 2 vols., 1843; 'Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy,' 1844; 'The Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy,' 1848; an essay on 'Liberty,' 1859; 'Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform,' 1859; 'Dissertations and Discussions, Political, Philosophical, and Historical,' collected chiefly from the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, 4 vols., 1859-75; 'Considerations on Representative Government,' 1861; a small work on 'Utilitarianism,' 1862; 'Auguste Comte and Positivism,' 1865; 'Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy,' 1865; 'England and Ireland,' 1868; and 'The Subjection of Women,' 1869. After his death his 'Autobiography' was published (1873) by his step-daughter, Miss Helen Taylor. His posthumous 'Three Essays on Religion: Nature, the Unity of Religion, Theism,' appeared in 1874.

MILLER, JOHN CALE, D.D., an "Evangelical" divine, was the son of Mr. John Miller, who held an appointment in connection with the American Embassy in this country. He was born at Margate 1814, and was educated at Brompton grammar school. From thence he went up to St. John's College, Oxford, but migrated to Lincoln College on gaining a scholarship there, and graduated first class in classical honours in 1835. He was ordained in 1837, and became curate of Bexley, Kent. In 1839 he was appointed assistant minister, and in 1840 incumbent of Park Chapel, Chelsea; but his great work was at St. Martin's, Birmingham, where, during a 20 years' ministry, he obtained an influence in the town second only to that of Dr. Hook at Leeds, and Dr. M'Neile at Liverpool. In his church at Birmingham the first special services for the working classes were held; he introduced mid-day services for business men; and he first, in the public worship of the Church, divided the various services, Morning Prayers, Litany, and Communion. The Working Men's Association in his parish of St. Martin's was one of the very earliest of those institutions, and all his parochial agencies were in perfect order. In Feb., 1866, he was appointed by the Crown to the vicarage of Greenwich, and subsequently, in 1871, to a canonry in his old diocese at Worcester, where he had been an honorary canon since 1852. He was transferred in 1872 to a canonry at Rochester, in the diocese where his work of late years lay. In both cathedrals he left his mark, while in his parish he was indefatigable. Though essentially belonging to the working clergy, Dr. Miller was the author of a number of sermons, tracts, pamphlets, and other theological works. He was a very effective preacher, and frequently occupied the pulpit in churches served by High Churchmen. In Nov., 1866, he was appointed Select Preacher to the University of Oxford. He spoke frequently in Convocation, and served on many committees. At gatherings of the Evangelical body he took a prominent part. With both Bishops Claughton and Thorold he was on terms of warm friendship. To the latter he became, in 1877, an examining chaplain, and in many other ways he co-operated in most diocesan works. Canon Miller took a great interest in public affairs. He was one of the original members of the London School Board, being returned for Greenwich in 1870; and in politics he was well known as a strong supporter of Mr. Gladstone, when that statesman sat for the constituency. He was one of the few clergy who strongly advocated the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Died at Greenwich 11 July, 1880.

MILLER, THOMAS, poet and basket-maker, was born 31 August, 1808, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. Brought up in poverty, he was eventually apprenticed to a basket-maker, and thus acquired the sobriquet which his genius afterwards made so popular. He came to London to work at his trade, and in doing so attracted the notice of Lady Blessington and other persons of literary and social distinction, by the beautiful work which he offered them for sale. His higher talent for poetry was not long without recognition, for having written some verses and placed them in one of his baskets, the poet sent them to the Countess of Blessington, and so good a judge as her ladyship was not long in detecting their merit. From this dates the commencement of his career and literary success. Mr. Miller wrote upwards of fifty volumes of novels, of which the more popular were 'Gideon Giles the Roper,' and 'Fair Rosamund.' He also wrote some charming work descriptive of life in the country, and contributed to the *Illustrated London News* and other publications many most graceful verses. Died in New street, Kennington park road, London, 25 Oct., 1874.

MILLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, M.D., F.R.S., born at Ipswich 17 Dec., 1817, was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and at a Quaker's seminary in Yorkshire. He studied for the medical profession at the General Hospital, Birmingham; and then entered King's College, London, where he assisted Dr. Daniell, Professor of Chemistry, who became his warm friend. He passed some time in Liebig's laboratory at Giessen; became Demonstrator of Chemistry at King's College in 1840; and on Dr. Daniell's death, in 1845, was appointed to the vacant Chair of Chemistry. He was one of the Royal Commissioners to report on the water supply of the metropolis; vice-president of the Chemical Society; treasurer and vice-president of the Royal Society; honorary Fellow of King's College,

London; and assayer to the Mint and Bank of England. He contributed various papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and the reports of the British Association, but his chief work is 'Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.' Died at Liverpool 30 Sept., 1870.

MILLER, William Hallowes, LL.D., F.R.S., crystallographer and mineralogist, son of Captain Francis Milller, was born in 1801 at Velindre, near Llandovery, Carmarthenshire. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1826, and became Fellow and tutor of that society. In 1832 he succeeded Dr. Whewell as Professor of Mineralogy; in 1838 was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1856 its foreign secretary; and was for many years secretary, and was afterwards president of the Cambridge Philosophical Society; became a corresponding member of the Institute, and the academies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Turin, and Munich, and foreign member of the Royal Society of Göttingen, hon. member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1843 Professor Miller served on a government committee to superintend the construction of the parliamentary standards of length and weight, and undertook the standard of weight, the originals having been destroyed by the fire in the Houses of Parliament, and in March, 1854, the work was brought to a close. In 1865 he received the hon. degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin. In 1867 he was placed on a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of the Exchequer Standards, and in 1870 on the Commission Internationale du Mètre. Among his numerous scientific productions were papers 'On Spurious Rainbows,' 'On the Crystals of Boracic Acid,' 'On the Construction of the Imperial Standard Pound,' 'A Treatise on Crystallography,' 'A Tract on Crystallography,' 'Papers on Theoretical Crystallography and the Forms of various Crystals,' in the *Philosophical Magazine* and the 'Proceedings of the Royal Society,' and, in conjunction with Mr. H. J. Brooke, the most philosophical treatise on Mineralogy in the language; a new edition of Mr. William Phillips's 'Elementary Introduction' to that science. In 1873 he retired from the post of foreign secretary to the Royal Society, which he had occupied for seventeen years. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Died at Cambridge 20 May, 1880.

MILLET, Jean François, French landscape painter, the son of a peasant, was born 1815 at Greville, near Cherbourg. When young he showed such aptitude for art that the authorities of his native place supplied him with the means of proceeding to Paris to study under Paul Delaroche. After a few attempts at historical painting he retired to Barbison, near the forest of Fontainebleau, and made the pastures, the corn-fields, and rural life his study. During the greater part of his life he lived in the midst of the peasant class, and was accustomed to dress like an agricultural labourer. His first appearance as an exhibitor was in 1844, when he sent 'The Milkwoman' to the Paris Salon. 'The Sower,' exhibited in 1850, gained much favour; still more admiration was elicited by his 'Peasant grafting a Tree,' in the Paris International Exhibition of 1855. Other notable pictures by him are a 'Woman feeding a Cow,' 'Shepherd with his Flock,' 'Death of the Woodcutter,' 'The Potato Crop,' and the 'Angelus: Evening.' Millet's works (observes a writer in the *Art Journal*) have been charged with portraying peasant-life t[oo] much in its laborious and wearisome aspect; a[nd] doubtless many of his subjects have such a sen[se] ment; but one almost loses any sympathy wi[th] their sadnes in the expressive charm of th[eir] poetry. The rendering is too beautiful in natu[re] feeling, solemn though it be, to produce in t[he] mind any other response than admiration of t[he] painter's genius. Died at Barbison 20 Jan., 187[5].

MILMAN, Robert, D.D., Bishop of Calcutt[a] third son of Sir William George Milman, was bo[rn] at St. George's, near Bristol, 1816, and educated [at] Westminster school, and Exeter College, Oxfo[rd] (B.A. 1838). He was appointed to the vicarage [of] Chaddleworth, Berks, in 1840, to that of Lamborn [in] the same county, in 1851, and to that of Gre[at] Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in 1862. Soon aft[er] the death of Dr. Cotton he was appointed Bisho[p] of Calcutta, and was consecrated at Canterbury [on] Feb., 1867. Dr. Milman was the author of 'Th[e] Life of Tasso,' 2 vols., 1848; 'Conversion of P[o]merania,' 'Love of the Atonement,' 'Meditatio[ns] on Confirmation,' 'Voices of the Harvest,' an[d] 'The Way through the Desert; or, the Caravan' 1850. Dr. Milman made remarkable progress i[n] the languages and dialects of India. Died [at] Rawul Pindee 15 March, 1876.

MOE, Jörgen Engebretsen, a Norwegian po[et] and comparative mythologist, born at Hole, [in] Ringerike, 22 April, 1813. At the age of 17 h[e] entered the University of Christiania, and with o[ne] of his schoolfellows, Asbjörnsen, began the colle[c]tion of the early songs and stories of the Nor[se] peasantry. His first publication was a volume [of] Norse 'Songs, Folk Ballads, and Staves,' 1840. [In] 1841 appeared the first edition of Asbjörnsen's an[d] Moe's famous 'Norske Folke-eventery.' In 18[42] Moe received a fixed position as Professor [of] Theology at the Military School of Norway, whe[re] he remained for eight years. Meanwhile ve[ry] great public interest was taken in his mythologic[al] investigations, and in 1847 he was sent by t[he] government through Thelemarken and Sæte[r]dalen to collect folk-tales. He afterwards to[ok] orders, and became Bishop of Christiansand. T[he] poems of Jörgen Moe are few in number a[nd] unambitious in aim, but they possess an extra[or]dinary lyrical felicity and a delicate charm whi[ch] will always secure them a place in literature. [As] a prose writer his great classic will hand down h[is] name and that of Asbjörnsen to posterity as lo[ng] as the civilization of Norway lasts. The domes[tic] mythology of Europe exists in no other form [so] beautiful and consistent, and it is not saying t[oo] much to affirm that these are the best folk tales [in] the world. They were translated by Sir Geo[rge] Dasent, and afterwards, in a very full and care[ful] version, by Mr. H. L. Brækstad. Died [at] Christiansand 27 March, 1882.

MOHL, Julius von, orientalist, born at Stu[t]gart 25 Oct., 1800, was Professor of Oriental Lite[ra]ture at Tübingen from 1826 till 1832, when [he] went to Paris. In 1844 he succeeded Émile Burno[uf] at the Académie des Inscriptions et des Bell[es] Lettres; in 1847 he was appointed to the Chair [of] Persian at the Collège de France; and in 1852 [he] became director of the oriental department of [the] National Printing office. Although Persian [was] his special forte, he was an admirable Arabic [and] Chinese scholar. Mohl left behind him m[any] important works, the chief of which is the mag[n]ficent and learned edition of the Persian histor[y]

epic, the 'Shâh-námah' of Firdusi (7 vols., 1838-78) with a translation and notes, well-known to every orientalist. He was also the author of 'Dante et les Origines de la Littérature italienne.' Died in Paris 3 Jan., 1876.

MONNIER, Henri Bonaventure, a French artist and author, born at Paris 6 June, 1799, became clerk to a notary, and afterwards a clerk in the Ministry of Justice. Disliking this employment, he directed his attention to painting, and entered the studio of M. Girodet. His pen-and-ink sketches were much in vogue in the last years of the Restoration. M. Monnier designed the illustrations for editions of Béranger and La Fontaine's 'Fables,' and exhibited some lithographs at the Salon of 1826. In 1830 he published 'Scènes Populaires, dessinées à la Plume,' a work which made his reputation. It was followed by others of a similar nature. In 1854 he published 'Les Bourgeois de Paris,' and in 1857 'Les Mémoires de Joseph Prudhomme,' works which attracted much notice. Several of the characters delineated were adapted and played by him on the stage, the best having been introduced into 'La Famille Improvisée,' and 'La Grandeur et Décadence de Joseph Prudhomme.' 'Le Roman chez la Portière,' and 'Le Bonheur de Vivre aux Champs,' were performed in 1853 and 1855 at the Palais Royal; and 'Joseph Prudhomme chez des Brigands,' in 1860. M. Monnier, in conjunction with M. Élie Berthet, produced various romances or theatrical pieces, amongst which may be mentioned 'Un Voyage en Angleterre,' 1829; 'Le Chevalier de Clermont,' 1837; 'Les Diseurs de Rien;' 'La Religion des Imbéciles,' 1862; and 'Paris et la Province, 1866. Died in Paris 3 Jan., 1877.

MONTI, Raffaelle, sculptor, born at Milan 1818. He studied sculpture under his father, Gaetano Monti, and at an early age won the gold medal of the Imperial Academy in his native city by a group of 'Alexander taming Bucephalus.' His next considerable work, 'Ajax defending the body of Patroclus,' was exhibited before he was grown up. Between 1838 and 1842 he resided at Vienna, and between 1842 and 1847 was occupied with several groups designed to add to the attractions of Milan. In the last-mentioned year he came to England, where his "veiled statue," executed at the instance of the Duke of Devonshire, elicited high praise. Returning soon afterwards to Milan, he gave in his adherence to the popular party, and in 1848, as one of the chiefs of the National Guard, was sent on a mission to the camp of Charles Albert. The war over, he again came to England, and from that time devoted himself to his art. Models of more than one of his works may be found in the Crystal Palace. He is probably seen at his best in the groups of 'The Veiled Vestal' and 'Eve after the Fall,' which are characterised in a high degree by originality of conception and beauty of treatment. Died in London 16 Oct., 1881.

MORSE, Samuel Finley Breese, one of the inventors of the electric telegraph, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, 27 April, 1791, and educated at Yale College, where he took his degree in 1810. He chose the profession of a painter, and with his countryman, Allston, came to England, where he became an intimate friend of Charles Robert Leslie, and pursued his art studies under Benjamin West. He won a prize for sculpture at the Royal Academy in 1813, and exhibited a large picture of 'The Dying Gladiator,' which gained him much applause. Returning to America, he dwelt first at Boston, then in New Hampshire, next at Charlestown, South Carolina, and subsequently at New York, in which last-named city his talent as an artist began to earn its reward. In 1829 he again visited Europe; and it was during his return voyage in 1832 that, in a conversation with a fellow-passenger, Mr. Morse thought of using the instantaneous passage of electricity through a wire for conveying messages and recording them, five years before the inventions of Wheatstone and Fothergill Cooke, in England, and of Steinheil, in Bavaria, were publicly made known. Mr. Morse thenceforward devoted much of his time to this subject, and in 1835 completed a working model of his "Recording Electric Telegraph," which was patented at Washington. It was perfected in 1840, and in 1844 the invention was brought into practical use on the Baltimore and Washington line, the first in the United States. The Morse system has the advantage of printing every word of the message transmitted in the shape of a variable sequence of dots and strokes marked on a narrow endless strip of paper. Mr. Morse was also the first constructor of a submarine telegraph, having laid one in New York harbour in Oct., 1842. In his latter years he received the most flattering testimonials of merit. In 1856 he was entertained in London by the directors of all the telegraph companies in Great Britain; in 1860, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon III., an official convention of the European Government Telegraph Directors gave him a present of 400,000 francs; and the telegraph managers of America honoured him with a grand demonstration in June, 1871, when a statue of him was erected in the Central Park at New York. He was also invested with many titles and orders of knighthood of foreign courts, and with the honorary degrees, diplomas, and medals of universities and learned societies all over the world. At home he held the professorship of Natural History in Yale College. Died at New York 2 April, 1872.

MOSELEY, Henry, M.A., F.R.S., born in 1801, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. seventh wrangler 1826). Having taken orders, and held some parochial charges, he became Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in King's College, London; and he was one of the first of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. In 1853 he was appointed a Canon of Bristol in recognition of his services in the cause of education. The next year he obtained the vicarage of Olveston, Gloucestershire, and in 1855 he became one of the Queen's chaplains. Mr. Moseley was a member of various learned societies in this country, and also a corresponding member of the Institute of France. He wrote a treatise on the 'Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture' (1855), reprinted in Germany and America; another on Hydrostatics and Hydronamics; the article on Definite Integrals in the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana;' scientific papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and some reports on public education. Died at Olveston 20 Jan., 1872.

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, LL.D., an American historian and diplomatist, was born 15 April, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, entered Harvard University, and having graduated there in 1831, spent some years in travelling through Europe.

In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, and on returning to the United States occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits, contributed to the *North American Review*, and other periodicals, and published one or two anonymous works of fiction. In 1851 he again visited Europe and established himself at Dresden, with a view of composing a history of the great struggle at the close of which the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke, and after a residence of a few years in Germany and the Netherlands, published, in 1856, the first portion of his 'History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic,' which passed through many editions both in England and the United States, and was translated into French (by Guizot), German, Dutch, and Russian. The first half of the second portion of the work, under the title of 'The History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Synod of Dort,' appeared in 1860, and the second half in 1865. Mr. Motley, who was a member of the principal literary societies in Europe and the United States, was a corresponding member of the French Institute, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. from the Universities of Cambridge (England), New York, Harvard, Leyden, and Groningen. He was appointed Minister from the United States at the court of Vienna 14 Nov., 1861, and was recalled in 1867. During his residence at that court, through the stormy period of the civil war, his wise and skilful diplomacy won for him and the country he represented the highest respect and confidence. He remained in Europe for some time after his recall, and on the accession of President Grant, in 1869, was appointed Minister to the court of St. James; but owing to some difference of views between him and the United States' Secretary of State, he was recalled in Nov., 1870. He revisited Holland, and in Nov., 1872, returned to England. Towards the close of 1874 he published 'The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland; with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War.' He afterwards began the composition of a 'History of the Thirty Years' War.' Died at Kingston, Russell House, Dorsetshire, the residence of his son-in-law, 29 May, 1877. A memoir of him, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, was published at London in 1878.

MOULE, HENRY, an English clergyman, was born 27 Jan., 1801, at Melksham, Wilts, being the son of a banker in that town. He was educated at Marlborough grammar school, and afterwards became scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1821, M.A. 1826). Having served the curacies of Melksham, Wiltshire, and of Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, he was in 1829 appointed to the living of Fordington, which he held for half a century. He was also Prebendary of Fordington in Salisbury Cathedral. He was the author of very many works on religious and also on social and industrial subjects: 'Scripture Interpreted on Scripture Principles,' 'The Relation of Jew and Gentile in the Purposes of God,' 'Conversations on the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer,' 'Our Home Heathen,' 'Narrative of the Conversion of a Chinese Physician,' 'Rules for Reading the Scriptures,' 'Barrack Sermons,' 'Original Hymns,' 'Scraps of Sacred Verse,' sundry 'Papers read before the Victoria Institute,' etc. Mr. Moule was also the inventor of the 'earth closets' now so generally adopted in country houses and public institutions, and in support of his invention he published several small works, 'A Letter on the Dry Earth System,' 'The Science of Manure as the Food of Plants,' 'The Advantages of the Dry-Earth System,' 'Land for the Million to Rent,' 'National Health and Wealth,' etc. Died 3 Feb., 1880.

MOULTRIE, JOHN, poet, born in 1800, was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1823, M.A. 1826). Having taken orders, he was presented by the Earl of Craven to the rectory of Rugby, Warwickshire. Mr. Moultrie was in early life a contributor to the *Etonian* and *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*. He wrote 'Poems,' 1837; 'My Brother's Grave, and other Poems,' 1839; 'The Dream of Life, and other Poems,' 1843; 'Memoir and Poetical Remains of William S. Walker,' 1852; 'Sermons at Rugby' 1852; and 'Altars, Hearths, and Graves,' 1853. He also brought out an edition of Gray's poetical works. Died at Rugby 26 Dec., 1874.

MOZLEY, JAMES BOWLING, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, was born in Lincolnshire 1813. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834, and in 1835 obtained the prize for the English Essay 'On the Influence of Ancient Oracles on Public and Private Life.' He was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College in 1837, being ordained deacon in the following year and priest in 1844, and he continued to hold his fellowship for twenty years. During this time he was a good deal connected with periodical literature, writing in the *British Critic* and the *Christian Remembrancer*, and assisting in the foundation of the *Guardian* newspaper. He was presented to the vicarage of Old Shoreham, Sussex, in 1856. In 1865 he was appointed Bampton Lecturer, and delivered his well-known lectures on Miracles. He was Canon of Worcester from 1869 to 1871, when he was appointed by the Crown, on the nomination of Mr. Gladstone, to the office of Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. His theological writings contain something which (in the opinion of the *Academy*) will make them rank as high a hundred years hence as they do to-day something of that idealised common sense which is the characteristic of the best English theology and which will cause historians of our literature to associate the name of Mozley with such classical names as those of Hooker and Butler. Dr. Mozley's works are 'A Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination,' 1855, 2nd edition 1878; 'The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration' 1856 'A Review of the Baptismal Controversy' 1862; Subscription to the Articles: a Letter to Professor Stanley,' 2nd edition 1863; 'Eight [Bampton] Lectures on Miracles,' 1865, 5th edition 1880; 'Observations on the Colonial Church Question,' 1867; 'The Principle of Causation considered in Opposition to Atheistic Theories,' a lecture delivered in connection with the Christian Evidence Society, 1872; 'Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, and on various Occasions,' 1876, 4th edition 1877; 'Sermons, Parochial and Occasional,' 1879; and 'Ruling Ideas in Early Ages, and their Relation to Old Testament Faith,' being lectures delivered to graduates of the University of Oxford, 1877. Mr. Mozley died at Old Shoreham 4 Jan., 1878.

'Essays, Historical and Theological,' were collected in 2 vols., 1878, and in the same year there appeared his treatise on 'The Theory of Development: a Criticism of Dr. Newman's Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine,' reprinted from the *Christian Remembrancer* of Jan. 1847.

MUIR, JOHN, LL.D., D.C.L., Sanskrit scholar, was born in Glasgow 1810, and received his early education at the grammar school at Irvine and the University of Glasgow. He afterwards attended Haileybury College, Hertfordshire, the training institution for young men destined for the Civil Service of the East India Company. In 1829 he passed through the college at Fort William, Calcutta, with distinction. His merits were soon recognised, and he was selected for the position of Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. Subsequently he received the appointment of Commissioner for the investigation of claims to hold land rent free in the division of Meerut. Mr. Muir's next appointment was that of magistrate and collector of Azimghur. He became singularly proficient in the knowledge of Sanskrit; and when Mr. Thomson, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, carried out his idea of amalgamating the English and Sanskrit branches of study to be conducted in one Anglo-Indian College, Mr. Muir was appointed first principal of the Victoria College, Benares. He held that position for a year, during which time he got the college into good working order. Returning to the judicial branch of the service, he held for some years the office of Civil and Sessions Judge at Futtehpore. In 1853 he retired from the service, and afterwards resided chiefly in Edinburgh. He took great interest in the improvement of the Scottish Universities, and in 1862 founded the chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Edinburgh. He was the means of founding the Shaw Fellowship in moral philosophy in memory of his relative, Sir James Shaw, who was long connected with the Corporation of London. He also instituted the Muir Lectures on Comparative Religion. Mr. Muir was a member of the Scotch Universities Commission. He published 'Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions' (5 vols., 1858-70), and numerous metrical translations from the Sanskrit. He was brother of Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Council. Mr. Muir was a D.C.L. of Oxford, an LL.D. of Edinburgh University, a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bonn, a corresponding member of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, and a foreign member of the Leyden Society for the Cultivation of Dutch Literature. Died at Edinburgh 7 March, 1882.

MUNRO, ALEXANDER, sculptor, born at Inverness 26 Oct., 1825, came to London under the patronage of the Duchess of Sutherland. He executed a great deal of ideal sculpture, besides numerous busts, and was particularly fortunate with the faces of ladies and in his representations of children, both singly and in groups. His works include a colossal statue of Watt at Birmingham; another of Mr. Herbert Ingram at Boston; the statue of Hippocrates in the Oxford Museum; and the statue of Queen Mary II. in the Houses of Parliament. Died at Cannes, France, 1 Jan., 1871.

MURCHISON, CHARLES, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Jamaica in July 1830, being the second son of the Hon. Alexander Murchison, of that island, and

of Elgin, Scotland. He had a very successful career in the principal public schools of Elgin and Aberdeen, and graduated M.D. in 1851, with honours and gold medal, in the University of Edinburgh. He was at once appointed physician to the British Embassy in Sardinia under the ambassadorship of Sir Ralph Abercromby. He then proceeded to India, and served on the medical staff of the 2nd Fusiliers in the last Burmese war, having for a short time acted as Professor of Chemistry in the College of Calcutta in the temporary absence of the gentleman who had been appointed. In 1854 he returned to England, and began an active professional career which led to great success. He became physician to Middlesex, King's College, London Fever, and St. Thomas's hospitals; and besides acquired a large and growing private practice. He contributed many works and papers to the advancement of medical science, his 'Treatise on Continued Fevers' and his 'Lectures on Diseases of the Liver' being considered standard works of reference. In 1862 he was appointed, on the recommendation of Sir James Clark, to report upon the drainage arrangements of Windsor Castle, owing to several deaths from fever having occurred there. His report attracted attention on the death of the Prince Consort some time afterwards. Shortly before his own decease he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. He was a cousin of Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart. Died at his residence in Wimpole street, London, 23 April, 1879.

MURCHISON, SIR RODERICK IMPEY, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., the eldest son of a gentleman of ancient Highland family, was born at Tarradale in Ross-shire, 19 Feb., 1792. After an early education at Durham, he was sent to the Royal Military College at Great Marlow, and thence, after a few months' study at the Edinburgh University, he obtained his commission in 1807, and joined the army in the Peninsula under Lord Wellington, carrying the colours of his regiment (the 36th Foot) at Vimiera, and earning the reputation of an able officer. After the peace of 1815, and his marriage with a daughter of General Francis Hugonin, Captain Murchison began to devote his attention to scientific subjects, particularly geology, placing himself under the tuition of Mr. Richard Phillips, F.R.S. After making geological expeditions in various parts of England and Scotland, he instituted (1830) a special examination of the border-land between Wales and Shropshire and Herefordshire. He there discerned evidence of a special system of rocks, to which he gave the name of Siluria, after the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of that part of Britain. His great work, 'Siluria,' published some years later, is devoted to the examination of the Silurian deposits in all parts of Europe, throughout which his personal observations had been very extensive. In 1840 Mr. Murchison was employed in a geological survey of Russia, after which he published a volume on 'The Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains.' On a comparison of some specimens of Australian rock with that of the Ural districts, he was led to suspect the existence of gold in Australia, and he called attention to the fact in papers read before various scientific societies (1841-43). In 1848 he addressed a letter to Earl Grey on the subject; but no attention was paid to it, and it was not till 1851 that the discoveries which had by that time been made in the Australian colonies were taken up by Government. C.

Roderick, who was knighted in 1846, acted for some years as secretary to the Geological Society, of which he was twice elected President. He was one of the most active promoters of the British Association, and he was several times President of the Royal Geographical Society. He took the liveliest interest in geographical discoveries, and supported with special energy the efforts of his friend Dr. Livingstone, in whose safety he held up to the time of his death a persistent belief, in spite of all rumours to the contrary. In 1853 Sir Roderick was appointed Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Practical Geology. In 1863 he received the Order of K.C.B., and in 1866 he was created a Baronet. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Linnean societies, President of the Hakluyt Society, and also a member of various foreign academies. Died in London 22 Oct., 1871.

N.

NAPIER, MARK, a Scotch antiquary, born 1798, was admitted an advocate 1820, and appointed Sheriff of Dumfriesshire and Galloway in 1844. As a lawyer he wrote a standard treatise on 'Prescription,' but he is best known by his historical works, which include 'Memoirs of John Napier, of Merchistoun,' the inventor of logarithms, 'Life and Times of Montrose,' and 'Memorials and Letters of the time of John Grahame, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee.' In the last work he denied that there was any proof that the sentence on the Wigtown martyrs was executed, a view which occasioned a great deal of discussion, and was the subject of numerous pamphlets and articles. Mr. Napier died at Edinburgh 23 Nov., 1879.

NAPOLEON III. (CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE), Emperor of the French, was the third and last surviving son of Louis Bonaparte, some time King of Holland, who was himself a younger brother of the great Napoleon. He was literally "born in the purple," for his birth took place in the Palace of the Tuileries, 20 April, 1808. The event was announced through the Empire, and in Holland, by the roar of artillery, and he was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, 4 Nov., 1810, the Emperor and the Empress Marie Louise being his sponsors. His mother was Hortense, the beautiful, amiable, and accomplished daughter of the Empress Josephine, by her first husband, the Vicomte de Beauharnais. The marriage was not altogether a happy one; but young, graceful, and courteous in manner, and also a musician and a poetess, Hortense speedily became known to the French people as the composer of the song and march, 'Partant pour la Syrie.' She was also a great favourite with the Emperor himself, who knew that her marriage with his brother had been, not the result of affection, but an act of obedience to his will—a sacrifice made in order to support and secure his throne; and who, therefore, showered honours thickly upon her husband, making him successively Grand Constable of France, Governor of Piedmont, and ultimately King of Holland. Of the two elder brothers of the subject of this memoir, the firstborn died in infancy from an attack of measles; and the next in age

was carried off by an attack of fever in Italy March 1831. Thus it will be seen that, du his infancy and childhood, there were two li between him and the line of Imperial success that of the Duke of Reichstadt, or, as he was ca in early life, the King of Rome, and that also his own elder brother. Yet it would seem that e from his infancy the young Louis Napoleon was greatest of favourites with his uncle the Empe who took especial pleasure in associating him w himself, and in making him bear a part in military pageantry which represented to dazzled eyes of France the glory which his u hand had achieved for her. Nor, in spite of Emperor's second marriage with Marie Louise, the young son of Hortense excluded from society of his grandmother, the ex-Empress, w though divorced from selfish considerations sacrificed as a wife to political exigencies, resided at the château of Malmaison. Even that early period of his life, however, the youth Louis Napoleon formed a link of common inte between the Emperor and his discrowned w After his abdication of the crown of Holland father lived the life of a private individual, first Grätz in Syria, and afterwards in Italy; his w Hortense, from whom he was separated by mut consent, resided chiefly in Paris, where, on restoration of the Bourbon line in 1814, she known as the Duchess of St. Leu, a territorial t derived from an estate which had been purcha by her husband. In 1815, upon Napoleon's esc from Elba, and reappearance before the dazz eyes of his subjects for the "Hundred Day Queen Hortense did the honours of the Palace the Tuileries. She and her two sons were w him on the eve of his departure for Waterl The young Louis Napoleon beheld and part pated in that celebrated scene. They were w him when, defeated at Waterloo, he returned a brief moment to France, and then prepared leave it for his last exile; they were with hi too, at the last moment when he bade farewell ever to that country which by him had for a ti been made almost omnipotent. Louis Napole was with his illustrious uncle at Malmaison wh he started on that fatal journey which resulted his captivity at St. Helena. He was then ab seven years of age, and the story is told that this occasion the young Louis Napoleon climb on the Emperor's knee and entreated him remain at home; for that if he went his enem would take him away, and that he should ne see him again. The Emperor was much affec by the child's speech, and handed him back to mother, saying, "Take your son, Hortense, look well to him; perhaps after all he is the h of my race." From 1815 onward to his elect as President the young man led a wandering l His mother, whom misfortune had weaned fr a life of brilliant frivolity, did not neglect training, nor fail to sow in his mind the seed ambition. It is remarkable that he had for tu an Abbé, and the son of a member of the fam Convention, so that he drew inspiration from b extremes, and became gradually a singular mix of democracy and Imperialism. Queen Hort lived in various towns and countries—Gen Baden, Augsburg, Savoy; but wherever she l she contrived to secure good tuition for her so the kind suited to the place he always aime filling. He became a bold rider, a powe

swimmer, and an excellent fencer, while at the same time he applied himself to science, especially all that bore on gunnery. His mother finally settled in the castle of Arenenberg, in Switzerland; her son entered the artillery, with General Dufour as his tutor. For a time he studied gunnery at the military academy on the shores of Lake Thun; and during his stay amongst the Alps made frequent pedestrian excursions over the passes. While engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the revolution in Paris of July 1830 reached him; and when it was known that Louis Philippe had become king, he and his family applied for permission to return to France, but were refused. He then wrote to the new king of the French, and begged to be allowed to serve as a private soldier in the French army. The French government answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his banishment. Thwarted in his expectations, Louis Napoleon entertained hopes of another revolution in France, though at that time he had formed no definite plan of preferring his claims in opposition to those of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831 he and his brother left Switzerland and settled in Tuscany, and they took part in the insurrection at Rome. His elder brother died at Forlì, 17 March, 1831, and Louis escaped through Italy and France to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the castle of Arenenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure in 1832-5 to the preparation of several books. The first of these appeared under the title of 'Rêveries Politiques,' in which he declared his belief that France could only be regenerated by one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterwards he issued 'Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse,' and 'Manuel sur l'Artillerie.' In 1831-2, when the throne of Louis Philippe was not firmly established, a party in France had fixed their eyes on the Duc de Reichstadt. According to French statements, a whole *corps d'armée*, generals and staff included, had, in 1832, declared the intention of acknowledging Napoleon II. as soon as he should reach the frontier; and had even determined, if the Duc de Reichstadt did not appear, to receive his cousin. After the death of the Duc de Reichstadt, and of his own brother, Louis Napoleon became the legal heir of the imperial family; and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. In June 1836, he left Arenenberg for Baden-Baden, where he gained over Col. Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In August he went secretly to that city, and had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned to Switzerland, leaving the arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. The affair, however, failed miserably; the prince himself was captured, and was detained prisoner in Strasburg, from 30 Oct. till 9 Nov., when he was conducted to Paris, and learnt that on the first intelligence of his capture his mother had repaired to the neighbourhood of the French capital to try to

obtain his pardon and save his life, or to excite sympathy for him. His life was spared, on the condition that he should be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain, and he was accordingly conveyed to that country. There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. In 1838, Lieut. Laity published, with the sanction of Louis Napoleon, a favourable account of the affair at Strasburg, and was, in consequence, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. These circumstances, which were regarded by the French Government as the beginning of a new conspiracy at Arenenberg, induced them to demand that Louis should be banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons seemed inclined to maintain their independence and Louis Napoleon's rights as a citizen of Thurgau, whereupon the French Government sent an army to the frontier, and threatened to support its demands, if necessary, by force. The ambassadors of the principal European powers signified their concurrence in the proceedings of the French Government, and under these circumstances the Prince thought it advisable to leave Switzerland, and again sought refuge in England. At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work entitled 'Des Idées Napoléoniennes.' In 1840 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French crown. He hired in London a steamer, called the 'City of Edinburgh,' and embarking with Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and fifty-three associates, landed with this party near Boulogne-sur-Mer, on Thursday, 6 Aug., and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The only man who did so was a young lieutenant of the 42nd regiment, and he tried to induce the soldiers to follow his example. He failed, however, in the attempt; and as the National Guard beat to arms, and began to muster in force, Prince Louis retreated with his followers out of the town, towards the pillar on the heights above Boulogne, and there planted a flag, with a golden eagle at the top of the staff. Being pressed by superior numbers, he retreated to the beach, and was captured, with his followers, in attempting to escape to the steamer. The Prince, Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and others, were conveyed prisoners to Paris, where they were tried before the Chamber of Peers on the charge of high treason. The trial of the Prince and his followers took place at the beginning of October, before upwards of 160 of the peers of France. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the Prince and Count Montholon, and made a skilful defence, but in vain. The former was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France; the latter, with three subordinates, to twenty years' confinement; and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. The Prince was conveyed as a prisoner to the citadel of Ham, and after having been confined there for six years, made his escape 25 May, 1846, having effected his exit from the castle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the Revolution of 1848, an event which speedily led to his being elected a representative in the National Assembly, and afterwards President of the French Republic. Having reached this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his

hold on the French nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by reviving the most agreeable recollections of his uncle's rule. At the same time he persisted in disavowing all ambitious views, and protested constantly against the injustice of such suspicions. Having counteracted the preparations which a few Constitutionalists were inclined to make against a possible *coup d'état*, he cajoled the National Assembly until, stimulated by the urgent advice and aided by the energetic action of such men as St. Arnaud and Fleury, he, early in the morning of 2 Dec., 1851, imprisoned every statesman in Paris known for his public spirit and ability, dissolved the Assembly, seized the most distinguished generals suspected of disaffection, and proclaimed himself dictator. A number of picked regiments were marched into the streets to prevent opposition, and, having subdued the capital and possessed himself of every element of power, he offered himself to the French people for ten years' election to the office of President. As no other candidate was tolerated, he was of course returned, and afterwards proclaimed a constitution which gave him absolute power. He was to appoint the Senators and the Council of State, and pay such of the members of the former as he thought fit, and he even pretended to nominate the candidates for election to the Legislative body. The ministry was to be responsible to him only; he was to command the land and sea forces, and was to declare war or a state of siege on his own authority. This state of things, which was but a prelude to the full accomplishment of his great aim, imperial sway, in name as well as in fact, lasted but a year. In the autumn of 1852, he made tours through several of the departments of France, and on his return his most devoted adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of 'Vive l'Empereur,' with which the President had been greeted during his progress, unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the Empire should be formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was accepted. The French nation, by a majority of five or six millions, voted the restoration of the Empire, which was accordingly proclaimed 2 Dec., 1852. The Prince assumed the style and title of 'Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the people.' He was recognised by the English Government, afterwards by other powers, and eventually by the Emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns. The new emperor showed a disposition to make light of the recognition which he desired so ardently, but he was, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledgment of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already his ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him into direct collision with the Czar, then the virtual ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoleon III. abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas I., as protector of the Greek Church, and thus prepared the way for an alliance of the two Western powers, which the Czar could never believe possible. This union with England at once raised the position of the French Emperor among the sovereigns of the Continent. In 1854, war broke out between Russia and France and England, and was brought to a close in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastopol. The Emperor of

the French induced the English Governme
although fully prepared to continue the contes
a satisfactory issue, to listen to his view o
pacific solution of the dispute. The Empe
married Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Countess
Téba, 29 Jan., 1853, and the only issue of
marriage was the Prince Imperial, Napol
Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, born 16th Mau
1856. On the 16th of April, 1855, the Empe
accompanied by the Empress, once more landec
England, on a visit to the British Court.
Queen invested his Imperial Majesty with
insignia of a Knight of the Garter, 18 April. E
in 1858 an unsuccessful attempt was made on
Emperor's life by Orsini, who had concocted
plans in England, aided by Dr. Bernard, a Fren
man residing in London. In order to conci
the Emperor, Lord Palmerston introduced into
House of Commons the Conspiracy to Murder
proposing alterations in the English law of c
spiracy; and the rejection of this measure, 19 F
led to a temporary suspension of cordial relati
between the French and English governme
The irritation was allayed by the firm po
pursued by Lord Derby's ministry; and altho
Dr. Bernard was acquitted at the Old Bai
17 April, the good relationship between the
governments was re-established. In 1859-60,
Emperor proceeded to Italy, at the head of
army, for the purpose of aiding Victor Emar
against the Austrians, whom he defeated
Magenta and Solferino, and to whom he dict
the peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy
the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Ven
was left under Austrian sway. In return for
service, Savoy and some neutral Swiss terri
were ceded to France, much against the view
the English and other European cabinets. In
the Emperor recognised the claim of Vi
Emanuel to the title of "King of Italy." On
outbreak of the Druse rebellion in 1860,
Emperor, for the ostensible purpose of protec
the Catholic portion of the population, sen
considerable military force to occupy the count
a measure which caused no little jealousy
England at the time, and he only consente
withdraw these troops after the insurrection
been suppressed by the efforts of the Porte, on
urgent representations of the British Governm
In 1860, joint expeditions, fitted out by France
England, sailed to China to punish the governn
for acts of treachery to the European powers,
whom it had entered into treaties of comm
The operations of the allies were ultim
attended with complete success; and, after
capture of Pekin and the destruction of the E
ror's Summer Palace, 6 Oct., the Chinese Go
ment made reparation. About the same p
Napoleon III. despatched an expedition to Co
China on a similar errand, which was successf
accomplishing its objects. In 1861, he organ
in conjunction with Great Britain and Spain, a
pedition against Mexico, with the avowed i
tion of demanding redress for injuries inflicte
subjects of the respective countries, and fo
payment of a debt obstinately resisted by Me
As it appeared that he had other objects in
Great Britain and Spain seceded from joint a
with the French, in April 1862. The Em
prosecuted the war alone, and after some
guinary battles succeeded in establishing a
perial form of government in the country

crown of which the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was induced to accept, 3 Oct., 1863, and, accompanied by the Empress, he entered the Mexican capital, 12 June, 1864. The Emperor Napoleon entered into an agreement with the Government of the United States to withdraw the French troops, and the last detachment of the army quitted the country early in 1867. At the close of 1863, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent, consequent on the insurrection in Poland, the Emperor invited all the powers to adopt his proposition of meeting in congress to discuss and agree upon a solution of the more serious questions that threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. This favourite scheme of his proved abortive; the initiative of its rejection as impracticable having been taken somewhat unceremoniously by the English Government. The death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, 15 Nov., 1863, led to the revival of German claims upon Schleswig-Holstein, and the Federal troops entered Holstein 23 Dec. The Austrians and Prussians commenced the war early in 1864; and although efforts were made to put a stop to hostilities, and a conference assembled in London (25 April), the war was continued, and Denmark compelled to sign a treaty of peace (30 Oct.). The Emperor concluded with the cabinet of Turin (15 Sept. 1864) a Franco-Italian treaty, having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops within two years at the latest, or sooner if the Papal Government should be enabled to organize an army sufficiently strong to defend the territory actually in its occupation, and upon the guarantee of the Italian Government that such territory should not be attacked from without. In accordance with this agreement, preparations were made for the withdrawal of the French garrison, and the last detachment retired 11 Dec., 1866; on which occasion General Montebello said to His Holiness on leaving: "The Emperor withdraws his troops from Rome, but not his support; His Majesty leaves in the Eternal City the protection of France." In Oct. 1867 the invasion of the States of the Church by a band of volunteers under Garibaldi was promptly followed by the return of the French troops, who entered Rome, under the command of General Dumont, on the 30th of that month, and who, in conjunction with the Papal army, signally defeated the Garibaldians at Mentana on 4 Nov. The French troops remained at Rome to protect the Sovereign Pontiff until Aug. 1870, when, owing to the exigencies of the war with Germany, they were again recalled. The constant attacks of the Republican party on the Imperial *régime* induced the Emperor to grant in 1869 further concessions in respect to constitutional government in France. Fresh elections took place; the Senate adopted, by 134 votes against 3, the Senatus-Consultum, modifying the constitution of the Empire; and an Imperial edict gave effect to this resolution, 8 Sept. 1869. On 27 Dec. the Emperor put an end to the reign of personal rule by authorizing M. Emile Ollivier to construct a constitutional government, by forming a "homogeneous cabinet faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative body." The events which led to the downfall of the Empire are of such recent occurrence that it is only necessary to allude to them very briefly. In 1870 the circumstance of Leopold, hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, being proposed as a candidate for the throne of Spain, led to war being declared by France against Prussia, 15 July. The Emperor having appointed the Empress to act as Regent in his absence, left St. Cloud for the seat of war on 28 July, arrived at Metz the same evening, and on the following day assumed the chief command of the army. On 2 Aug., offensive operations were commenced by the French, Saarbrück being shelled and taken, on which memorable occasion the youthful Prince Imperial received his 'baptism of fire.' This victory was quickly followed by the disastrous defeats of Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach, the news of which caused the most intense excitement in Paris, which was declared in a state of siege on 7 Aug. Two days later the Ollivier ministry fell; and Marshal Bazaine was made sole commander-in-chief of the army. On 1 Sept., the French, after a severe conflict, were driven back into Sedan; on the following day the Emperor gave himself up to the King of Prussia; and the garrison numbering 4,000 officers, 14,000 wounded, and 83,000 fighting men, laid down their arms. The King had an interview with the Emperor at a château on a wooded knoll looking down to the Meuse, at Frenoy, and on the following morning the Emperor departed, under guard, for Wilhelmshöhe, Cassel, which had been assigned by the King as the place of his captivity. Here, in Jan. 1871, he published a 'Note sur l'Organisation Militaire de la Confédération d'Allemagne du Nord.' His Majesty was set at liberty, after the conclusion of peace between France and Germany, and on 20 March, 1871, rejoined the Empress and the Prince Imperial at Camden House, Chislehurst, Kent, where he resided until his death, which took place there 9 Jan., 1873. He was buried in the Catholic church there. His Majesty's principal literary work, the 'Histoire de Jules César,' was published in 2 vols. 1865-66, and was translated simultaneously into several languages. The Emperor's only son, the Prince Imperial, came to England after the fall of the Empire, studied in the military academy at Woolwich, and afterwards joined the English army engaged in the Zulu war at the Cape of Good Hope. He was authorized to join the staff of the Royal Artillery, but without having any effective command. During a reconnaissance near Ulundi he was surprised by a party of Zulus and slain, 1 June, 1879.

NASH, JOSEPH, water-colour painter, born in 1807, commenced exhibiting, at the Old Society of Water-Colour Artists, drawings of French cathedrals and antiquities, about 1835. Careful transcripts of old English domestic architecture followed. Throughout his career he occasionally painted historical scenes from Shakspere and Scott; but the pictures on which his fame rests are his illustrations of the sister art, and the publications lithographed from them. 'Architecture of the Middle Ages' was published in 1838; and his still better-known 'Mansions of England in the Olden Time,' in four series, between 1839 and 1849. The picturesque effect of these old English interiors is considerably enhanced by the happy introduction of figures in the costume of bygone times. Among Mr. Nash's more elaborate water-colour drawings are 'The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall,' exhibited in 1846; 'Interior Views of the Great Exhibition,' in 1851; 'Rochester,' 'The Hall at Speke,' and 'West View of Rouen Cathedral,' in the South Kensington Museum; 'Queen Catherine, Campeius, and Ladies,' 'Charles V.

visiting Francis I. during his Confinement,' exhibited at the Water-Colour Society in 1865; 'The Chapel of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey,' in 1866; and 'Louis Philippe's Bedroom at Claremont,' in 1867. Died at Bayswater 19 Dec., 1878.

NEAVES, CHARLES, Lord Neaves, a Scotch Judge of Session, born at Edinburgh 1800, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, studied the law, and was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1822. He was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland in 1845, Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and was raised to the bench as a Lord of Session 1854, in which capacity he received the courtesy title of Lord Neaves. He was appointed, in addition, a Lord of Justiciary in May 1858. He was elected Rector of the University of St. Andrew's in 1872, and a second time in 1873. Lord Neaves was much appreciated in social circles for his ripe scholarship and genial wit. Died at Edinburgh 23 Dec., 1876.

NEILSON, LILIAN ADELAIDE, actress, was born in 1850 at Zaragoza, in Spain, her father being a Spaniard and her mother an Englishwoman. When scarcely fifteen years old, she appeared on the stage at the Margate Theatre as Julia in 'The Hunchback,' and she made her first appearance in London at the Royalty Theatre in July 1865, when a most encouraging reception greeted her performance of Juliet in 'Romeo and Juliet,' a character peculiarly associated in succeeding years with her London and American histrionic reputation. Afterwards she appeared at the Princess's; at the Adelphi, where, in March 1868, she "created" the character of Nelly Armroyd in Watts Phillips's play of 'Lost in London;' and at the Gaiety, where, in 1869, she represented the heroine Mary in Mr. Byron's drama of 'Uncle Dick's Darling.' She also gave a series of "dramatic studies," including selections from Congreve's 'Love for Love' and Racine's 'Phèdre,' producing in the latter a powerful impression. In 1870 she became the heroine in 'Amy Robsart' at Drury Lane, and the next year she secured another triumph by her impersonation of the Jewish maiden in 'Rebecca.' In 1872 she made a most successful tour in the United States. On her return to London she appeared at the Haymarket in Tom Taylor's play of 'Anne Boleyn,' and also acted with striking effect Juliet, Rosalind, and Isabella in 'Measure for Measure.' In 1877 she again visited the United States, returning to the Haymarket for an engagement, which, terminating in May 1878, was rendered memorable by her exquisite embodiment of Viola in 'Twelfth Night.' In 1879 Miss Neilson commenced an engagement at the Adelphi Theatre, appearing as Queen Isabella in 'The Crimson Cross,' and afterwards securing a long run for 'The Hunchback' by her fascinating portraiture of Julia. In Oct. of that year she made a third trip to America, and had only returned to Europe a fortnight before her death, which occurred suddenly at Paris, 15 Aug., 1880. She was buried on the 20th in Brompton cemetery.

NÉLATON, AUGUSTE, an eminent French surgeon, born 17 June, 1807, was a pupil of Dupuytren, attained the degree of doctor in 1836, and was created successively Surgeon of the Hospitals and Fellow of the Faculty of Medicine. In 1851 he became Professor of Clinical Surgery, and in 1867 received the title of Honorary Professor. Dr. Nélaton was appointed surgeon to the Emperor in 1866, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour 1867, and Senator in 1868. He published sev works on professional subjects. Died in Paris Sept., 1873.

NEWMARCH, WILLIAM, F.R.S., economist statistician, born 1820, commenced his career clerk in the house of Messrs. Leatham, Tew, Co., of Wakefield. He subsequently joined the s of the Agra Bank, and later, in 1852, became actuary of the Globe Insurance Company. It by his advice, and to a large extent through management, that that establishment beca amalgamated with the Liverpool and Lon Insurance Company. In 1856 Mr. Newmarch examined before the Select Committee on Bank Act. In 1862 he became the manage Glyn's Bank, in which post he continued about nineteen years. Besides being well kn in business circles, Mr. Newmarch occupied a tinguished position as an economist and statistic His writings, though usually anonymous, h had no small effect in diffusing sound ideas questions of currency, banking, free trade, and general laws of industrial and commercial progr His most prominent work was the preparation the two concluding volumes of 'Tooke and N march's History of Prices,' 1856. Mr. Newma was for many years the honorary treasurer of Political Economy Club. He was also for m years the acting honorary secretary of the Statist Society, and at the conclusion of his service that capacity became president for the usual t of two years. His contributions to the journa the society were frequent, and his latest pa read in 1878, on the growth of the foreign t of the United Kingdom, in which he made us summary tables planned by him for that jou many years previously, attracted a good deal o tention. He was also a corresponding membe the Institute of France. Died at Torquay 23 Ma 1882.

NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, F.S.A., born in Lon 22 May, 1806, was the eldest son of Mr. J Bowyer Nichols, and grandson of John Nich author of the 'The History of Leicestershire,' other works. He was educated at Merc Taylors' school, and afterwards carried o printing business in Parliament street, which been previously conducted by his father grandfather. He contributed many histo essays and reviews to the *Gentleman's Maga* which for some years he partly edited, and the author of numerous works on genealog archæological, and antiquarian subjects. He treasurer of the Surtees Society in 1834, and one of the founders of the Camden Society which, as for other similar bodies, he e several volumes. He was chief editor of the *lectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, and it quel; and established, in 1862, the *Herald Genealogist*. Among his publications ma mentioned 'London Pageants,' 'The Pilgrim of Canterbury and Walsingham, translated Erasmus,' and 'Literary Remains of King Ed VI.' Died at Holmwood Park, Dorking, 14 vember, 1873.

NIEL, ADOLPHE, Marshal of France, was bo Muret, Haute-Garonne, 4 Oct., 1802. H become a captain of the Engineers, he emb for Algeria in 1832, and distinguished hims the capture of Constantine, for which he raised to the rank of Major. In 1840 he be

Colonel, and in 1849 was attached to the expedition to Rome as chief of the staff of Engineers. Two months afterwards he was appointed a General of Brigade, and sent on a mission to Gaeta to carry the keys of the city of Rome to the Pope. Upon his return to France he was entrusted with the direction of the Department of Engineers under the Minister of War, and was promoted to the rank of General of Division. He went with the expeditionary corps to the Baltic in 1854, and commanded the engineers at the siege of Bomarsund; upon the capture of which he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor. In Jan. 1855, he was ordered to the Crimea, upon a mission to inquire into the condition of the army and the state of the siege of Sebastopol, when he decided that a complete investment was necessary for its capture, and that the vulnerable point of attack was the Malakoff. Three months later he took the command-in-chief of the Engineers, and directed the siege. A few days after the assault he received the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; and he was created a Senator 7 June, 1857. At the commencement of the war in Italy in 1859 he was appointed to the command of the fourth corps of the Army of the Alps, and after the victory of Solferino he was made a Marshal of France. In 1867 he became Minister of War, and retained that position until his death, which occurred at Paris, 13 August, 1869. He published in 1858 a work on 'Le Siège de Sévastopol.'

NIEPCE DE SAINT-VICTOR, Claude Marie François, French chemist and photographer, born at Saint-Cyr, near Châlons-sur-Saône, 26 July, 1805. At the age of 22 he left the military school of Saumur, and the spilling of some vinegar upon his uniform while a lieutenant of Dragoons, in 1842, led him to make researches to discover the means of restoring colours. His first experiment resulted in a proposal to the Minister of War, who was about to change the colour of a part of the uniform of thirteen cavalry regiments, and the adoption of the method effected a saving of about £4000, for which the discoverer received a gratuity of £20! Three years afterwards his incorporation in the Municipal Guard of Paris left him leisure to pursue his scientific investigations. After the disbanding of that corps he returned to the Dragoons, and in 1849 he joined the Republican Guard. Promoted to the rank of Major in 1854, he was soon afterwards appointed commandant of the Louvre. In the midst of his military duties he carried on his experiments for perfecting the heliographic (or photographic) process which had been discovered by his uncle, M. Joseph Nicéphore Niépce (who died 1833). In 1847 he communicated to the Academy of Sciences two papers, the first of which related chiefly to the reproduction of designs by the use of vapours of iodine, and the second announced his method of obtaining images on glass plates coated with a film of starch, gelatine, or albumen. In 1848 he announced some important improvements, and the process was soon generally adopted. Subsequently he presented several memoirs on the subject of photographing colours. His principal works were collected under the title of 'Recherches Photographiques,' in 1855. Died 5 April, 1870.

NOBLE, Matthew, sculptor, born about 1820, was a pupil of Mr. John Francis. The Manchester 'Wellington Monument,' consisting of a colossal statue in bronze of the Duke surmounting a granite pedestal, at the respective angles of which stand colossal figures representing Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace, inaugurated in 1856, first brought him into notice. The commission was obtained by competition, and the monument, as a whole, justifies the selection, though at the time of the award considerable discontent was felt by some of the profession that a work of such importance, and on which a sum of £7000 was to be expended, should be placed in the hands of so young a sculptor. In 1855 his statue of Wellington was placed in the court-room of the East India Company, in Leadenhall street: and amongst other works he executed a statue of Dr. Isaac Barrow, in the chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge; a graceful figure, entitled 'Purity,' and a monument typifying 'Life, Death, and the Resurrection,' erected in the church of Ashley, Staffordshire, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Kynnersley. The three last mentioned works were engraved for the *Art Journal*. In 1864 he completed a statue of Lord Canning for the city of London, and a bust of Garibaldi in 1867. His statue of Lord Derby was set up in Parliament square, near Westminster Hall, in 1874; and in the same year his statue of the Queen was placed in St. Thomas's Hospital. Died at Kensington 23 June, 1876.

NOEL, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley, M.A., a dissenting minister born 16 July, 1798, was brother to the first Earl of Gainsborough, being a younger son of Sir Gerard Noel Npel, of Exton Park, Rutland, by his first wife Diana, in her own right Baroness Barham. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and having assumed holy orders in the Church of England, he became one of the Royal Chaplains, and minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford row, London. There he drew together a very numerous audience of the upper classes. In 1848 there arose the celebrated "Gorham Case," which distracted the Church of England, and caused several secessions of its leading High Church clergy to the Roman communion. On the other hand Mr. Baptist Noel considered that the Established Church, in her sacramental teaching, approached too near to the *opus operatum* of the Catholic Church; and he took advantage of the crisis to declare himself a dissenter. From that time he acted mainly with the Baptist body, but he was a warm supporter of the leading Evangelical societies, whose cause he advocated on the platform when no longer able to preach for them in the pulpit which he originally occupied. He was a voluminous writer. Besides numerous sermons on special occasions, he published a volume explaining his grounds for relinquishing his position in the Church of England, under the title of 'Essay on the Union of Church and State,' 1848. He was also the author of 'Notes of a Tour through Ireland,' 1836; 'Notes of a Tour in Switzerland,' 1847; 'Essay on the External Act of Baptism,' 1850; 'Christianity compared with Unitarianism,' 1851; 'Notes of a Tour in the Valleys of Piedmont,' 1855; 'Essay on the Duty of Englishmen towards the Hindoos,' 1858; and 'Freedom and Slavery in the United States of America,' 1863. Died at Stanmore, Middlesex, 20 Jan., 1873.

NORRIS, Edwin, Ph.D., an eminent linguist, and one of the founders of Assyriology, was born at Taunton, 24 Oct., 1795. He was trained for the service of the East India Company, and held a position in the India House from 1826 to 1836.

In the latter year he was elected assistant-secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, of which in 1856 he became principal secretary; and in 1847 he was appointed translator to the Foreign Office. To the Transactions of various learned societies he contributed papers on philological, ethnological, and palæographical subjects; he edited the 'Ethnographical Library,' 2 vols., 1853-54; was the author of grammars of the Fulah, the Bornu (or Kanuri), and the Cornish languages; translated portions of the Bible into Tahitian; and edited and translated 'The Ancient Cornish Drama,' 2 vols., 1859. But the principal work of his life lay in the direction of cuneiform studies, and it was he who first assisted Sir Henry Rawlinson in bringing out the first two volumes of the Cuneiform Records. Mr. Norris also, alone and unaided, undertook the stupendous labour of compiling the first 'Assyrian Dictionary, intended to further the Study of the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia,' parts i.-iii., 1868-72. Died 10 Dec., 1872.

NORTON, HONOURABLE MRS. *See* MAXWELL.

O.

OAKELEY, FREDERICK, a Catholic divine, the youngest son of Sir Charles Oakeley, formerly Governor of Madras, was born at Shrewsbury, 5 Sept., 1802. Before going to the University he was a pupil of Bishop Sumner, then curate of Highclere, Hampshire, in whose house he resided from 1817 till 1820. To the Life of Bishop Sumner, by his son, Mr. Oakeley, who is described as a favourite pupil of the Bishop's, contributed a letter of some length, in which he embodies his pleasant and grateful recollections of the three years spent at Highclere. On proceeding to Oxford he became a member of Christ Church, but he was elected a Fellow of Balliol College in 1827. His academical career was a brilliant one. He graduated B.A. (second class in classics) in 1824; gained the Chancellor's prizes for a Latin essay in 1825, and for an English essay in 1827; and carried off the Ellerton Theological prize in the same year. He was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield by Bishop Ryder in 1832, and in the same year was nominated a select preacher to the University. He also filled the office of Public Examiner at Oxford at a somewhat later period. In 1837 he received the appointment of Whitehall Preacher for Oxford from Bishop Blomfield, who in that year amalgamated into a single preachership for each of the two Universities, the twelve which had previously existed, and selected Mr. Oakeley as the preacher for Oxford, and Mr. Philpott (afterwards Bishop of Worcester) for Cambridge. In 1839 Mr. Oakeley became minister of Margaret Chapel, Margaret street, London, where he introduced that more reverent form of external worship which now goes by the name of Ritualism. Mr. Oakeley resigned all his preferments on entering the Roman Catholic Church in 1845. After being ordained a priest, he was appointed missionary rector of St. John the Evangelist, Islington. He was nominated a Canon of the diocese of Westminster in 1852; and elected a member of the Roman Academy of Letters in 1868. Canon Oakeley was the author of 'Whitehall Sermons,' 1839; 'The Order of Ceremonial of the Most Holy and Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass, explained in a Dialogue between Priest and a Catechumen,' 1848, second edit. 1851, a work which was translated into Italian; 'Practical Sermons,' 1848; 'The Youthful Martyrs of Rome, a Christian Drama, adapted from Cardinal Wiseman's Fabiola,' 1856; 'The Church of the Bible; or, Scripture Testimonies to Catholic Doctrines and Catholic Principles considered and collected in a Series of Popular Discourses,' 1857; 'Historical Notes on the Tractarian Movement, A.D. 1833-45,' London, 1865, reprinted from the *Dublin Review*; 'Letter on Dr. Pusey's Eirenicon,' 1866; 'Lyra Liturgica,' a volume of sacred poems, 1864; 'The Priest on the Mission: a Course of Lectures on Missionary and Parochial Duties,' 1871; 'Catholic Worship: A Manual of Popular Instruction on the Ceremonies and Devotions of the Church,' second edit. 1872; and 'The Voice of Creation a Witness to the Mind of its Divine Author,' 1877. 'Personal Recollections of Oxford,' in *Time* magazine for 1880. Died 29 Jan., 1880.

OFFENBACH, JACQUES, a French musician and composer, was born of Jewish parents at Cologne 21 June, 1819, and received his first musical education from his father. In 1835 he went to the Conservatoire of Paris, where he completed his studies, devoting himself chiefly to the violoncello, on which he was a proficient, but by no means an eminent performer. After two years he left the Conservatoire and became a member of several orchestras, finally of that of the Opéra Comique. In 1850 he obtained the post of musical conductor of the Théâtre Français, having previously made himself known by his clever settings of some of La Fontaine's fables. He did not, however, find his true sphere of action till, in 1855, he obtained licence for a theatre of his own, the famous Bouffes Parisiens. It was for this theatre that he wrote the innumerable burlesque operas and operettas to which he owed his wide-spread fame. However much one may deprecate his style of art it would be vain to deny that Offenbach had a peculiar gift of his own. As far as that may serious of arts, music, can be turned to broad comical account, he most certainly achieved the task. With this power he combined a certain piquancy of rhythm and of phrasing, as individual to him as it was, in a different sense, national to French. For, curiously enough, the native Germany was more French than the French themselves, and none of his numerous Parisian imitators has ever been able to rival Offenbach at his best. In Offenbach's earlier operas, more especially his *chef-d'œuvre*, 'Orphée aux Enfers,' there are touches of genuine fun at which even the gravest critic cannot fail to smile; at the same time he frequently discovers glimpses of a genuine melodic power. 'Le Chant de Fortunio,' to Alfred de Musset's words, is a lovely tune, and the "Dis moi lui," from 'La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein,' has a peculiar charm which even the vulgar words which it is generally rendered on the stage cannot wholly destroy. The best among his numerous works are 'Le Chant de Fortunio,' 'Orphée aux Enfers,' 'La Grande Duchesse,' and, at some distance, 'La Belle Hélène.' The libretti chosen by Offenbach are too frequently disfigured by a frivolous tone, which occasionally degenerates

grose indecency. His success belongs essentially to the Second Empire, which gave him considerable wealth, and decorated him with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour. Died suddenly in Paris 4 Oct., 1880.

OLDHAM, THOMAS, LL.D., F.R.S., geologist, born in May 1816, was a native of Dublin. He took his B.A. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, and studied in 1837-8 at the engineering school of Edinburgh. Returning to Ireland in 1839, he became chief geological assistant to Major-General Portlock, then at the head of the survey of Ireland, and he helped in the preparation of the well-known report on Londonderry, Tyrone, etc. He was then appointed local director of the geological survey of Ireland, and the Geological Society of Dublin elected him its president. In 1850, he was appointed to organize the geological survey of India. There were many unexpected difficulties to contend with, but during the sixteen years of his tenure of office they were more or less overcome. In 1861 he originated the publication of the folio-sized 'Palæontologia Indica;' and among his palæontological researches and discoveries the 'Oldhamia,' will be always associated with his name. While in India he became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, of which he was four times president. Besides being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1848, he received the royal medal of the society in 1875. He resigned his Indian office in 1876, and died at Rugby 17 July, 1878.

O'NEIL, HENRY NELSON, historical painter, was born at St. Petersburg, of British parents, 1817. Brought to England in his infancy, he became a pupil at the Royal Academy in 1836. He was elected A.R.A. in 1860. His principal pictures are 'Jephthah's Daughter: the Last Day of Mourning,' 1843; 'By the Rivers of Babylon,' 1846; 'Catharine of Arragon appealing to Henry VIII.;' 'Mozart's Last Moments,' 'Esther,' 'Return of the Wanderer,' a repentant girl at her father's grave; 'Eastward Ho! August, 1857,' representing the embarkation of troops, and exhibited with its companion picture, 'Home Again!' in 1858; 'The Parting Cheer,' 1861; and 'The Death of Raffaelle,' 1866. Mr. O'Neil was the author of a pamphlet entitled 'Modern Art in England and France,' 1869; 'The Age of Stucco,' a satire in three cantos; and various lectures on art. Died at Victoria road, Kensington, 13 March, 1880.

O'NEILL, MISS ELIZA, the actress. *See* BECHER.

ORMEROD, GEORGE, F.R.S., topographer, only child of Mr. George Ormerod, of Bury, Lancashire, was born at Manchester, 20 Oct., 1785, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford (M.A. 1807, honorary D.C.L. 1818). He became a Deputy-Lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and a magistrate for Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. His highly-valued topographical work, 'The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester,' was published at London in 3 volumes folio in 1819. He also wrote a number of genealogical and historical works, most of which were privately printed. Mr. Ormerod died at his seat, Sedbury Park, near Chepstow, 9 Oct., 1873.

OSBORNE, RALPH BERNAL, M.P., born in 1814, was the son of Mr. Ralph Bernal, who sat for many years as member for Rochester, and who was, in addition, the owner of the celebrated collection of articles of *virtù*. Educated at the Charterhouse, he married, in 1844, the only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, baronet, and assumed then the name of his wife in addition to his own patronymic of Bernal. Known henceforth as Mr. Bernal Osborne, and the possessor of an inherited as well as an acquired fortune, he settled in Ireland, and was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for the county of Waterford. At first he joined the army, but he abandoned the military career for parliamentary honours. He sat as an advanced Liberal for the borough of Wycombe, in 1841, and in Parliament soon became known for the wit and humour which always sparkled in his orations. His humour was often caustic, sometimes cynical, but there was an honesty about all his utterances which commended them to the House, and his wit soon made him a favourite not only with members but with the general public. The connection which he commenced with the borough of Wycombe in 1844 terminated in 1847, when Mr. Osborne was elected for the county of Middlesex. His next constituency was Dover, which he represented, still as an advanced Liberal, from 1857 to 1859, when he was defeated at the general election. He was, however, at once returned for Liskeard, but resigned his seat in 1865. For two years, from 1866 to 1868, he was member for Nottingham, and his parliamentary career closed with his return for the borough of Waterford in 1870, for which place he sat during Mr. Gladstone's first ministry until the general election of 1874, when he was placed at the bottom of the poll. He died at Bestwood Lodge, the seat of his son-in-law, the Duke of St. Albans, near Nottingham, 4 Jan., 1882.

OSBORN, SHERARD, C.B., F.R.S., a British admiral whose name is honourably associated with Arctic research, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn of the Madras army, was born 25 April, 1822. Entering the navy in 1837, he served in the East Indies and in China till 1843, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1846. Three years later he was selected as a volunteer for the Arctic expedition sent in search of Sir John Franklin, under Captain H. T. Austin, C.B. In that expedition, and in the following one under Sir E. Belcher, he held the command of the "Pioneer" during a protracted service of three winters and five summers in the Arctic seas, and made several long sledge journeys. He also served with distinction during the Russian war, for which he received the Companionship of the Bath and the Orders of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie. In 1857, as commander of the "Furious," he took part in the capture of the Taku Forts, afterwards performing the rare feat of taking that ship, with two or three gunboats, 600 miles from Shanghai up the river Yan-Tze-Kiang, by which the navigation was opened to Hankow. Captain Sherard Osborn accompanied Lord Elgin to Japan; but two years afterwards, his health having suffered, he returned home on half-pay. In the spring of 1861 he was appointed to the command of the "Donegal," which formed part of the expeditionary force to Mexico. An arrangement in 1862, for putting Captain Osborn in command of a Chinese naval force, did not take effect, owing to the conduct of the Chinese Government. His name will long be associated with the turret system of shipbuilding; for in the controversy respecting its merits he took a prominent part, and in 1864 he was appointed to the command of the "Royal Sovereign," which had been adapted to it by the Admiralty, under the superintendence of Captain

Cowper Coles. After the paying off of the "Royal Sovereign," Captain Osborn, who subsequently attained to the rank of Rear-Admiral, was for some years managing agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Bombay. He was an ardent politician, having unsuccessfully contested Birkenhead in the Liberal interest at the general election of 1868. He was actively engaged in superintending the preparations for the expedition to the North Pole under Captain Nares shortly before his death, which took place suddenly in London, 6 May, 1875. He was a prolific writer in the periodicals. His chief separate works were 'Stray Leaves from an Arctic Journal; or, Eighteen Months in the Polar Regions in search of Sir John Franklin, in 1850-1;' 'Quedah, or my Journal in Malayan Waters,' 1859; 'The Career, Last Voyage, and Fate of Sir John Franklin,' 'The Past and Future of British Relations in China,' and 'Japanese Fragments,' 1860.

OXENFORD, JOHN, dramatist and critic, born at Camberwell 12 Aug., 1812, was educated partly under Mr. S. T. Friend. He was brought up to the legal profession, but early took to literature as his favourite pursuit. He became a master of the French, German, Spanish, Italian, and other modern languages. He published a version of Calderon's famous play, 'La Vida es Sueño;' made a translation (unfinished and therefore unpublished) of Boyardo's 'Orlando Innamorato;' and proved his thorough acquaintance with French by his rendering of Molière's 'Tartuffe' into English. From the German he made admirable translations of Goethe's 'Autobiography' and 'The Affinities,' besides 'Epigrams from Venice, and other Pieces.' His contributions to the literature of the stage include 'My Fellow Clerk,' a farce; 'Dearest Elizabeth,' and 'Twice Killed.' He also supplied musical composers with librettos for operas, among which may be mentioned 'Robin Hood' and 'Helvellyn' (Macfarren), and 'The Lily of Killarney' (Benedict). For many years Mr. Oxenford was dramatic critic of the *Times*. He became a convert to the Catholic religion some years before his death, which occurred at Trinity square, Southwark, 21 Feb., 1877.

P.

PALACKY, FRANCIS, Bohemian historian and antiquary, born 14 June, 1798, at Hodslawitz, in Moravia, received an excellent education, and after studying at Presburg and Vienna, went, in 1823, to Prague, where he was appointed editor of the 'Journal of the Bohemian Museum.' In 1831 he received from the States of Bohemia the appointment of historiographer to the kingdom. His chief work was the 'History of Bohemia,' written in the German language, and published at the expense of the States, of which the first volume appeared in 1836, and the sixth, completing the work, in 1854. Palacky, who was a Protestant and a Liberal in politics, wrote numerous works on subjects relating to Bohemian history, literature, and biography. The last of these was a volume published in Latin in 1869, containing documents which illustrate the life of John Huss. He received a decoration from Alexander II. of Russia in Dec. 1862. Died at Prague 26 May, 1876.

PALLISER, SIR WILLIAM, C.B., son of Lieutenant-Colonel Palliser, of Comragh, co. Waterford, was born in Dublin, 18 June, 1830. He was educated at Rugby school, Trinity College, Dublin, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and after passing through the Staff College, Sandhurst, he entered the Rifle Brigade in 1855, and was transferred to the 18th Hussars in 1858. Major Palliser retired from the service in 1871. He became well known through the projectiles that bear his name for piercing armour-plated ships, and through various practical advances in both offensive and defensive armament. Among these may be mentioned improvements in the construction and rifling of the heavy wrought-iron rifled cannon used in ironclad ships, and in the sea-fronts of fortifications; the making of screw-bolts for attaching the armour to the iron-plated defences of harbours and dockyards, and the rifling of smooth-bore cast-iron guns. The many services he rendered to the science of artillery secured him the Companionship of the Bath in 1868, and the honour of knighthood in 1873. Sir W. Palliser sat in the House of Commons for Taunton, in the Conservative interest, from 1880 to his death, which occurred in London, 4 Feb., 1887.

PALMER, EDWARD HENRY, M.A., an Oriental scholar, was born at Cambridge, 7 Aug., 1840, and after a preliminary training in private schools entered St. John's College, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1867. The same year he was elected a Fellow of his College, and in 1871 he took the degree of M.A. He was called to the bar in 1874. From early youth Mr. Palmer was a diligent student of the principal Oriental languages, in which he attained extraordinary proficiency. He accompanied the Sinai Survey expedition to Sinai in 1868-9 in order to investigate the nomenclature, traditions, and antiquities of Arabia Petræa, and in 1869-70 he explored the desert of El Tîh, the south country of the Scriture, and Moab, in company with Mr. C. Tyrwhitt Drake. In order to assist him in these explorations, the University of Cambridge made grants from the Worts Travelling Bachelors' Fund. In Nov. 1871, he was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Palmer was the author of a translation into Arabic verse of Moore's 'Paradise and the Peri,' published in the 'Birgis Barr' 1865; several catalogues of Oriental manuscripts in the libraries of Cambridge; an edition and translation into English verse of the Arab lyric poet, Beha ed din Zohair, 1876-77. He also published a volume of Gipsy-English poems in conjunction with Mr. Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann) and Miss Janet Tuckey; and translations into English verse, with the collaboration of Mr. Eirikr Magnússon, the lyrical poems of Runeberg, the great Swedish poet. Mr. Palmer also published 'Report on the Nomenclature of Sinai,' 'Report on 'the Bedawin of Sinai, and their Traditions;' 'The Negeb, or South Country of Scripture, and the Desert of El Tih,' 1871; 'The Desert of the Exodus: Journeys on Foot in the Wilderness of the Forty Years' Wanderings,' 1871; 'A Persian-English and English-Persian Dictionary,' 1875; 'The Song of the Reed,' translated mainly from the Persian and Arabic, 1877; besides other minor works and essays, poems, and letters in Urdu and Persian, published in various Indian native papers. He likewise revised Henry Martyn's translation of the New Testament into Persian

When the British expedition to Egypt was planned in 1882, Professor Palmer undertook to go on a mission to that country on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in conjunction with Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington, in order to purchase camels and induce the Bedouins to espouse our cause and oppose Arabi Pasha. Professor Palmer's party was attacked at midnight on 10 Aug., 1882, in the Wady Surdr, a short distance south-east of Ayûn Mûsa, by a mixed band of ruffians sent down for the purpose from El Arish or Nakhl, probably under orders from Cairo. There was fighting, and the friendly Sheikh who accompanied Palmer, with his nephew and the money which Palmer was taking to his allies of the Desert, escaped. In the morning they were surrounded and taken prisoners; being five against 30 or 40. They appear to have been kept in uncertainty for two or three days, then they were informed that their death was resolved upon. Apparently a choice was offered them; for Palmer (who was known in the Desert as the Sheikh Abdullah, and seems to have been taken by his captors for a Syrian) and Gill leaped over the precipice, while Carrington, with the three servants, was shot. Mr. Walker Besant says of Professor Palmer:—"Concerning his linguistic attainments, it is difficult to enumerate the languages which he had acquired, because he was continually learning new ones. Arabic, Hindustani, Urdu, are some of the Eastern tongues with which he was familiar. He knew Turkish, but not, I think, so well. As regards European languages, he knew French, German, Italian, and Swedish, with its cousins of Denmark, Norway, and Iceland. He knew some Polish and some Russian, but I do not know how far he could be called a master of these languages. He could talk Romany as well as any gipsy on the road. It is not uncommon to find scholars who have so far mastered languages as to be able to read the literature of many tongues with ease and pleasure, but it is rare indeed to find a man who can speak with equal ease in all or any of the languages he has mastered. Palmer was by no means a mere man of books; there was nothing in his ordinary speech, except his extraordinary flow of anecdote, to show that he was a scholar at all. He was a man of small stature, quiet manners, and gentle voice. Yet he was a man who at once impressed every one with whom he came in contact."

PALMER, WILLIAM, a theological writer, brother of Lord Selborne, was the eldest of the six sons of the Rev. William Palmer, many years rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, by his marriage with Dorothea Richardson, daughter of the Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone, Yorkshire, and was born at Mixbury, 12 July, 1811. Elected while very young to a demyship on the Oxfordshire foundation at Magdalen College, he closed a distinguished undergraduate career by taking his Bachelor's degree in 1830, as a first-class in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*, where his name appears side by side with those of Henry William Wilberforce, Henry Edward Manning (afterwards Cardinal Archbishop), and Walter Kerr Hamilton (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury). He had already obtained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse, and subsequently gained that for a Latin Essay, on the subject of the Athenian Comedy. He was afterwards appointed tutor of his college, and also acted as examiner in the Classical schools. Mr. Palmer was one of those who followed Dr. Newman in seceding to Rome, being dissatisfied with the Protestant character of the English Church, and from that time for the most part resided in Italy, living the life of a student, but never taking priest's orders in the Church of his adoption. He was the author of a 'Harmony of Anglican Doctrine with that of the Church in the East,' 'A Letter to a Protestant Catholic,' 'Dissertations on Subjects relating to the Orthodox, or Eastern, Communion,' 'An Introduction to Early Christian Symbolism,' and of a very learned work entitled 'Egyptian Chronicles, with a Harmony of Sacred and Egyptian Chronology, and an Appendix on Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities.' His latest publications were, 'The Patriarch and the Tsar. Replies of the Humble Nicon, by the Mercy of God Patriarch, against the Questions of the Boyar Simeon Streshneff, and the Answers of the Metropolitan of Gaza, Paisius Ligarides,' translated from the Russian, 6 vols., 1871-76; and 'Commentatio in Librum Danielis Prophetæ, sive de Temporibus Gentium, cum Appendice,' printed by the Propaganda Press in Rome, 1874. Died in Rome, 5 April, 1879. The subject of this notice has been often confounded with his namesake and contemporary at Oxford, Mr. Palmer, of Worcester College, the author of 'Origines Liturgicæ.'

PALUDAN-MÜLLER, FREDERIK, Danish poet, son of Jens Paludan-Müller, Bishop of Aarhuus, was born at Kjerteminde, in Funen, 7 Feb., 1809. He went to school at Odense, and left that city for Copenhagen. In 1832 he wrote four romances in the hope of gaining a prize offered by the Society of Fine Arts. He was unsuccessful, but the romances, which were published, attracted attention. The same year he brought out a romantic drama, 'Love at Court,' and he established his reputation as a poet by the publication of 'The Dancing Girl.' In 1834 he opened a new poetic vein with his lyrical drama of 'Amor and Psyche.' It was followed by a story in rhyme called 'Zuleima's Flight,' and by two volumes of 'Poems,' 1836-8. All this time the poet had been quietly working at his literary and judicial studies, and he had attained his thirtieth year with no more exciting experience than could be gained in a walking-tour through the north of Zealand. He set out, however, in 1838, for a two years' wandering over Europe; he only once left Denmark again. The life of such an author is but a catalogue of his works. In 1841 he published his lyrical drama of 'Venus,' and the first part of 'Adam Homo,' an epic which is regarded as his masterpiece. In 1844 appeared the noble drama of 'Tithonus' and the delicate idyl of 'The Dryad's Wedding.' His later productions were the conclusion of 'Adam Homo,' 1848; 'Abel's Death,' 1854; 'Kalanus,' 1857; 'Paradise,' 1861; 'Spirits of Darkness in the Night,' 1862; 'Ivar Lykke's Story,' a prose novel; 'The Times are Changing,' a comedy, 1874; and 'Adonis,' 1874. Mr. E. W. Gosse, a competent authority on Danish literature, is of opinion that posterity will judge 'Adam Homo' to be its author's greatest claim to a place among poets of the first class. Of his lyrical dramas the greatest is 'Kalanus.' Paludan-Müller died at Copenhagen 27 Dec., 1876.

PANIZZI, SIR ANTHONY, K.C.B., principal librarian of the British Museum, born at Brescello, in the duchy of Modena, 16 Sept., 1797, began his studies in the public school of Reggio, and pro-

ceeded from thence to the University of Parma, where, in 1818, he received his degree as Doctor in Law, and devoted himself to the bar. The deep interest he felt in the fate of his country led him to take part in the Piedmontese revolution of 1821, and having been denounced by a friend who had been taken prisoner, he was arrested at Cremona. He succeeded in making his escape, but was condemned to death in default, and all his property was confiscated. He took refuge first in Lugano, then at Geneva, whence he was expelled with other Italian fugitives, at the instance of the Austrian and Sardinian governments, and reached England by way of Germany. From London he went to Liverpool, where he was introduced, by Ugo Foscolo, to the historian Roscoe, who received him with great hospitality, and he resided at Liverpool, as a teacher, until 1828, when he was appointed to the professorship of Italian in University College, London. This appointment he held for three years, when, through the instrumentality of Lord Brougham, he was nominated, in 1831, to an assistant-librarianship in the British Museum, a post well adapted to his literary and bibliographical qualifications; and on the resignation, in 1837, by the Rev. Mr. Baber, of the keepership of the printed books, Mr. Panizzi received the appointment. Some complaints were expressed at the time that a foreigner should have been preferred to an Englishman; but the acquirements and administrative talents of Mr. Panizzi justified the choice. From this period may be dated the rapid rise of the book department of the British Museum to its pre-eminence among European libraries. There is not a more complete library in the world, while the facilities for study have been advanced in a degree which can be appreciated only by those who have a practical knowledge of the past and present of the British Museum. He was the means of obtaining a large increase in the parliamentary grant, and between 1837 and 1856 the number of printed volumes rose from 225,000 to 527,134. To Mr. Panizzi's activity and perseverance the public are in a great measure indebted for a catalogue of the printed books in the library of the Museum, which has borne the test of severe criticism, and a reading-room unsurpassed in convenience. In June 1866 Mr. Panizzi resigned the post of Principal Librarian; and the Government, in order to mark their sense of his eminent services, awarded him the full amount of his salary and emoluments as his retiring pension. In 1869 her Majesty appointed him K.C.B. He published in 1830-4 the 'Orlando Innamorato' of Bojardo, and the 'Orlando Furioso' of Ariosto, the former poem being restored to the purity of the original text, and accompanied with a remarkable preface in English, in which the Celtic origin of the Italian poets was ably maintained; at London, in 1835, the 'Sonetti e Canzone' of Bojardo; and at the same place in 1858 a magnificent collation of the first four editions of Dante's 'Divina Commedia,' printed at the expense of Lord Vernon. He was the author of a pamphlet, 'Chi era Francesco da Bologna?' 1858, asserting the identity of the celebrated typefounder with the still more celebrated painter, Francesco Francia. Died in London, 8 April, 1879. Mr. Louis Fagan published 'The Life of Sir A. Panizzi' (2nd edit. 2 vols., 1880); also 'Lettere ad Antonio Panizzi di uomini illustri, e di amici Italiani, 1823-70' (Florence, 1880).

PARISH, Sir Woodbine, K.C.H., F.R.S., w the son of a gentleman of the same names who w Chairman of the Board of Excise in Scotland, mother being Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Her Headley, of North Walsham, Norfolk. He w born 14 Sept., 1796, and educated at Eton. Havi entered the Foreign Office at an early age, he w employed confidentially for some years by Lo Castlereagh, whom he accompanied on his spec missions to Paris in 1815, to Aix-la-Chapelle 1818, and to Hanover in 1821, when he went tho in attendance on King George IV. Having aft wards been diplomatically employed in Alban he was sent in 1823 by Mr. Canning as Comm sioner and Consul-General to La Plata, with whi he concluded the first treaty recognising the ind pendence of the new states of South America. was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ay in 1825, and returned to England seven years lat In 1839 he was sent on a special mission to Napl where he acted as joint-plenipotentiary with William Temple (Lord Palmerston's brother) negotiate a commercial treaty. He remained Italy until 1845, when he retired. As far back 1824 he had been elected a Fellow of the Roy Society, and for his diplomatic services in Sou America he was nominated a Knight Command of the Hanoverian Order. Sir Woodbine Pari was a man of high scientific attainments, and member of several learned societies both at hor and abroad; and he was a vice-president of t Geological and Geographical societies. His nar is well known in the scientific world as havi brought to this country the megatherium, t glyptodon, and other fossil monsters from t plains and valleys of South America; and his wo on the natural history, etc., of Buenos Ayres a Rio de la Plata received a very high encomiu from Baron Humboldt. Died at St. Leonard's-o Sea 16 Aug., 1882.

PARRY, John, comic singer and pianist, bo in London 1810, made his first appearance as baritone singer at concerts about 1833. It w not until some years later that his special talents a buffo singer were thoroughly developed, and originated a kind of musical entertainment which instrument and voice were felicitously co bined in the rendering of comic songs and reci tions, the words of which were written for t occasion, in most cases by Albert Smith. many seasons, dating from 1840, John Parr songs, 'Wanted, a Governess' (the words of whi were written by Mr. G. Dubourg), 'Wanted Wife,' 'Country Commissions,' 'Blue Bea 'Fair Rosamond,' etc., were so greatly in vo that no concert seemed complete which did not c tain the name of this pre-eminent comic singer the programme. In 1849 he gave up singing concerts, and produced an entertainment writ for him by Albert Smith. Its success was v great, and it was followed by similar entertainme in 1850 and 1852. The wear and tear was too m for Mr. Parry's strength, and in 1853 he was c pelled to give up his public performances, in or to recruit himself. During his retirement demonstrated his possession of a new talent by publication of a whimsical book of caricatu For some time he officiated as organist in church of St. Jude, Southsea, where he gave fin ing lessons in singing. On the re-establishmen his health he re-appeared in public, after an abse of seven years, in June 1860, as a partner in

entertainment which Mr. and Mrs. German Reed had made popular. Mr. Parry retired into private life in 1869; and took his final farewell of the stage at a benefit performance given at the Gaiety Theatre, 7 Feb., 1877. Died at East Moulsey 20 Feb., 1879.

PARTON, Sarah Payson Willis, an American writer, better known under her pseudonym of "Fanny Fern," was the sister of N. P. Willis, and was born at Portland, Maine, 7 July, 1811. She passed her girlhood at Boston, where her father edited the *Boston Recorder*. At an early age she married a Mr. Eldridge and lived with him for some years in affluence; but upon his death she was obliged to turn to literature for a subsistence. In 1851 she published 'Fern Leaves by Fanny Fern,' of which 70,000 copies were sold in America, and 30,000 in this country. In 1853 she published 'Little Ferns for Fanny's little Friends,' and, subsequently, numerous tales. In 1856 she married Mr. James Parton, author and critic. Died at Brooklyn, New York, 10 Oct., 1872.

PATTESON, John Coleridge, D.D., an Anglican missionary, son of Sir John Patteson, Justice of the Queen's Bench, was born in London, 1 April, 1827, educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and became a Fellow of Merton in 1850. Having resolved to devote himself to a missionary life, he laboured for some years under Bishop Selwyn, in New Zealand and the neighbouring islands, and in 1861 was consecrated Bishop of Melanesia. The remainder of his life he spent in cruising about among the islands that composed his diocese, exerting all his influence for the improvement of the natives. He raised his voice vainly against the practice which had for some years been carried on of kidnapping the natives of the South Sea Islands, for the purpose of supplying the labour-market of Queensland and other colonies. It appears that this infamous trade was the cause of the bishop's death. He was cruising among the islands in Sept. 1871, when he heard that a vessel was on her way to Santa Cruz to obtain labour. Anxious if possible to avert or mitigate the evil, he resolved to visit the island himself. On approaching the shore (20 Sept.), he went off in a boat, which he quitted for one of the native canoes in order to land. As soon as he was out of sight a volley of arrows was let fly at the English boat, wounding some of the sailors and Mr. Aitken, the bishop's chaplain. Shortly afterwards the natives were seen to turn a canoe adrift, which was found to contain the dead body of the bishop, rolled up in a mat. A small branch of the cocoa-nut palm, with five knots in it, was stuck in the mat. These knots were supposed to signify that the bishop's life had been taken in revenge for five lives of the natives, who had probably been shot by the kidnappers. Mr. Aitken also died of his wounds after a few days of great suffering. A Life of Bishop Patteson, by Miss Charlotte Mary Yonge, was published in 2 vols. 1874. Another biography, by Francis Awdry, appeared in 1875, under the title of 'The Story of a Fellow Soldier.'

PAULI, Georg Reinhold, a German historian, born at Berlin 25 May, 1823, received his education at the university of his native city, where he attended the lectures of Professor von Ranke, and at the University of Bonn. In 1847 he came to prosecute his studies in the public libraries of England and Scotland, and for three years acted as private secretary to the Chevalier Bunsen, then Prussian ambassador at the Court of St. James's. On his return to Germany, towards the close of 1855, he was elected to a fellowship in the University of Bonn. Two years later he was nominated Professor of History at Rostock, and in 1859 he removed to Tübingen, where he occupied in succession the chairs of Political Science and of History; but he was eventually compelled to leave Würtemberg in consequence of certain opinions he had expressed in one of his works respecting the policy of that country. In Prussia, however, he met with a cordial reception, being appointed Professor of History at Marburg in 1867, which university he represented in the Upper House of the North German Parliament. In 1869 Dr. Pauli received a unanimous call to the Chair of History at Göttingen. The most important of his works relate to English history. Of his 'Life of Alfred the Great,' two English translations appeared, one in 1847 and the other in 1852, the latter being revised by the author and edited by Mr. T. Wright. A translation, by E. C. Otté, of his 'Pictures of Old England,' was published in 1861. Dr. Pauli also wrote a continuation of Lappenberg's 'History of England,' 'History of England since the Treaties of 1814 and 1815,' 'Simon de Montfort, or the Origin of the House of Commons,' 1867; and 'Essays on English History,' 1869. He was Ph.D. of Berlin, D.C.L. of Oxford, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1874. Died at Bremen 3 June, 1882.

PEABODY, George, the most liberal philanthropist of ancient or modern times, was a descendant of a Puritan family formerly settled in Leicestershire. He was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, U.S., 18 Feb., 1795. His father was in business, and the son was apprenticed to a grocer at Danvers. In 1812 he was in partnership with his uncle at Georgetown. Having been for some years a successful merchant in partnership with Mr. Rigg, of Baltimore, with branch houses at Philadelphia and New York, he came to England in 1837, and established himself in London as a merchant and money-broker in 1843. In this capacity his name was a guarantee for many monetary transactions on the part of more than one of the United States; and in 1848 he largely contributed to the restoration of the credit of Maryland. Mr. Peabody supplied at his own cost the arranging and garnishing of the United States' department at the Great Exhibition of 1851; and he contributed to the expense of the American expedition fitted out under Dr. Kane to explore the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. He founded at Danvers, at a cost of £40,000, an Institute which bears his name, and gave £280,000 for the foundation of an educational institution in the city of Baltimore. On retiring from business with a large fortune in 1862, he presented the city of London with the magnificent sum of £150,000 to be applied to the purpose of benefiting the working classes by the erection of comfortable and convenient lodging-houses. The sum was increased by a further donation of £200,000 in 1864, and just before his death by £150,000 additional, making the whole amount £500,000. During a visit to the United States in 1866 Mr. Peabody gave to Harvard University £50,000 to establish a museum and professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology; and the like sum to Yale College for a department of Physical Science. But his most munificent donation on this occasion was the gift of £420,000 for

th: promotion of education in the South, without restriction of race or condition. To other objects, during this visit, he made donations of more than £40,000, and distributed among his kindred about £300,000 in addition. In 1867 he returned to England, and was offered by the Queen a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but he declined them both. He died in London 4 Nov., 1869.

PEEL, JONATHAN, statesman, the fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, was born 12 Oct., 1799, nearly twelve years after his distinguished brother Robert. Educated at Rugby, and afterwards at Sandhurst, he obtained a commission just as the great war against the Emperor Napoleon was coming to an end, and therefore was unable to see active service in the field. He rose, however, through the subordinate ranks to that of Captain in 1821, not long after which he married Lady Alicia Kennedy, youngest daughter of the first Lord Ailsa. At the general election of 1826 he entered Parliament for Norwich as a supporter of the Tory party, among whom his brother Robert was already becoming prominent; but five years afterwards he exchanged that city for the borough of Huntingdon, which he continued to represent down to his retirement from parliamentary life at the dissolution of 1868. He held the post of Surveyor-General of Ordnance in his brother's second administration in 1841-46. He was not employed in office under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852; but on resuming office in 1858 Lord Derby appointed him Secretary of State for War. This office he held again under Lord Derby's third administration in 1866-67, but he did not continue to hold it under Mr. Disraeli, with whose views on the subject of parliamentary reform he did not sympathise, retiring from office with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Henley in 1867. General Peel was as well known on the turf as in political circles. Died at Twickenham 13 Feb., 1879.

PENN, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent mechanical engineer, well known as the inventor and constructor of the most approved steam-engines for ships, was born in 1805 at Greenwich, where his father had established a factory for making agricultural implements and other machines. He began life very early, and fitted the steamers "Ipswich" and "Suffolk," running to London along the east coast, with beam-engines, each of 40 horse-power. In 1835 four passenger boats to run between Greenwich and London were similarly engined by him. In 1838 his well-known oscillating engines, with tubular boilers, were applied to some of the boats running above London Bridge. The way in which these worked attracted general attention. In 1844 the Lords of the Admiralty were induced to place their yacht, the "Black Eagle," in his hands. He replaced her former engines by oscillators of double the power, with tubular flue boilers, but in the same space and without any increase of weight. A number of orders followed to fit up ships on the same principle. Among them were her Majesty's yacht the "Victoria and Albert," and the "Great Britain." Mr. Penn's success was still more remarkable with the trunk engine designed for the propulsion of fighting ships by the screw, and capable of being placed so far below the water-line as to be safe from the enemy's shot. In 1847 he was commissioned to fit her Majesty's ships "Arrogant" and "Encounter" on this system; and he applied trunk engines to no fewer than 230 vessels, varying in power from the small gunboat of 20 horse-power to such ships as the "Sultan," giving an indicated power of 8629 horses, and the "Neptune," giving upwards of 8800 indicated horse-power. At the time of his death he and his firm had fitted 74 vessels with engines having an aggregate actual power of more than 500,000 horses. At the commencement of the Crimean war in 1854, when Admiral Napier found himself powerless in the Baltic for want of gunboats, it became imperative to have 120 of them with 60-horse engines on board ready for next spring. Mr. Penn, by calling to his assistance the best workshops in the country, as well as by a full use of his own establishments at Greenwich and Deptford, was able to fit up no fewer than 97 gunboats. Mr. Penn took out numerous patents for improvements in steam-engines. He was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1828, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1859. He was at one time President of the Society of Mechanical Engineers, and received many marks of distinction from foreign governments. Mr. Penn retired from business in 1875, after 60 years' work, and died at Lee 23 Sept. 1878.

PENNETHORNE, SIR JAMES, architect, was born at Worcester in 1801. He was continuously employed from 1832 to 1870 as Surveyor to her Majesty's Works, and to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests. He carried out a large number of metropolitan improvements among the most notable of which were the formation and laying out of Victoria and Battersea Parks, the General Record Repository in Fetter lane, the new west wing of Somerset House, and the University of London, Burlington Gardens. On retiring from his post in 1870 he was knighted. Died at Malden, Surrey, 1 Sept., 1871.

PERRY, SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, a judge and legal writer, son of Mr. James Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, was born 1806, and educated at Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1828). Having become a member of the Inner Temple, he worked hard for two and a half years in the chambers of Mr. Justice Patteson, but, taking a dislike to the law, he declined to be called to the bar. Proceeding to Munich in 1828 he entered at the University there, and returned to England in 1831. On his arrival here he took part in the Reform agitation, and having bought a share in the *Examiner* he became hon. secretary to the National Political Union of London. After the passing of the Reform Act Mr. Perry formed "The Parliamentary Candidate Society." He unsuccessfully contested the seat for the newly enfranchised borough of Chatham, and was called to the bar in 1835. He then became a law reporter, and published seven volumes of reports known as 'Neville and Perry' and 'Perry and Davison.' In 1841 he lost the greater part of his fortune by the failure of a bank, and was induced to apply for a judgeship in the Supreme Court of Bombay. This office he obtained with the usual judicial knighthood, and he afterwards became Chief Justice of that court, a post which he retained till his retirement in 1852. Some of his leisure hours were employed in literary work, which his translation of Savigny's 'Recht des Besitzes,' his 'Letters to Lord Campbell on Law Reform,' and his 'Orienta Cases,' are examples

He occupied the post of President of the Indian Board of Education for ten years, and on his leaving India in 1852 the native community subscribed £5000 for a testimonial to him, which at his request was devoted to the establishment of a Perry Professorship of Law. Unsuccessfully contesting Liverpool in 1853, he was returned for Devonport in the Liberal interest in 1854, resigning his seat in 1859, on being appointed a member of the Council of India. He resigned his seat at the India Council in Dec. 1881, and in the following month was created a Privy Councillor. Died at 36, Eaton place, London, 24 April, 1882.

PERSIGNY, JEAN GILBERT VICTOR FIALIN, DUC DE, the favourite minister and friend of the Emperor Napoleon III., was born 11 Jan., 1808, at Saint-Germain-Lespinasse (Loire), being the son of a French officer who was killed at Salamanca. In 1826 he entered the cavalry school of Saumur, and in 1828 was appointed to the 4th regiment of Hussars. In early life a zealous Royalist, he adopted opposite views before the Revolution of 1830, in which he took an active part. Subsequently adopting Bonapartist politics, he became the friend and partisan of Prince Louis Napoleon, then an exile, and had a share in the unsuccessful enterprises of Strasbourg and Boulogne. Captured on the latter occasion, he was sentenced to 24 years' imprisonment. At this period he wrote his voluminous essay, 'Sur l'Utilité des Pyramides d'Égypte.' In 1848 he was made aide-de-camp to the President of the Republic, and Major-General of the National Guard of Paris. In 1849 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly, and in the same year went to Berlin as ambassador. He was privy to the *coup d'état* of 1851, and on the formation of the Empire succeeded M. de Morny as Minister of the Interior. From 1855 to 1858 and from 1859 to 1860 he was accredited ambassador to the Court of St. James's. In 1860 he again became Minister of the Interior; but on account of his vigorous proceedings against the French press was forced to retire in 1864, when he was created a Duke. Died at Nice 12 Jan., 1872.

PETERMANN, AUGUST HEINRICH, geographer, born in Bleicherode, a small Prussian town situated near the Harz Mountains, 18 April, 1822, was educated at the College of Nordhausen, with a view to becoming a clergyman. His decided taste and talent for geography having made itself apparent just at the time when Professor Berghaus founded a geographical academy at Potsdam, a favourable opportunity presented itself for him to follow his natural inclination, and he was, in 1839, transferred to Potsdam. Here he became acquainted with some of the most celebrated men of his profession in Germany; among others, with Baron Humboldt, for whom he drew, in 1841, the map illustrating his work, 'Asie Centrale.' Petermann removed to London in 1847, where he became an active member of the Royal Geographical Society. He published various works; amongst others, in conjunction with the Rev. Thomas Milner, 'The Atlas of Physical Geography,' and an 'Account of the Expedition to Central Africa:' he constructed numerous maps, and was a contributor to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He took great interest in the explorations then going on in Africa; and, owing to his suggestions and exertions, Drs. Barth, Overweg, and Vogel were charged by the British Government with missions which were attended with unexampled success, opening out vast regions to English commerce and enterprise, and creating a new interest for the whole of that continent. His views on Arctic geography were supposed to have been corroborated by Dr. Kane's alleged discoveries of a Polar sea. Between 1865 and 1868 he organized the Prussian expedition to the North Pole. In 1854 Mr. Petermann was created Professor of Geography at Gotha, and in Jan. 1855 received from the University of Göttingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy. He superintended the large geographical establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha, publishing, among other works, a *Monthly Geographical Journal*, and kept up an intimate connection with England. In 1869 the Emperor of Austria conferred the Order of the Iron Crown on Dr. Petermann, in recognition of his services rendered to science in his expedition to the North Pole. Died at Gotha 25 Sept., 1878.

PHELPS, SAMUEL, actor, was born in 1806, at Devonport, then called Plymouth Dock. He was apprenticed to a printer, and on the expiration of his articles became an actor by profession. He made his *début* on the stage at York in 1828. His first appearance before a London audience was in the character of Shylock at the Haymarket Theatre, and the performance was favourably received; nor was his next essay in the arduous part of Hamlet less successful. When Mr. Macready undertook the management of Covent Garden Theatre in 1837, Mr. Phelps was engaged as one of the leading performers; and at the public entertainment given to Mr. Macready, on his retirement from the stage in 1851, he pointed to Mr. Phelps as the most promising if not the most accomplished Shaksperian actor of the day. From 1844 to 1862 Mr. Phelps was manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre. Subsequently he acted at the Lyceum, Drury Lane, the Gaiety, and other houses. It is in connection with Sadler's Wells, however, that his name will be chiefly remembered. Mr. Phelps almost invariably confined his attention to the higher drama, and in the case of historical plays he showed the utmost regard for accuracy in the dresses and decorations. His chief characteristics as an actor were sound judgment, fine elocution, keen perception of character, and a conscientious adherence to the author's meaning. He published an edition of Shakspere in 1853. Died at Anson's Farm, near Epping, 6 Nov., 1878.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, M.A., F.R.S., geologist, was born at Marden, Wiltshire, 25 Dec., 1800, and educated in a school at Holt Spa in that county. In his youth he spent a year in the home of the Rev. Benjamin Richardson, of Farleigh Castle, near Bath, one of the best naturalists in the west of England. Thence he was transferred to London, to the house of his uncle, William Smith, "the father of British geology." In 1824 Mr. Smith was invited by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society to deliver a course of lectures on geology at York, and Phillips was his companion. The Society's collection of fossils was arranged by the young geologist, who became in 1826 the curator of the Museum. Phillips was associated for thirty years with York and its great county, whose antiquities, physical features, products, and geology he attractively described and illustrated in several works and maps. At York, in 1831, Phillips and others originated the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which, set afoot the next year by Buckland's energy, progressed triumphantly, not

without Phillips as secretary for many years, and as president in 1864. In 1834 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London, and in 1844 in Trinity College, Dublin. He succeeded Hugh Strickland, in 1853, as Assistant-Reader in Geology at Oxford; and three years afterwards, on the death of his old friend Buckland, he was appointed Reader or Professor in his place. In the meantime he had worked with De la Beche in the National Geological Survey. In 1845 he was honoured with the Wollaston Medal of the Geological Society, and he held its presidency in 1859-60. His most important books were his 'Treatise on Geology,' published in Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia;' 'Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire;' 'Palæozoic Fossils of the South-Western Counties;' and 'Geology of Oxford and the Valley of the Thames.' He died at Oxford 24 April, 1877, in consequence of injuries sustained from a fall down a staircase in All Souls' College.

PHILLIPS, WATTS, dramatist, born in London 1829, studied etching and drawing in the *atelier* of George Cruikshank. He continued his studies in Paris, and about 1851 began to utilise his talents as an etcher, lithographer, and draughtsman on wood, working very sedulously for Messrs. Ackerman, the renowned print publishers of the Strand. Shortly afterwards a comic weekly periodical called *Diogenes* was started, in which Mr. Phillips made innumerable designs in illustration of his series of satirical and descriptive essays, entitled 'Thoughts in Tatters, by the Ragged Philosopher,' and 'The Wild Tribes of London.' About 1856 he composed the play of 'Joseph Chavigny,' which was produced at the Adelphi Theatre. The next ten years he spent in Paris, and during this period were produced some of the most successful of his dramas, 'The Dead Heart,' 'The Poor Stroller,' 'Camilla's Husband,' 'Paul's Return,' 'Paper Wings,' and 'The Huguenot Captain.' To these must be added 'Nobody's Child,' 'Theodora,' 'The Woman in Mauve,' 'Amos Clark,' 'On the Jury,' 'Marlborough,' and 'Lost in London.' Mr. Watts Phillips also contributed to the *London Journal* and *Bow Bells* several novels under the *nom de guerre* of "Fairfax Balfour." Died in London 2 Dec., 1874.

PICKERSGILL, HENRY WILLIAM, R.A., was born in London 1781. In early life he was employed in a silk manufactory in Spitalfields, but having manifested an aptitude for art, he was introduced to Fuseli, by whom he was admitted a student in the Royal Academy in 1805. At first his talents were devoted to a certain class of fanciful works suggested by mythological and poetical writings, but afterwards he applied himself chiefly to portrait painting, in which he attained considerable distinction. At the time of his death, which occurred 21 April, 1875, he was the oldest member of the Royal Academy, having been elected an Associate in 1822, and a full member four years later.

PICTET, called DE LA RIVE, FRANÇOIS JULES, an eminent Swiss naturalist, was born at Geneva 27 Sept., 1809. He early devoted himself to the study of zoology and comparative anatomy, to which he subsequently added such profound researches into palæontology as made him the equal of Agassiz in this difficult but interesting science. He was elected Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Geneva, and prosecuted his favourite studies with unwearied assiduity until his death, on 15 May, 1872. His publishe works are numerous.

PINWELL, GEORGE JOHN, wood-engraver an water-colour painter, born in London 26 Dec 1842, began to study at the Hearthley School o Art in 1862. He was elected an Associate of th Society of Painters in Water Colours in 1869, an a member of the same in 1871, in which year H was also elected an honorary member of the Belgia Society of Painters in Water Colours. Mr. Pinwe commenced drawing on wood in 1863 for *Once a Week*, *Good Words*, *The Sunday Magazine*, an *London Society*; illustrated Dalziel's 'Vicar Wakefield,' in 1864; exhibited his first wate colour at the Dudley Gallery in 1865; and mad drawings for Dalziel's 'Wayside Posies,' Jea Ingelow's 'Poems,' and Buchanan's 'Ballads o the Affections.' Died 8 Sept., 1875.

PIUS THE NINTH, HIS HOLINESS POPE (GI VANNI MARIA MASTAI-FERRETTI), the 257th Roma Pontiff, and 256th successor of St. Peter. Th family of the Mastai can be traced back to th thirteenth century, and was ennobled towards th end of the seventeenth century by the Duke Parma and Piacenza, who rewarded the distin guished services of a member of the Mastai famil with the title of Count. The name of Ferretti w about the same time, in consequence of a matr monial alliance, added to that of Mastai. Sinig glia, on the coast of the Adriatic, was the dwellin place of the Counts Mastai-Ferretti. In olden tim a member of this house was usually chose municipal governor of Sinigaglia; and during th invasion of Italy by the French, the chief magi trate of that city was Count Girolamo Masta Ferretti, the father of Pius IX. The mother Pius, Caterina Solazzi, a native of Sinigaglia, w a lady of singular piety and virtue. She bare her husband several children; and when he wh was to be the future Pontiff was born, on 13 Ma 1792, she placed him under the protection of th Blessed Virgin, and gave him the baptismal nam of Giovanni Maria. In 1803 the young Coun then eleven years old, was sent to the college San Michele at Volterra, where he remain under the careful instruction of the Padri Scolo for a term of six years. In Oct. 1808 he repair to Rome to pursue his studies, and lived in th house of his uncle, Paolino Mastai-Ferretti, who w a prelate of the papal court, Canon of the Vatica and sub-secretary of Memorials. The you Mastai-Ferretti was vividly impressed with t stirring events of the year 1809. In 1810 he tired to his parents' house in Sinigaglia, a waited for quieter times. It has been asserted various authors that Pius IX., when a youth, w intended for the army, and even served some ti as officer in the Pontifical Guard. This stateme originated in a Catholic paper of Milan, and w copied by succeeding writers without doubt examination. It has been contradicted by t historians, Cappelletti and Torrigiani, who rela that Pius IX. himself was applied to for informati on the subject, and pronounced the assertion to entirely false. Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferr never wore a uniform. He was included, it true, in the conscription of 1812, but was exempt owing to his suffering from epilepsy. He first attacked by that disorder in 1807, whe pupil at Volterra. When the Ecclesiasti Academy was re-opened in Rome, after the ret of Pius VII., Giovanni Maria attended the scho

but in layman's dress, his malady forbidding him to think of speedy admission to sacred orders. Improving in health, he assumed in 1816 the clerical garb, and was admitted to the minor orders. Ultimately his health so much improved that he solicited and obtained a dispensation, and was ordained deacon 18 Dec., 1818. Another dispensation was soon after granted for the orders of priest, but with a clause that he could only celebrate Mass in private, and with the assistance of another priest. Pius VII., however, subsequently removed the proviso which impeded his full exercise of sacerdotal functions. He celebrated his first Mass 11 April, 1819. Soon afterwards he was appointed to a sub-canonry, with right of succession, in Sta. Maria in Via Lata. For several years after his ordination he attended to his pastoral duties with exemplary self-devotion, and was nominated by Pius VII. on a mission to the government of Chili, in South America, shortly after the recognition of the independence of that republic. The duties of this mission were performed by him with great discretion, and immediately on his return to Rome he was appointed by Leo XII. to one of the most important of the ecclesiastical-civil departments of administration. In 1836 he was sent as Apostolic Nuncio to Naples, while the cholera was raging there, and his name is still revered by the poor inhabitants of that city, in gratitude for his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, where much political disaffection existed; but he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. Pope Gregory XVI. died 1 June, 1846, and Cardinal Ferretti was elected to the papacy, under the name of Pius the Ninth, 16 June. The new Pope at first acquired much popularity by favouring the hopes and wishes of the people for the reform of the papal government; and the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. But the French revolution of 1848 gave a much more powerful impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots, but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe, awakening a demand, not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction commenced, which only widened the breach between the papal government and the people, and gave an impetus to the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased on his taking for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular of men in Rome; and, indeed, the fury of the people could with difficulty be restrained. Count Rossi was assassinated 15 Nov., and Pius himself, a few days later, escaped from Rome in disguise, and arrived safely in Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of the papal court, and the diplomatic corps. He sent to Rome an ordonnance, 27 Nov., declaring void all the acts of the government, which he superseded by a state commission. This document the Roman Chambers treated with contempt, appointed a provisional

government, and set about improving the victory they had achieved. The Pope remained nearly a year and a half at Gaeta and Portici, an object of sympathy as the head of the Roman Catholic Church. During his absence, Rome, which was in the possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged, and at last taken by storm by the French army under Gen. Oudinot, after sustaining some reverses. The Pope left Portici 4 April, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the King of Naples and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina, 6 April, and re-entered Rome, 12 April, with great ceremony and splendour. The events of the years 1859 and 1860 tended greatly to weaken the temporal power of the Holy See. A rebellion broke out in the Legations, and the inhabitants expressed a desire to submit themselves to the government of the King of Sardinia. This was subsequently effected. In Sept., 1860, the Sardinian troops, to the number of about 50,000, entered the papal territory, took Pesaro, Fano, Urbino, Perugia, and Spoleto, and brought the campaign to a close by the capture of Ancona on 28 Sept., when General Lamoricière, to whom the defence of the papal forces had been intrusted, surrendered with the entire garrison as prisoners of war. All the states of the Church were now seized by the Sardinian troops, with the exception of Rome, Cività Vecchia, and certain districts that were occupied by the French army. Differences arose also between the Holy See and the French government, and in 1864 the famous September Convention was concluded between Italy and France, the latter power engaging to withdraw all her troops from the pontifical states within the space of two years, while Italy engaged not to attack the territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent even by force every attack upon that territory from without. Italy further engaged to raise no protest against the organisation of a papal army, and declared herself ready to enter into an arrangement to take under her charge a proportionate part of the debt of the former States of the Church. On the 8 Dec. following, the Pope issued his Encyclical, accompanied by a Syllabus of Errors, condemnatory of the revolutionary principles of 1789. At the commencement of the year 1866 his Holiness obtained leave from the French government to raise in France a corps of foreign troops, called the Antibes Legion, destined for the defence of the Holy See after the withdrawal of the French soldiers. The impatience of Garibaldi and his followers, however, precipitated the crisis, and led to the prolongation of the French occupation beyond the period stipulated in the Convention of September. The "red-shirts" advanced into the pontifical territory, and defeated the pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo (26 Oct.); but a few days later (4 Nov.) they were in turn completely vanquished at Mentana by the united Pontifical and French armies. The French troops remained at Rome until the war took place between France and Germany, when the Emperor Napoleon felt himself compelled to withdraw them. Accordingly the last detachment left the pontifical territory, 8 Aug., 1870, and on the 20th of the following month, notwithstanding the agreement made by King Victor Emmanuel not to invade the Pope's dominions, the Italian troops, under General Cadorna, entered Rome after a short resistance from the pontifical troops, who ceased firing at the

request of the Holy Father himself. From that period the Sovereign Pontiff lived in seclusion in the Vatican, refusing to take part in the grand religious ceremonials which formerly attracted so many thousands of visitors to the Eternal City, and declining to enter into any compact with the Italian government on the basis of the papal guarantees voted by the parliament at Florence. On the occasion of his completing the twenty-fifth year of his eventful pontificate, on 16 June, 1871, the Holy Father received the congratulations not only of his religious subjects in every part of the globe, and of the rulers of Catholic nations, but also of several non-Catholic sovereigns, including Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Germany. The chief ecclesiastical acts of the Pope were the condemnation of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland; the division of England into Roman Catholic dioceses in 1850; the formal definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 8 Dec., 1854; the publication of the famous Encyclical and Syllabus, 8 Dec., 1864; the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs; and lastly, the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican convoked by a bull, 8 Dec., 1867, and solemnly opened in the Vatican Basilica, 8 Dec., 1869. The total number of patriarchs, archbishops, and bishops who took part in the Council at any time between 8 Dec., 1869, and 18 July, 1870, when it was suspended, in consequence of the invasion of Rome, was 704. The most important act of the Council was the definition of the dogma of the Infallibility of the Roman Pontiff in the following terms:—"We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed: that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*, that is, when, in discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church, is, by the Divine assistance promised to him in Blessed Peter, possessed of that infallibility with which the Divine Redeemer willed that His Church should be endowed in defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are of themselves, and not from the consent of the Church, irreformable." On 7 Aug., 1873, his Holiness addressed a letter to the Emperor of Germany, complaining in very strong terms of the harsh measures which had been adopted against the Church in Prussia. This letter, together with the Emperor William's reply, was published at Berlin 14 Oct., 1873. It should be remarked that the French man-of-war "Orénoque," which had for several years been stationed off Cività Vecchia, in order to afford a refuge for the Pope in case of necessity, was withdrawn in Oct., 1874. The later ecclesiastical acts of the Sovereign Pontiff were the proclamation of the Jubilee of 1875 (by allocution dated 21 Dec., 1874), and the condemnation (1875) of the German laws against the Church as being wholly null and void. One of latest acts of his life was the approval of the arrangement for the restoration of the Scottish hierarchy. Undoubtedly, however, the greatest work performed by Pius IX. after the Italian occupation of Rome was that work of continual and almost hourly labour by which he urged on the great Catholic revival in every portion of the world. In his daily receptions of individuals and of deputations, he so stirred the hearts of his auditors, as to create among Catholics of every clime a genuine and fervid zeal for the cause of justice and religion. From all parts of the globe people flocked to Rome for the purpose of seeing Pius IX. Persons of all ranks and conditions of life took part in the pilgrimages to St. Peter's. The government of Victor Emmanuel looked jealously on these demonstrations in favour of the Pope, but was afraid to put them down by open proclamation. The fervour of these pilgrimages culminated in the summer of 1877, when the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Pius IX. occurred. The venerable Pontiff died in the Vatican 7 Feb., 1878. His body was temporarily interred in St. Peter's on the 10th, and remained there until 12 July, 1881, when it was conveyed to its final resting-place in the church of San Lorenzo. The removal of the remains, it should be added, was the occasion of most deplorable and disgraceful riots.

PLANCHÉ, James Robinson, F.S.A., Somerset Herald, was born in London 27 Feb., 1796. His father, a descendant of one of the Huguenots who took refuge in this country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was a prosperous tradesman in Old Burlington street, and his mother was some repute as the authoress of a work on elementary education. The bent of his mind was manifested at an early age. He wrote for some school fellows of histrionic proclivities a burlesque called 'Amoroso, King of Little Britain.' The actor Harley, chancing to witness one of the performances, had the piece brought out at Drury Lane theatre, where it met with so much success that the author promptly became a dramatist by profession. Among other things, he furnished the libretti of 'Maid Marian' and Weber's 'Oberon,' and adapted some meritorious old plays, such as the 'Woman never Vexed' and the 'Merchant's Wedding,' to the requirements of the stage of his own time. He now became known as an archæologist, especially in regard to costume. Charles Kemble employed him to supervise the "dressing" of all plays relating to bygone times. In 1826 he published 'Lays of the Rhine,' and in the following year, after a visit to the south-east of Europe, his 'Descent of the Danube.' In the meantime his industry as a dramatist had not abated, as may be inferred from the fact that his historical play, 'Charles XII.,' produced at Drury Lane in 1828, was the 55th piece which he had invented or prepared for the stage. In 1834, *apropos* of the coronation of the Queen, he wrote his 'Regal Records,' and in 1852 the 'Pursuivant at Arms'; or, Heraldry founded upon Truth.' He also worthy of remark that he contributed to Charles Knight's books most of the matter relating to costume; and that, in conjunction with Oxenford, he wrote dramatic biographies for the 'Penny Cyclopædia.' In 1854 he obtained a congenial employment at the Heralds' College, being made Rouge Croix Pursuivant at Arms, and in 1866 Somerset Herald. The most interesting period of his life has yet to be noticed. He wrote a series of extravaganzas for Madame Vestris, then the manager of the Lyceum theatre. These pieces are undoubtedly entitled to be recognised as a part of the literature of the stage. In each case the travesty is conceived in a spirit of refined and genial humour, abounds in grace, imagery and even wit, and is wholly free from the meretricious features imported into most of the burlesques of a later period. Mr. Planché's

nection with the stage ended about 1860, by which time no fewer than 200 pieces had been introduced in his name at different theatres in London. In his closing years he composed a pleasant autobiography (2 vols., 1872), retold the story of the Conqueror and his companions, and superintended the publication of a collection of his extravaganzas. His 'History of British Costume' is, perhaps, the most valuable work yet produced on that subject, and he contributed a number of interesting papers on archæology to the association of which he was a prominent member. Died at his residence, St. Leonards' terrace, Chelsea, 29 May, 1880.

POGGENDORFF, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, physician and Professor of Natural Science in the University of Berlin, born 29 Dec., 1796, at Hamburg, where his father was a merchant; he was intended for the same pursuit, but his love for chemical science induced him to devote himself to pharmaceutical studies. In 1820 he became a student in the University of Berlin; in 1834 he was appointed Professor of Physics; and in 1838 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. His first work, a 'Treatise on Voltaic Electricity,' particularly important through the development of the principles of the multiplicator and its application, a discovery which was made simultaneously by Schweiger, at Halle, appeared in 1821. He undertook in 1824 the editorship of the *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*, a periodical of great value, well known to practical chemists; and with Liebig co-operated in editing a 'Dictionary of Chemistry,' but after the completion of the first volume in a great measure withdrew from it. His 'Biographical Outlines for a History of the Exact Sciences' (1853), proved the precursor of an important 'Biographico-literary Dictionary of the History of the Exact Sciences, Chemistry, Mathematics, etc.,' 1858. Magnetism and electricity occupied the researches of Poggendorff, and his discoveries were of great benefit to science. Died at Berlin 24 Jan., 1877.

POLLOCK, SIR FREDERICK, an eminent lawyer, was born in London 23 Sept., 1783, being the second son of Mr. David Pollock, of Charing Cross, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Parsons, comptroller of a department in the Excise. His education, commenced at St. Paul's school, was completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1806. He became M.A. in 1809, having been elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1807, in which year he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. Selecting the Northern circuit, he soon gained fair practice, at a time when that circuit was remarkable for the number of its eminent men. In 1827 he was made a King's Counsel, and soon engrossed the leading business in the north. In 1834 he was appointed Attorney-General under Sir Robert Peel's government, and was again Attorney-General from 1841 to 1844. In the latter year he succeeded Lord Abinger in the high office of Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, an office he continued to hold, with the highest credit and ability, for 22 years, until 1866, when, on his retirement, he was created a baronet, and granted the peculiar honour for himself and the future successors to his title of bearing supporters to his coat of arms. He had represented Huntingdon in the House of Commons from 1831 to 1834. While Sir Frederick was thus successfully following his career, his two brothers were also working their way to distinction; the eldest, Sir David Pollock, became eventually Chief-Justice of Bombay; and the younger, Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., won the first eminence as a military commander in India. Sir Frederick was twice married, and by each of his wives had a large family. He died at Hatton, Middlesex, 23 Aug., 1870.

POLLOCK, SIR GEORGE, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., Field-Marshal, was born in Westminster in 1786, being the third son of Mr. David Pollock, of Charing Cross, his Majesty's saddler, by Sarah his wife, daughter of Mr. Richard Parsons, Comptroller of a department in the Excise. Of his brothers, the eldest, Sir David Pollock, Chief-Justice of Bombay, died in 1847, and Sir Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, died in 1870. George Pollock served and gained all his brilliant distinction in India. His first commission in the Company's service bears date in 1802, at the time when Wellesley and Lake were operating against the Mahrattas. Passing over his earlier services, we find him nominated in 1824 to command the Bengal artillery at Rangoon. He did his work so well in that campaign that he was made a Companion of the Bath. Thenceforward he held various regimental and brigade commands, and established the highest reputation as one of the best officers in the army. But it was in 1842 that his greatest achievement was accomplished. On his successful deliverance of Sale and his army, shut up at Jellalabad, Pollock's fame rests. Appointed to the command of the relieving army, he forced the Khyber Pass, routed the Afghans, released the prisoners, and carried the English flag in triumph to the capital of Afghanistan. The thanks of Parliament, a pension of £1000 a-year, the freedom of the City of London, and the Grand Cross of the Bath, rewarded the great service he had rendered. In 1843 Sir George was appointed Envoy at the court of Oude, and in 1844 he was nominated a member of the Supreme Council of India. On the death, in 1871, of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, he became Constable of the Tower of London, and in the following year he was created a baronet. He died at Walmer 6 Oct., 1872, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His 'Life and Correspondence,' by Mr. Charles Rathbone Low, appeared in 1873.

POOLE, PAUL FALCONER, R.A., painter, born at Bristol in 1806, first exhibited at the Academy, in 1830, 'The Well, a Scene at Naples,' and did not exhibit again till 1837. His pictures were generally the fruit of much thought and conscientious labour, being as original in conception and treatment as they often were in subject. Amongst his earlier works were 'The Farewell,' 1837; 'The Emigrant's Departure,' 1838; 'Hermann and Dorothea at the Fountain,' 1840; 'By the Waters of Babylon we sat down and wept,' and 'Margaret at her Spinning-wheel,' from 'Faust,' 1842. His reputation was enhanced by his picture illustrative of the Plague in London, 'Solomon Eagle exhorting the People to Repentance,' 1843; and he produced 'The Beleaguered Moors,' 1844; and 'The Visitation of Sion Monastery,' 1846. He was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1846, and an Academician in 1861. He entered the lists as a competitor at the exhibition of oil-pictures of Westminster Hall in 1847, with his large painting of 'Edward III.'s Generosity to the People at Calais,' which gained a prize in the second class of £300. His best known works produced after

that time were 'Arlète first discovered by Robert le Diable,' 1848; 'Job and his Friends receiving the Tidings of his Calamities,' 1850; 'The Goths in Italy,' 1852; 'The Song of the Troubadour,' and 'Philomena's Song by the Beautiful Lake,' from the 'Decameron;' 'The Escape of Glaucus and Ione,' 'The Parting Moment,' 'The Ordeal by Water,' 'The Last Scene in Lear,' 'A Suburb of Pompeii,' 'A Midsummer Night,' 'Meeting of Oberon and Titania by Moonlight,' 'Entrance to the Cave of Mammon,' 'Ezekiel's Vision,' 'Lighting the Beacon on the Coast of Cornwall at the appearance of the Spanish Armada,' 1864; 'Imogen before the Cave of Belarius,' 'The Phantom Hunter,' 'The Banishment of Constance,' 'The Lion in the Path,' a grand and romantic landscape; and the banquet scene from 'The Tempest.' Some of his most successful early pictures were rustic and domestic subjects, such as 'The Market Girl,' 'The Ale-house Door,' and numerous others which were never publicly exhibited. Later studies of a similar class, 'The Mountaineers,' 'The Blackberry Gatherers,' etc., deserve notice for their depth of feeling, grandeur of manner, and signal beauty of colour. In 1878 Mr. Poole was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. He died at his house, Uplands, Hampstead, 22 Sept., 1879.

POUCHET, FÉLIX ARCHIMÈDE, a French naturalist, who acquired great distinction by his writings and researches on the subject of spontaneous generation. He was born 20 Aug., 1800, at Rouen, where his father carried on business as a merchant. After studying surgery under Flaubert at the Hôtel Dieu of his native city, he went to Paris to complete his professional education, and was there created M.D. in 1827. Very soon after his return to Rouen he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Museum, which, under his management, became one of the most important establishments of the kind in provincial France. For 30 years he maintained his popularity as a teacher, and many of his lectures on elephants, antediluvian zoology, and other kindred topics appeared in print. In 1838 he was appointed Professor in the School of Medicine at Rouen. He also became a Knight of the Legion of Honour, a corresponding member of the Institute, and a member of many learned societies. Dr. Pouchet's most noted works are: 'Théorie Positive de l'Ovulation Spontanée et de la Fécondation des Mammifères et de l'Espèce Humaine, basée sur l'observation de toute la série animale,' which gained the prize for experimental physiology given by the Academy of Sciences in 1847; 'Recherches sur les Organes de la Circulation, de la Digestion et de la Respiration des Animaux Infusoires,' in 1849; 'Histoire Naturelle et Agricole du Hanneton et de sa Larve,' 1853; 'Hétérogénie, ou Traité de la Génération Spontanée,' 1859; and 'Nouvelles Expériences sur la Génération Spontanée et la Résistance Vitale,' 1863. One of the most popular productions of his pen appeared in English under the title, 'The Universe, or the Infinitely Great and the Infinitely Little, a Sketch of Contrasts in Creation, and Marvels Revealed and Explained by Natural Science.' Died at Paris 6 Dec., 1872.

POWERS, HIRAM, an American sculptor, born at Woodstock, Vermont, 29 July, 1805. After following several occupations of a varied and not very dignified kind in Cincinnati, he met in that city a Prussian sculptor, from whom he learnt the art of modelling. He then went to Washington, whence he was enabled, through the aid of a patron, to proceed to Florence. That city made his future home. In 1838 he produced the figure of 'Eve,' followed by 'The Greek Slave.' The latter statue, which attracted much attention in London at the Great Exhibition of 1851, had been widely celebrated. Among Powers's other works are 'Il Penseroso,' 'The Fisher-boy,' 'California,' 'America,' statues of Washington and Calhoun, and busts of Chief-Justice Marshall, Adams, Webster, and Van Buren. Died at Florence 27 June, 1873.

PRÉVOST-PARADOL, LUCIEN ANATOLE, a French writer and diplomatist, born at Paris 8 Aug., 1829, studied at the Collège Bourbon, gaining various prizes, and entered the École Normale, where he remained until 1851. In that year he obtained the prize for eloquence given by the French Academy for his 'Éloge de Bernardin Saint-Pierre.' In August, 1855, he took the degree of Doctor in Letters, was appointed to the Chair of French Literature by the Faculty of Aix, and in 1856 became one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*. In 1860 he was attached for some months to the *Presse*, but very shortly returned to the *Débats*. His contributions to the *Courier du Dimanche* attracted much attention, being both sarcastic and violent, and subjected that journal to the rigours of the administration. In 1863 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Corps Législatif for the sixth circonscription of Paris, and was elected a member of the French Academy, 7 April, 1865, in place of M. Ampère. In 1869 he visited this country, and delivered two lectures in England at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, upon the social and political condition of France. He also contributed a remarkable series of political letters to the *Times*. Although he had always been a vehement opponent of the Empire, on the formation of M. Ollivier's ministry in January 1870, he accepted the post of French Minister to the United States. Two days after his arrival in New York war was declared with Germany. From this time a gloom which he could not shake off settled upon his spirit, and early on the morning of 20 July, 1870, he committed suicide at Washington by shooting himself with a pistol. Among his works are 'Revue de l'Histoire Universelle,' 1858; 'Du Rôle de la Famille dans l'Éducation,' a work "crowned" by the French Academy, 1857; 'De la Liberté des Cultes en France,' 1858; 'Essais de Politique et de Littérature,' 1859; 'Les Anciens Partis,' a political treatise, for which the author suffered a month's imprisonment, and was fined 1000 francs; 'Du Gouvernement Parlementaire et le Décret du 24 Novembre,' 1860; 'Deux Lettres sur la Réforme du Code Pénal,' 'Élisabeth et Henri IV.,' 'Nouveaux Essais de Politique et de Littérature,' and 'Quelques Pages d'Histoire Contemporaine,' 1862; 'Essais de Politique et de Littérature,' 3rd series, 1863; and 'Études sur les Moralistes Français,' 1864; and 'La France Nouvelle,' 1868.

PRIM, JUAN, Marquis de los Castillejos, Conde de Reus, a Spanish general and revolutionist, born at Reus, in Catalonia, 6 Dec., 1814, made his first campaign as an officer in the civil war which followed the accession of Isabella II. to the throne of Spain in 1833. Being devoted to the interests of the queen-mother, Maria Christina, at that time regent, he was promoted to the rank of Colo-

1837. After her flight, he associated himself with the party of the Progresistas, in their opposition to the dictatorship of Espartero, and having been accused of complicity in the insurrection of Zaragoza in 1842, he took refuge in France, where he attached himself to the person of the queen-mother in her efforts to bring about a restoration. In 1843 he was elected as a deputy to the Cortes for the city of Barcelona, and was enabled to return to Spain, where he joined the coalition formed between the Christinos and the Progresistas against Espartero, and in May of the same year headed an insurrection in his native city, from which, however, he was speedily driven. After the fall of Espartero, and the return of the queen-mother to power, he was made a general, with the title of Count de Reus, and the post of Governor of Madrid. Having undertaken to suppress an insurrection in Barcelona, he employed the force at his disposal in such a manner as to keep Catalonia in revolt for an entire year. For this he was disgraced by the queen, and tried for high treason and complicity in the attempt to assassinate Narvaez. He was acquitted on the last charge, and on the first sentenced to a few months' imprisonment. From this time, until the breaking out of the Russo-Turkish war (1853), he kept aloof from public life. He joined the Ottoman army on the Danube, and distinguished himself in the affairs of Oltenitza and Silistria. In 1855 he represented Barcelona for the second time in the lower chamber of the Cortes, and was raised to the dignity of senator 1858. In command of a division, General Prim distinguished himself in the war against Morocco 1859-60. For his services there he was made Marquis of Castillejos and Grandee of Spain. He was appointed, in 1861, to the chief command of the Spanish expedition against Mexico, which was intended to co-operate with the French forces and a battalion of British marines, for the purpose of enforcing redress from the Mexican government for outrages committed on the subjects of the coalesced powers. He reached Vera Cruz early in 1862; but a want of agreement soon showed itself, and General Prim withdrew the Spanish troops to the island of Cuba. Having paid a visit to New York, he sailed for Spain, which he reached in July. Being dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the country, he, in Jan., 1866, put himself at the head of an insurrectionary movement, which was speedily suppressed. He then came to London. In 1867 he made another abortive attempt at insurrection, and again sought refuge in this country. The discontent with Queen Isabella's government culminated in the revolution of 17 Sept., 1868, and two days later Prim and Serrano were at Cadiz ready to sustain the insurgents. After the success of the revolution Prim was made President of the Council, Minister of War, and Commander-in-Chief under Serrano's regency. His authority was virtually absolute in all the important affairs which devolved upon the new government. After several vain attempts to find a foreign prince eligible for the throne, Prim fixed at last (2 July, 1870) upon Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. This attempt, which precipitated the Franco-German war, failed in consequence of the withdrawal of the prince. Prim then prevailed on the Italian prince Amadeus, second son of King Victor Emmanuel, to accept the throne. Before the prince reached Spain, Marshal Prim fell by the hand of an assassin. He was shot in the Calle Alcalá, Madrid, while passing in his carriage from the Cortes to the Ministry of War, 28 Dec., 1870, and died on the 30th, the very day on which Amadeus landed in Spain.

PROCTER, BRYAN WALLER, poet, better known by his pseudonym of "Barry Cornwall," was born in Nov., 1788. He was educated at Harrow, where he had Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel for schoolfellows. He was brought up to the law, being first articled to a solicitor at Calne, Wiltshire, and placed afterwards in a conveyancer's office in London. He practised as a conveyancer, and was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1831. Not long afterwards he was appointed a Commissioner of Lunacy, a lucrative office which he held till 1861. Long before his admission to the bar he had acquired some distinction as a poet by his graceful contributions to periodical literature. In 1819 these were collected into a volume under the title of 'Dramatic Scenes and other Poems.' In 1820 he published two other volumes, 'A Sicilian Story, with Diego de Mantilla, and other Poems,' and 'Marcian Colonna, an Italian tale, with Three Dramatic Sketches, and other Poems.' They were characterised, like most of his poems, by a fine fancy, a beautiful diction, and an intense sympathy and purity of heart. His other works were 'Mirandola, a Tragedy,' 1821; 'Poetical Works,' 3 vols., 1822; 'The Flood of Thessaly, the Girl of Provence, and other Poems,' 1823; 'Effigies Poeticæ; or the Portraits of British Poets, illustrated by Notes, Biographical, Critical and Poetical,' 1824; 'English Songs, and other small Poems,' 1831; enlarged edit. 1851; 'Life of Edmund Kean,' 2 vols., 1835; 'Essays and Tales in Prose,' 2 vols., 1851; 'Charles Lamb; a Memoir,' 1866. Mr. Procter also edited the works of Ben Jonson (1838), with a memoir; and a 'Memoir and Essay on the Genius of Shakspere,' prefixed to an edition of the great dramatist's works. "Barry Cornwall" will be longest remembered for his graceful lyric poems, which entitle him to high rank among English poets. 'The Sea! the Sea!' 'King Death,' the joyous 'Best of all good company,' and such perfect ballads as 'Song to Twilight,' and that more exquisite one still, 'The Nights,' will be sung for many a year after his other productions will be only on the shelves of the curious in rare books. Mr. Procter married, in 1824, a daughter of Basil Montagu, by whom he had a daughter, Adelaide Anne, well known as a poetess, who died in 1864. He himself died in London 4 Oct., 1874. An interesting little volume entitled 'Old Acquaintance: Barry Cornwall and some of his Friends,' by James T. Fields, was published at Boston, U.S., in 1876; and 'Bryan Waller Procter: an Autobiographical Fragment, and Biographical Notes, with Sketches of Contemporaries, unpublished Lyrics, etc.,' appeared in 1877, under the editorial supervision of Mr. Coventry Kearsey Dighton Patmore.

PROUT, JOHN SKINNER, member of the Institute of Water Colour Painters, was born at Plymouth 1806. His uncle, Samuel Prout, encouraged his early efforts and doubtless directed him to choose his own branch of architectural illustration. Early in his career he furnished designs for two architectural works, 'The Antiquities of Chester,' and 'The Antiquities of Bristol.' The sketches for the latter work were made in company with his friend Müller. The old towns of Normandy and Brittany, and the cities of Belgium and the Rhine, were the favourite fields of his study. His

treatment of these subjects partook of the breadth and freedom of his more celebrated relative, but they also possessed a refinement and playfulness of colouring of their own. Early in life he visited Australia, and resided for some time in Sydney and at Hobart Town. A collection of drawings from sketches he made there was exhibited at the Crystal Palace. Died 29 Aug., 1876.

PUGIN, EDWARD WELBY, architect, was born 11 March, 1834, being the eldest son of Augustus Welby Pugin, one of the chief revivers of Gothic architecture and ecclesiastical art in this country. The son was only 17 years of age when he succeeded to the practice of his distinguished father, nearly all of whose engagements he carried out. He designed a large number of Catholic churches and other buildings in London, the provinces, Ireland, and Belgium. Among his best known works are the Church of Notre Dame de Dadezeille in Belgium (for which he received from Pius IX. the Order of St. Sylvester); the new College of St. Cuthbert, at Ushaw, near Durham; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the splendid Orphanages of Hellingley and Bletchingley; and the Carmelite church at Kensington. In a correspondence published in the *Times* in 1867, Mr. Pugin declared himself to be in possession of proofs to establish his father's claim as the actual architect of the New Houses of Parliament, and he afterwards published a book on the subject. Died at Ramsgate 5 June, 1875.

PUNSHON, W. MORLEY, LL.D., Wesleyan minister, born in 1824 at Doncaster, where his father was a draper, entered in 1838 the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where he obtained a position beyond his years, and soon became possessed with a strong desire to study for the ministry. He accordingly zealously strove to qualify himself to fulfil this self-imposed task, and commenced his career at Sunderland in 1840, by undertaking the duties of a "local preacher." Four years later, after passing a short time as a probationer at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, he accepted his first pastoral charge in the ministry at Marden, Kent. At the "Conference" of 1845 he was appointed to the ministry of Whitehaven, Cumberland, and, although only twenty-one years of age, his reputation was such that people flocked to hear him from all parts. He ministered in various parts of the country, besides visiting the metropolis, where his addresses both from the pulpit and the platform attracted considerable attention. In 1868 he left this country for Canada, and married his deceased wife's sister. The lady with whom Dr. Punshon formed this connection died in 1871. During his residence in the Dominion he was five times President of the Canadian Conference. He returned to England in 1873, and in July, 1874, he was elected President of the Wesleyan Conference for the ensuing year. Many of his sermons and lectures, published since his removal to London in 1858, were very popular, especially the lectures on 'John Bunyan' and the 'Huguenots.' Dr. Punshon also published a small volume of poems. Died at Buxton 14 April, 1881.

PUSEY, EDWARD BOUVERIE, D.D., a leader of the Anglo-Catholic movement in the Established Church, was son of the Hon. Philip Bouverie, who assumed the name of Pusey by royal licence. The first Earl of Radnor was his father's elder brother, and his mother was Lady Lucy Sherard, a daughter of the Earl of Harborough. Doctor Pusey, born in 1800, was educated first at Etor then passed to Christ Church, Oxford, and in du course obtained high honours and his degree B.A. In 1824 he gained the University prize f a Latin essay. A fellowship of Oriel College w then bestowed upon him, and in 1828 he w appointed Regius Professor of Hebrew, to whic chair a canonry at Christ Church is attache From that period he acquired fame as a polemic theologian. One of his first works was entitle 'An Historical Inquiry into the probable Caus of the Rationalist Character lately predomina in the Theology of Germany,' founded on h own personal experience of what he considere the evils of Rationalism, as applied to religio beliefs. He became an ally of John Hen (afterwards Cardinal) Newman, who was then the head of a theological party including Kebl Robert Wilberforce, Richard Hurrell Froude, an others, nicknamed the "Tractarians," when th started the 'Tracts for the Times' in 1833. D Pusey's name came to be adopted to designat the new school of thought, and the members the Anglo-Catholic party were popularly calle "Puseyites." Yet it was not till the Tractaria agitation had been going on for some time th Dr. Pusey took part in it. "I began the 'Trac for the Times' out of my own head," Cardin Newman remarks in his 'Apologia.' Pusey's fir 'Tract' was the 18th, on the benefit to be derive from fasting; and he subsequently wrote tw others dealing with baptism. He also, in co nection with the same High Church moveme undertook the work of jointly editing the 'Libra of the Fathers' and the 'Library of Anglo-Catholi Theology.' The leaders of the party, with th exception of Pusey and Keble, seceded to th Roman Church; but Newman from the first kne that Pusey did not agree with him in all h opinions. "All the time I knew him," observe the Cardinal in his 'Apologia,' "I believe that his reason and judgment he was never near th Catholic Church at all." Yet many of Pusey disciples joined the Catholic Church, and Po Pius IX. likened him to a bell, summoning th people of England into the Church while h himself remained outside. Both Newman a Pusey suffered ecclesiastical censure for t opinions expressed by them with regard to t new theological departure. Newman's 'Tra XC.' upset the whole undertaking by a ve free dealing with the XXXIX. Articles and t Prayer Book, for which he was obliged to resi the vicarage of St. Mary's, Oxford. Dr. Pusey a delivered, in 1843, a sermon on 'The Ho Eucharist, a Comfort to the Penitent' which led his being suspended by the Vice-Chancellor fro preaching in the University pulpit for three yea After the secession of Newman, Dr. Pusey becan the head of the so-called Catholic moveme within the State Church, and he took a promine part in the many controversies which agitat that body. He gave his support to the Ritualis but was not one of them, being unable to heart sympathise with a school which, however z lous it might be, was but slenderly equipp with learning, and entirely unprovided with t spirit of obedience to ecclesiastical authority. Pusey resided almost constantly at Oxford, b would sometimes visit the establishment at As of the Devonport Sisters of Mercy (found by Miss Sellon) who conducted a Convalesc

Hospital there. He married, in 1828, Miss Catherine Barker, who died in 1839. He had a son who predeceased him, and two daughters, one of whom survived him. Dr. Pusey died at Lescot Priory, 16 Sept., 1882, and was buried at Christ Church, Oxford. His published works include, besides a variety of sermons, many adaptations of Roman Catholic books of devotion for the use of the English Church, elaborate treatises on Baptism, the Eucharist, the royal ecclesiastical supremacy, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Amongst them may be mentioned: 'Remarks on Cathedral Institutions,' 1845; 'Royal Supremacy, Ancient Precedents,' 1850; 'Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated,' 1855; 'Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ,' 1857; 'History of the Councils of the Church, A.D. 51–381,' 1857; Nine Sermons preached in the University of Oxford, 1843–55,' 1859; 'Minor Prophets, with Commentary,' 1862; 'Daniel the Prophet: Nine Lectures,' 1864; 'Everlasting Punishment: a Sermon,' 1864; 'The Church of England a Portion of Christ's one Holy Catholic Church: an Eirenicon,' 1865, in which he aimed at persuading Catholics and Protestants to lay aside their differences, and unite in becoming Puseyites; and 'Parochial and Cathedral Sermons,' 1882.

PYE, John, the father of the modern school of landscape engraving, born at Birmingham 1782, became at an early age an able draughtsman. He left his native town at 18, and coming to London was apprenticed to James Heath, the celebrated engraver. Pye remained with his master about four years, and during this time he began to develop those principles of chiaroscuro, that power of colouring, so to speak, in its elementary black and white, in which he soon became a master and an acknowledged authority both with painters and engravers. He also evinced a rare faculty for interpreting atmospheric effects, which rendered him one of the most successful exponents of the works of Turner. The engraving which first brought him into prominent notice was 'Pope's Villa,' by Turner, with the figures by C. Heath, 1811. This was followed by the important plate from 'The Temple of Jupiter in Ægina,' with which Turner was so pleased that he offered to print a companion picture expressly for engraving. Turner often spoke of Pye's engraving as the most satisfactory translation of his colours into black and white. Other remarkable plates by Pye after Turner were those in Whalley's 'Richmondshire,' 'The Rialto,' 'La Riccia,' and 'Redcliffe Church, Bristol.' In addition to a multitude of minor labours he superintended the 29 published engravings from pictures in the National Gallery, and executed, after Claude, 'The Annunciation' and 'Pastoral Landscape,' and 'The Sacrifice of Abraham,' after Poussin, in this series. He also executed the plate of 'The Holy Family,' after Michael Angelo. Pye was virtually the founder of the 'Artists' Fund.' He lived for some time in Paris, and received the distinguished honour of being elected corresponding member of the French Institute. Died in London 6 Feb., 1874. He published a brief account of engraving in connection with the Royal Academy of Arts, appended a reprint of the evidence given by him before a committee of the House of Commons on the art of engraving, 1836; 'Patronage of British Art, a Historical Sketch, comprising an Account of the Rise and Progress of Art and Artists in London,' 1845; and 'A Glance at the Rise and Constitution of the Royal Academy,' 1859. His 'Notes and Memoranda respecting the Liber Studiorum of J. M. W. Turner,' was edited by J. L. Roget in 1879.

Q.

QUÉTELET, Lambert Adolphe Jacques, a Belgian astronomer and statistician, born at Ghent 22 Feb., 1796. Having completed his university course, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the College of Ghent, and five years later he was called to the chair of Mathematics in the Athenæum of Brussels. In 1824 King William sent him to Paris to complete his astronomical studies, and in 1826 he returned with a plan for an observatory at Brussels, which was commenced in that year, and with the construction of which he was charged. He remained its director till his death. From 1827 to 1829 he visited the observatories of England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, and, his observatory being completed, settled himself down to his life-work. He employed his leisure moments in the preparation of statistical and astronomical works, of which he published a large number. In 1841 he was appointed President of the central Commission of Statistics. In 1820 he had been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, and he was afterwards chosen its perpetual secretary. He was a foreign member of the French Institute, in the department of Moral and Political Sciences; and a member of most of the scientific societies on the Continent. Died at Brussels 17 Feb., 1874.

QUINET, Edgar, a French political writer and historian, born at Bourg (Ain) 17 Feb., 1803, was the son of an army commissariat officer. He was educated partly at Heidelberg, and was thus imbued with the idealist philosophy of Germany. His first work, 'Les Tablettes du Juif Errant,' was published by him at 20 years of age, and showed a powerful imagination addicted to bold and wide-searching speculations on the progress and destiny of mankind. Soon afterwards he translated Herder's 'Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Humanity;' and he then began to write in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* essays upon these subjects. He was one of the scientific and literary commissioners sent to the Morea in 1828 by the French government. The materials which he there collected were subsequently used for his work, 'De la Grèce moderne et de ses Rapports avec l'Antiquité,' 1830. In 1829 he was appointed Professor of Foreign Literature in the College of Lyons. At this post he remained some years; but when, in 1842, a new chair was founded at the College of France, in Paris, of the languages and literature of southern Europe, Quinet got the appointment. His writings, however, and perhaps also his teachings at the College, were too revolutionary for the government of M. Guizot, especially 'Le Génie des Religions,' and a book against the Jesuits written by him in conjunction with Michelet. In 1846, therefore, he was deprived of his professorship and went to travel in Spain and Italy. Being elected next year a member of the Chamber of Deputies, he then came out as an active politician and sat in the National Assembly

of the Republic in 1848. He resisted the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, but under the empire was one of the Corps Législatif, still combating the political reaction and asserting democratic principles. This course led to his expulsion from France in 1852, when he retired to Brussels, and married the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. He afterwards removed to Veytaux, in Switzerland, and in 1870 he returned to Paris, where he was reinstated in his professorial chair in the College of France. In the following year he was elected to the National Assembly. Died at Versailles 27 March, 1875. An edition of his 'Complete Works' was commenced at Paris in 1877.

R.

RAFF, JOACHIM, musical composer, born 27 May, 1824, at Lachen, in Switzerland, received his general education at the Jesuit lyceum in canton Schwyz. His love for music, shown at an early age, was stronger than the narrow circumstances which compelled him to earn his bread as a schoolmaster. The encouragement his first compositions received from Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Liszt, induced him to adopt music as a profession. With Liszt he stayed at Weimar for several years, and there his first opera, 'King Alfred,' was produced on the stage in 1850. Its success, however, was not very encouraging, and the same remark applies to his other operas, 'Bernhard von Weimar,' 'Samson,' and 'Dame Kobold,' the latter produced at Weimar in 1870. More important were Raff's contributions to symphonic music, ten in number, mostly of the nature of symphonic poems, or pictures, in so far as they are intended to illustrate by musical means the beauties of nature or the works of poets. As a song writer, also, Raff achieved great popularity in Germany. His published works exceed 200, besides many others issued without opus number, and several operas which were performed but never printed. In 1856 Raff settled at Wiesbaden, where his wife, the well-known actress Doris Genast, had an appointment at the court theatre. In 1877 he was appointed Principal of the Conservatoire founded by Dr. Hoch at Frankfort. Died at Frankfort 25 June, 1882.

RAINE, FRANCIS, M.A., F.S.A., the Lancashire literary antiquary, was born at Whitby, Yorkshire, 22 Feb., 1805. At first he was intended, like his father, for the medical profession, but he eventually determined to join the ministry of the Established Church. He received his education at Queen's College, Cambridge, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester in 1828. In 1832 he was appointed to the vicarage of Milnrow, near Rochdale, which he held for 46 years. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1843, and in 1849 was presented to an honorary canonry in Manchester cathedral. For many years he was the Vice-President of the Chetham Society, and by his high literary and great antiquarian knowledge he contributed more than any other person to the ecclesiastical and archæological history of Lancashire and its neighbouring counties. Canon Raine was often consulted by gentlemen as to their family history, and his knowledge in such matters was truly astonishing. He was editor of 19 vols.

in the extensive series of works issued by the Chetham Society. Among them are Bis Gastrell's 'Notitia Cestriensis,' 'The Stan Papers,' 'Nicholas Assheton's Journal,' 'Memoi James, Seventh Earl of Derby,' and 'History of Lancashire Chantries.' But his great work is 'Lancashire MSS.,' consisting of 50 folio volum each containing about 300 pages written in peculiarly neat hand. These precious collecti he bequeathed to the Chetham Library, M chester. Died at Scarborough 17 Oct., 1878.

RALEIGH, ALEXANDER, D.D., a Nonconform divine, born 3 Jan., 1817, at the Flock, a fa near Castle Douglas, Galloway, was educated Castle Douglas parish, or National, school, a boy, and received his ministerial training at Lancashire Independent College, Manchester. became pastor of the Congregational Chur Greenock, in 1844, removed to Rotherham 1850, and in 1855 succeeded Dr. Wardlaw Glasgow. From thence he removed, in 1859 London, where he took charge of a newly-form church at Canonbury. There he gathered a la congregation, and through his means several ot churches were built and sustained in the vicin In 1875 he became the pastor of Kensing Chapel, on the retirement of the Rev. Jo Stoughton, D.D. He remained in charge of t congregation until Feb., 1880, when an illn commenced which terminated fatally. Dr. leigh received the degree of D.D. from Glasg University in 1864. He was chosen chairman the Congregational Union for 1868. He mar Miss Gifford, sister of Lord Gifford, one the Judges of Appeal in the High Court Edinburgh. Dr. Raleigh was the author of "Story of Jonah," 'The Little Sanctuary,' an volume of sermons entitled 'Quiet Resting Plac which has gone through several editions. His work was on the Book of Esther, and he was ab to bring out a uniform edition of his writing the time of his death, which occurred 19 A 1880.

RAMAGE, CRAUFURD TAIT, LL.D., born Annefield, near Newhaven, 10 Sept., 1803, educated at the High School and the Universit Edinburgh (M.A. 1825). Having travelled th years in Italy, on his return he contributed to *Quarterly Journal of Education*, the *Penny Cy pædia*, and the seventh edition of the 'Encyclopæ Britannica;' was appointed rector of the endo school of Wallace Hall, Dumfriesshire, in 1 Justice of the Peace for Dumfriesshire in 1848, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him the University of Glasgow in 1852. The gre part of his life was spent in tuition, and among more celebrated of his pupils was Archi Campbell Tait, afterwards Archbishop of Can bury. An attempt having been made to connect the parish schools of Scotland from Established Church, he wrote several pampl in defence of the system; amongst others, entitled 'Defence of the Parochial School Scotland in a Series of Letters to Viscount Dr lanrig, M.P., the Landowners, the Tenan and the Free Church Clergy of Scotland;' compiled 'Beautiful Thoughts from G Authors, with Translations,' 1864, and 1873; 'Beautiful Thoughts from Latin Auth 1864, 3rd edit. 1877; 'Beautiful Thoughts f French and Italian Authors,' 1866, 2nd edit. 1 'Beautiful Thoughts from German and Spa

Authors,' 1868; 'Nooks and Byways of Italy: Wanderings in Search of its Ancient Remains and Modern Superstitions,' 1868; 'Drumlanrig and the Douglases,' in which the annals of the quiet parish in which he lived so long found a chronicler; and 'Bible Echoes in Ancient Classics,' 1878. Died at Wallace Hall, Dumfriesshire, 29 Nov., 1878.

RAMSAY, EDWARD BANNERMAN, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., a distinguished member of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Scotland, was born at Balmain, Kincardineshire, 31 Jan., 1793, being the fourth son of Mr. Alexander Burnet, who assumed the surname of Ramsay on succeeding to the estates of his maternal ancestors, the Ramsays of Balmain, and who was created a baronet in 1806. From a school in Yorkshire he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1815, M.A. 1831). Having taken English orders, he was in 1816 ordained to the curacy of Rodden, Somersetshire, and for the next seven years, besides discharging the duties of his curacy, he acted as evening lecturer at St. John's parish church, Frome. In 1823 he went to Edinburgh, where he eventually became incumbent of St. John's church, Princes Street. In 1846 he became dean of the diocese of Edinburgh. His most popular work, 'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character,' first appeared in 1857 as a small book of 40 or 50 pages, under the title of 'Lectures on some Changes in Social Life and Habits.' It reached its 21st edition in 1872. He also wrote memoirs of Sir J. E. Smith and of Dr. Chalmers; 'Sermons for Advent,' lectures on the 'Genius and Works of Handel,' and on 'Preachers and Preaching,' 'Diversities of Christian Character, illustrated in the Lives of the Four Great Apostles,' 'The Christian Life,' 'A Manual of Catechising,' 'Christian Responsibility,' and 'Pulpit Table Talk, containing Remarks and Anecdotes,' 1868. Died at Edinburgh 27 Dec., 1872.

RASPAIL, FRANÇOIS VINCENT, French chemist and politician, born at Carpentras (Vaucluse), 24 Jan., 1794, finished his education at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen delivered a course of lectures on philosophy and theology. He was intended for the church, but studied law and the natural sciences. From 1824 till 1830 he contributed many scientific articles, especially on chemistry, to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and other journals, and is by some considered the creator of organic chemistry. Raspail, notorious for democratic opinions, was wounded in the revolution of July, 1830. Although official employment was offered him, he kept aloof from the government of Louis Philippe, and in the newspaper of the *Friends of the People* proved himself so zealous a republican that he became the object of a series of prosecutions, which, while augmenting his popularity, cost him six years' imprisonment. For one of his disloyal diatribes against the sovereign he suffered fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine. Raspail did not, however, neglect his scientific studies; indeed, several of his works were composed in prison. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848; was a member of the Constitutional Assembly, and, again offending, was in 1849 sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Twice during his incarceration he was elected a deputy, but of course could not sit in the Chamber. On being liberated, in 1854, he took up his residence at the village of Boitsfort-lez-Bruxelles, in Belgium, in order to devote himself to scientific pursuits, and he resided in that country till 1869, when he was returned to the Corps Législatif. In conjunction with his young colleague, Henri Rochefort, he advocated the most extreme Socialist opinions, both in the Chamber and the press. After the fall of the Second Empire he publicly declared his intention of withdrawing from political life, inasmuch as his main object, the establishment of the Republic, had been achieved. Nevertheless, he published in 1874 an attack on the government that led to his condemnation to a year's imprisonment. On his liberation he was returned to the Chamber as deputy for Marseilles. Of course he voted with the Extreme Left. Died at Arcueil 8 Feb., 1878. His funeral took place at Paris, in the presence of an immense concourse of the population. M. Raspail's works are numerous.

RATTAZZI, URBANO, an Italian statesman, born at Alessandria 29 June, 1808. Both his father and uncle were members of the Piedmontese executive. Having received his education at a government school, Urbano Rattazzi studied law, and practised at the Turin bar until he removed, in 1838, to the Court of Appeal at Casale. When Charles Albert promulgated his "Constitution" in 1848, Rattazzi was chosen as representative by the college of Alessandria, taking his seat on the ultra-Liberal benches. He was a member of the ministry hastily formed by Charles Albert after the battle of Custozza, 23 July, 1848, and which lasted but ten days. His services having been dispensed with, he sided with the opposition to the new ministry, ranging himself under the banners of the famous Gioberti, whom he overthrew on the question of a Piedmontese intervention on behalf of the Pope. The battle of Novara, 23 March, 1849, and the abdication of Charles Albert, having led to his retirement from the Ministry of the Interior and of Justice, he took up a position in the Sardinian parliament as a democrat. Observant of the signs of the times, and probably not insensible to the effects of Cavour's policy, he gradually moderated his opinions so as to assimilate them to those of the "Middle Left" party. His great knowledge of law, and his moderation as a politician, led to his being made President of the Chamber in 1852, and shortly afterwards Minister of Justice, under his former adversary, Count Cavour. From that period Rattazzi followed in the steps of Cavour, whom, after the armistice of Villafranca, he succeeded. After the death of Cavour he resumed office, but found himself in opposition to the views of Ricasoli, the new premier; and in the great debate on Italian affairs at Turin, in Dec., 1861, he sank his own claims to vote with that statesman. In March, 1862, when Ricasoli was induced to resign the premiership, Rattazzi was intrusted with the task of forming a new ministry. In his inaugural speech, 7 March, he declared his policy to consist essentially in maintaining a friendly alliance with France and England, the "natural allies" of Italy, and, as regarded the Pope, in remaining faithful to that vote of parliament which declared Rome to be the capital of Italy; but he explained that "this end was to be accomplished by moral and diplomatic means, always hand in hand with France." Finding that his ministry did not possess the confidence of parliament, he endeavoured to persuade the king to dissolve, which his majesty refused to do, the result being that Rattazzi and his colleagues resigned, 1 Dec., 1862. A new ministry was formed

under the presidency of Farini, which was of short duration, and at the critical juncture of the famous Franco-Italian Convention in Sept., 1864, General della Marmora came in at the head of an administration more in consonance with the wishes of the people of Italy. Another crisis having ensued, Ricasoli returned to power 20 June, 1866, and was succeeded in 1867 by Rattazzi, who again retired in October of that year. Under the Menabrea-Cambray-Digny ministry Rattazzi again became one of the leaders of the opposition, and the most eloquent exponent of its opinions. Died at Frosinone 5 June, 1873.

RAUMER, FRIEDRICH LUDWIG GEORG VON, German historian, born at Wörlitz, near Dessau, 14 May, 1781. He received his early education in the Joachimsthal Gymnasium at Berlin, and afterwards pursued his studies in the Universities of Halle and Göttingen. He was employed in the civil service from 1801 to 1811, when he became professor at Breslau, and in 1819 at Berlin, where he remained till 1853. At various periods he visited England, the United States, and other countries. In 1848 he was a member of the Frankfort parliament, and was employed on a diplomatic mission to Paris; and he was afterwards a member of the Prussian Upper House till 1871. Among his numerous works are, 'History of the Hohenstaufens and their Times,' 6 vols., 1823-25; 'History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century,' 8 vols., 1832-50; 'England in 1835-41,' 5 vols., 1836-42; 'Documents in the British Museum and the English Archives, throwing light upon Modern History,' 5 vols., 1836-9; 'The United States of North America,' 2 vols., 1845; 'Manual of Literary History,' 4 vols., 1864-6. Died at Berlin 13 June, 1873.

RAVENSWORTH, HENRY THOMAS LIDDELL, EARL OF, born 10 March, 1797, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, Bart., who was created Lord Ravensworth in 1821. He received his education at Eton. He represented Northumberland in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from 1826 to 1830; North Durham from 1837 to 1847; and Liverpool from 1853 till his succession to the barony of Ravensworth on the death of his father, 7 March, 1855. In March, 1874, he was elevated to the earldom, and created Baron Eslington. The Earl of Ravensworth was the author of a translation into English lyric verse of the 'Odes' of Horace, and of a translation into blank verse (in conjunction with Mr. G. K. Richards, author of the first six books) of the last six books of Virgil's 'Æneid;' and he published also a volume of Latin poems. Died at Ravensworth Castle 19 March, 1878.

READ, THE HON. JOHN MEREDITH, LL.D., an eminent American jurist, born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 21 July, 1797, was the grandson of the Hon. George Read, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and, through his mother, of John Meredith, the first treasurer of the United States. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and in 1818 he was admitted to the bar. In 1823 he was elected to the lower branch of the Pennsylvania legislature, where he served two terms. He also became City Solicitor. As a member of the Select City Council he presented the first connected view ever given to the public of the operations of the financial department of the City government. It was published by the Council in pamphlet form. In 1833 Mr. Read was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and he held the office till 1841. He also acted as Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry on Commodore Elliott. In 1845 he was nominated a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Senate declined to confirm him on account of his opposition to the Southern construction of the Constitution. The next year he was appointed Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, resigning the office at the end of six months. He was engaged with Thaddeus Stevens, in 1851, as counsel for the defence in the celebrated trial of "The United States v. C. Hanway" for constructive treason. "This speech was never fully reported. If it had been," says a competent authority, "it would have settled the law of treason in the United States for the present century." Mr. Read began to advocate the principles of the Republican party about 1854. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, of which tribunal he became Chief Justice in 1872. In 1860 the friends of Mr. Abraham Lincoln proposed to nominate Mr. Read for the office of President of the United States and Mr. Lincoln as Vice-President. Mr. Read's name would have come up from Pennsylvania, but unluckily he was defeated by Mr. Cameron in the February Convention of that State, and consequently he lost his chance of being nominated in the General Convention. Chief-Justice Read died at Philadelphia 29 Nov., 1874. He was the author of a great number of public addresses, legal opinions and political speeches, a full list of which is given in Allibone's 'Dictionary of Authors.' The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1860. He was Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. His only son, General John Meredith Read, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., some time United States Minister at Athens, has achieved distinction as a diplomatist and man of letters.

READ, THOMAS BUCHANAN, an American poet and painter, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 12 March, 1822. He established himself as a portrait painter first at New York, and afterwards at Boston and Philadelphia. Subsequently he resided for several years in Italy, and then practised his profession with increasing reputation and success at Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Died in New York city 11 May, 1872. Among his most popular paintings are 'Undine,' 'The Lost Pleiad,' 'Longfellow's Children,' and 'The Star of Bethlehem.' A collected edition of his 'Poetical Works' was published at Philadelphia, in 3 vols., 1867.

REGNAULT, HENRI VICTOR, a French chemist and experimental philosopher, born at Aix-la-Chapelle 21 July, 1810, was pupil at the Polytechnic School from 1830 till 1832, when he entered the mining service, became Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic School in 1840, Professor of Physics at the College of France in 1841, Engineer in Chief of Mines in 1847, and Director of the Porcelain Manufactory of Sèvres in 1854, having been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1840. M. Regnault contributed articles of great value to the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, and other journals. Ten of his articles, treating of the dilatation of elastic fluids, the determination of the density of gases, the measure of temperatures, etc., are to be found in the 21st vol. of the 'Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences.' He was promoted

Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1850, and Commander in 1863. In 1848 the Council of the Royal Society of London awarded him their Rumford Medal for his 'Experiments to determine the Laws and the Numerical Data which enter into the Calculation of Steam-engines.' He was also elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Royal Society, and in 1869 the Council conferred upon him the highest honour in their gift, the Copley Medal. He resigned the Professorship of Physics in the College of France in 1872, and was succeeded by M. Mascart. The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics, Feb., 1875. Died in Paris 19 Jan., 1878.

RÉMUSAT, CHARLES FRANÇOIS MARIE, COMTE DE, a French philosopher, poet, and statesman, born at Paris 14 March, 1797. He held office as Minister of the Interior in 1840. After that period he returned to the literary and philosophical studies which had occupied his earlier years, but still continued to sit in the Chamber. He was a member also of the National Assembly after the revolution of 1848, and supported General Cavaignac. The *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon obliged M. de Rémusat to leave France, and when he went back it was to remain in private life till after the defeat and fall of the Emperor Napoleon III. In Aug., 1871, at the urgent request of M. Thiers, having previously refused to be ambassador at Vienna, he consented to succeed M. Jules Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a candidate for the Department of the Seine in April, 1873, but was defeated by M. Barodet, the dismissed mayor of Lyons. This led to the fall of M. Thiers' government. M. de Rémusat, however, was elected to the National Assembly in Oct. of that year. Died in Paris, 6 June, 1875. Among his many works are, 'Essais de Philosophie,' 2 vols., 1842; 'Abélard,' 2 vols., 1845; 'De la Philosophie allemande,' 1845; 'Passé et Présent,' miscellanies, 2 vols., 1847; 'Saint Anselme de Cantorbéry,' a sketch of the spiritual power in the eleventh century, 1854, 2nd edit., 1868; 'L'Angleterre au XVIII^e^ Siècle,' 'Bacon, sa vie, son temps, sa philosophie, et de son influence jusqu'à nos jours,' 2nd edit., 1858; 'Channing, sa vie et ses œuvres;' 'Philosophie religieuse, ou de la Théologie naturelle en France et en Angleterre,' 1864; 'John Wesley et le Méthodisme,' 1870; 'Lord Herbert de Cherbury, sa vie et ses œuvres,' 1874; 'Histoire de la Philosophie en Angleterre depuis Bacon jusqu'à Locke,' 2 vols., 1875; and 'Abélard,' a posthumous drama, 1877.

RENNIE, SIR JOHN, F.R.S., President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, was born in Stamford street, Blackfriars, London, 30 Aug., 1794. He first assisted his father, Mr. John Rennie, in building both Southwark and Waterloo bridges. After the death of his father, in 1821, he succeeded him as Engineer to the Admiralty, a post he held during ten years. Among his most important works were London Bridge, for which he received the honour of knighthood; Sheerness dockyard; the completion of Ramsgate harbour and Plymouth breakwater (commenced by his father); the docks at Whitehaven; the construction of the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard at Plymouth (in conjunction with his brother George); and the carrying out for a number of years of the great system of drainage and land-reclamation in the Lincolnshire fens. He was the author of a work on harbours, and his pamphlet on 'The Drainage of Lombardy' obtained for him the Italian Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus. Died at Bengeo, Hertfordshire, 3 Sept., 1874. His autobiography was published in 1875.

REUTER, HEINRICH LUDWIG CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, a German novelist and poet, better known as Fritz Reuter, was born in 1810 at Stavenhagen, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and studied at the University of Jena, where he got mixed up in *burschenschaft* movements, and was condemned to 30 years' confinement in a fortress. In 1840, on the accession of Frederick William IV. of Prussia, he was set at liberty. For some years he was in considerable difficulties, but after the publication of his 'Läuschen un Rimels' he rapidly became an extremely popular writer in the Low German (*Plattdeutsch*) dialect. The best of his tales are 'Ut de Franzosentid' (1860), which was translated into English by C. L. Lewes, under the title of 'In the Year '13: a tale of Mecklenburg Life,' New York, 1868; 'Ut mine Festungstid' (1862), a description of the days of his confinement; and 'Ut mine Stromtid' (1862-4), translated into English under the title of 'Seed-time and Harvest; or, During mine Apprenticeship' (Philadelphia, 1871), and also by M. W. Macdowall, under the title of 'An Old Story of my Farming Days,' 3 vols., London, 1878. Reuter's poems, and his later productions, 'Dörchläuchting,' an historical novel, and 'De Reis' nach Konstantinopel,' were not so good. Died at Eisenach 13 July, 1874.

RICASOLI, BETTINO, BARON, an Italian statesman, descended from an old and well-known family settled in Tuscany, was born there in 1809, and at a comparatively early age had his attention turned to politics, as a consequence of being acquainted with several exiles. In the events of 1848 he had no share, but soon afterwards he aided in the restoration of the Grand Duke, and advocated moderately liberal concessions. Indignant at the restoration of Austrian influence, Ricasoli, who had contributed to the overthrow of the system established by Guerazzi and Montanelli, went into private life, from which he was drawn ten years afterwards by the new movement in favour of Italian independence. He became a member of the government formed by Signor Boncompagni. The withdrawal of the latter left Ricasoli dictator of Florence, a position in which he developed many high qualities. He proved equal to difficult emergencies, and by a series of prudent measures brought about the annexation of Tuscany to the kingdom of Italy. Elected a member of the Italian parliament, he appeared at the head of the majority which supported Cavour, and upon the death of the latter was chosen as his successor. The leading objects he proposed to himself were a complete understanding with France, the consolidation of Italian unity, and the solution of the Roman question. In the spring of 1862 the Ricasoli ministry retired, to be followed by that of Ratazzi. The outgoing minister was then offered the presidency of the Chamber, but declined the proposed honour. On the eve of the war of 1866, in order that General della Marmora might be at liberty to devote himself exclusively to military affairs, Ricasoli was requested to replace him as President of the Council, and reconstitute the cabinet. He obeyed the summons, and in the course of a few months rendered essential services to his country, not only in connection with the contest in which

it had engaged, but in matters of home policy. The financial and religious difficulties which attended the Roman question, a question ever before his eyes, led to the downfall of his ministry. Early in 1867 the Chamber of Deputies threw out a bill introduced by the Minister of Finance, in regard to ecclesiastical property. Ricasoli, whose ideas on this subject were embodied in the measure, gave in his resignation, which, however, the king declined to accept. The Chamber was dissolved, and in the new assembly a majority for the government again appeared; but Ricasoli, deeming the support he received inadequate to the application of his ideas, soon afterwards induced the king to permit him to withdraw. His career as a statesman then came to a close. The state of his health from that time would not have permitted of his returning to public life even if he had wished to do so. Died at Broglio 23 Oct., 1880.

RICE, JAMES, novelist, born at Northampton 1844, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in law in 1868. He was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1871, but his work was wholly literary. He was editor and proprietor of *Once a Week* from 1868 to 1872. His literary partnership with Mr. Walter Besant began in 1871. They wrote in collaboration a series of novels, including 'Ready-money Mortiboy,' the 'Golden Butterfly,' and the 'Chaplain of the Fleet.' He published in the year 1879 a 'History of the British Turf.' He was appointed in 1872 the London correspondent and agent of the *Toronto Globe*. Died at Redhill, Surrey, 26 April, 1882.

RILEY, THOMAS, antiquary, born in 1819, was the son of a West India planter or merchant. He graduated at Clare Hall, Cambridge (B.A. 1840, M.A. 1859), and was in early life forced by want of means to toil for the booksellers. He translated several classical authors for Mr. Bohn, and compiled a 'Dictionary of Latin and Greek Quotations' for the same publisher, an excellent manual, for which Mr. Riley received only £10 net. Afterwards he became a contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and in 1858 he was appointed by the Master of the Rolls to edit the 'Liber Custumarum' and the 'Liber Albus.' Thenceforth he was regularly engaged as one of the editors of the series. He was also employed by the Corporation to edit the 'Memorials of London in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries,' 1868. In 1869 he was appointed one of the inspectors of manuscripts under the Historical Manuscripts Commission. He was an occasional contributor to the *Athenæum*. Died at Croydon 14 April, 1878.

RIMBAULT, EDWARD FRANCIS, LL.D., an English scholar who held a high position as a musical antiquary, was born in 1816. He was one of the council of the Musical Antiquarian Society, and edited several of its more important publications. He was likewise a member of the English Handel Society. His works on the pianoforte and on the organ (the latter written in conjunction with E. J. Hopkins) are regarded as standard authorities. He also published a large number of arrangements for the piano, organ, and harmonium. Mr. Rimbault, who was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*, edited the works of Sir Thomas Overbury, and Roger North's 'Memoirs of Musicke.' Died in London 16 Sept., 1876.

RIO, ALEXIS FRANÇOIS, a French author, born in the island of Arz (Morbihan) 20 May, 1797, completed his studies at the college of Vannes, where he was Professor of Classics. He was appointed Professor of Rhetoric at Tours, and eventually became Professor of History in the Collège Louis-le-Grand. His relations with Lamennais and other religious writers drew him into the movement of which the author of the 'Essay on Indifference' was the promoter, and a marriage with the rich heiress of an English Catholic family left him at liberty to follow literary and artistic pursuits, and to publish works in which art and history are treated in a thoroughly catholic spirit. His works, of which several have been translated into English, are 'Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Esprit humain dans l'Antiquité,' 2 vols., 1828-30; 'De l'Art chrétien,' 2 vols., 1841-55, 3rd. ed., 4 vols., 1874; 'De la Poésie chrétienne,' 1861, forming the third volume of the preceding work; 'La Petite Chouannerie,' the history of a Breton college under the Empire; 'Les Quatre Martyrs,' 1856; 'Shakspere,' 1864; 'Michel-Ange et Raphaël,' 1867; 'Epilogue à l'Art chrétien,' 2 vols., 1870; 'L'Idéal antique et l'Idéal chrétien,' 1873. Died in Paris 16 July, 1874.

RITSCHL, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, German philologist, born at Grossvargula in Thuringia, 6 April, 1806, studied at Leipzig under Hermann, and at Halle under Reissig. In 1832 he was called to Breslau as extraordinary professor, receiving at the same time a joint-directorship of the philological seminary there. Two years afterwards he became ordinary professor. In 1839 he accepted an invitation to Bonn as Professor of Classical Literature and Rhetoric. The king of Prussia conferred on him the title of Privy Councillor in 1856. Ritschl's principal work is his important and celebrated edition of Plautus, 3 vols., Bonn, 1848-53. Died at Leipzig 9 Nov., 1876.

RIVE, AUGUSTE DE LA. *See* LARIVE.

ROBERT-HOUDIN, JEAN EUGÈNE, a French conjurer, born at Blois 6 Dec., 1805. He was the inventor of many ingenious machines, for which he received prize medals. In 1845 he began his public career as a conjurer, and for seven years amused the Parisians at his hall in the Palais-Royal. He performed in this country with great success in 1848. The French government sent him in 1856 to Algeria, in order that he might enlighten the Arabs on the pretended miracles of their maraboutes. He wrote several interesting books. Died at Blois 21 June, 1871.

ROBERTSON, JAMES BURTON, Ph.D., historian, was born in London 15 Nov., 1800. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Robertson, who belonged to the clan of the Robertsons of Strohan, Perthshire, and who was a landed proprietor in the island of Grenada, West Indies, where the subject of this memoir passed his early childhood. In 1809 his mother, who had been left a widow some years previously, brought him to England, and in the following year sent him to the Catholic college of St. Edmund, near Ware, which he quitted in 1819. In 1825 he was called to the bar. Mr. Robertson made several visits to France, where, under the direction of his friends, the celebrated Abbé de la Mennais and the Abbé (afterwards Mgr.) Gerbet, he studied literature, philosophy, and the elements of dogmatic theology. After various preliminary essays, he published, in 1835, a translation, in 2 vols., of Frederick Schlegel's 'Philosophy of

History,' which was favourably received by the public, and afterwards passed through many editions. To this translation Mr. Robertson prefixed a memoir of the life and writings of the author. In about twenty-five years not fewer than 30,000 copies were sold of the cheap editions of this translation. Between 1836 and 1854, Mr. Robertson was an assiduous contributor to the *Dublin Review*. From 1837 to 1854 he resided with his friends in different parts of Germany and Belgium. During his abode at Würzburg he published his translation of Dr. Möhler's 'Symbolism; or, Exposition of Doctrinal Differences between Catholics and Protestants, as evidenced by their Symbolical Writings,' 2 vols., London, 1843. To this translation Mr. Robertson prefixed a sketch of the state of Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany during the last hundred years, as well as a memoir of the life and writings of Dr. Möhler. This work, which went through several editions, both in Great Britain and America, made a deep impression on the Tractarian party at Oxford, and exercised no little influence on men of such powerful minds as Newman and Manning. In 1855, Dr. Newman, the rector of the newly-founded Catholic university at Dublin, nominated Mr. Robertson to the chair of Geography and Modern History. To the professorship of History he later united that of English Literature. After that period Professor Robertson published a series of works that met with much success. The first was a course of lectures 'On various Subjects of Ancient and Modern History,' 1858; an epic poem in blank verse, interspersed with lyrics, entitled, 'The Prophet Enoch, or the Sons of God and the Sons of Men,' 1860; 'Lectures on Spain in the Eighteenth Century, on the Life, Writings, and Times of Chateaubriand, and on the Freemasons, Illuminati, Jacobins, and Socialists,' 1864; 'Lectures on the Life, Writings, and Times of Edmund Burke,' 1868; and a translation of Dr. Hergenrother's 'Anti-Janus,' 1870, being a reply to 'The Pope and the Council, by Janus,' with an introduction by the translator, giving the history of Gallicanism from the reign of Louis XIV. to the present time. In 1869 the Queen, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, was graciously pleased to bestow a pension of £90 per annum on Professor Robertson, in recognition of his long services to English literature. In 1873 his Holiness Pope Pius IX. conferred on Professor Robertson the degree of Doctor in Philosophy. Died in Dublin 14 Feb., 1877.

ROBERTSON, JAMES CRAIGIE, historical writer, was born in 1813 at Aberdeen, where his father was a merchant, and received his early education at Marischal College. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1834, M.A. 1838), and was vicar of Bekesbourne, near Canterbury, from 1846 till 1859, when he was appointed canon of Canterbury. From 1864 to 1874 he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in King's College, London. He wrote, 'How shall we Conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England?' 1843, third edition 1869; 'Sketches of Church History,' 2 parts, 1855-78; 'A Biography of Thomas Becket,' 1859; 'A History of the Christian Church to the Reformation,' 4 vols., 8vo., 1853-73; 8 vols., 12mo., 1873-75; and 'Lectures on the Growth of Papacy,' 1876. He edited, for the Ecclesiastical History Society, Heylyn's 'History of the Reformation;' for the Camden Society, in 1866, Bargrave's 'Alexander VII. and his Cardinals;' for the Master of the Rolls, 'Materials for the History of Thomas Becket,' in 'Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain,' vols. i. to v., 1875-81; and was a contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. Died at Canterbury 9 July, 1882.

ROBINSON, JOHN HENRY, R.A., engraver, was born at Bolton, Lancashire, 1796, and became a pupil of James Heath. Among his more celebrated prints are 'Napoleon and Pope Pius VII.,' after Wilkie; 'The Wolf and the Lamb,' after Mulready; 'Little Red Riding-Hood,' after Landseer; 'Theodosius refused Admission into the Church,' and the portrait of Rubens, after Vandyke; the 'Sisters,' after F. P. Stephanhoff; and the 'Mother and Child,' after Leslie. He was elected an Associate-Engraver of the Royal Academy 1856, and R.A. 1866. Died at Petworth 21 Oct., 1871.

ROEBUCK, JOHN ARTHUR, a prominent English politician, was born at Madras 1801. He was the son of Ebenezer Roebuck, third son of Dr. John Roebuck, of Sheffield, who was employed in the Civil Service at Madras. In connection with the boyhood of Mr. Roebuck there is little of importance to record. He came from India as a child in 1807, but soon afterwards, on a second marriage, his mother settled in Canada, where he passed most of his boyhood. Electing to follow the law as a profession, he came to this country in 1824, and having passed through the ordinary curriculum and duly kept his terms, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, and was eventually made a Bencher. For some time he went the Northern circuit, taking silk in 1843. In 1832 he was returned to the first reformed Parliament as M.P. for Bath. The character of a thorough reformer, which he won in this arena, led to his appointment, in 1835, as agent for the House of Assembly of Lower Canada during the dispute pending between the executive government and the House of Assembly. Mr. Roebuck commenced the publication of a series of political 'Pamphlets for the People,' in which, having assailed the whole body of political editors, reporters, and contributors to the press, particularly those of the *Morning Chronicle*, he became involved in an "affair of honour," and fought a very harmless duel with Mr. Black, the editor of that journal. In the country he was a popular favourite, though the plain speaking he had practised towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of progress, lost him his seat at the general election in Aug., 1837. He regained it in June, 1841, but was again defeated at the general election in Aug., 1847; and from May, 1849, till 1868, he represented Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck was a bold and unsparing orator, and particularly distinguished himself in his replies to Mr. Disraeli. In Jan., 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, known to history as "the Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen government, resisting the inquiry, was beaten, on a division, by a majority of 157, and compelled to resign. Mr. Roebuck had no place in the new cabinet, but acted as chairman of the committee appointed through his exertions. In Dec., 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Works at a salary of £1500, standing third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted the chairmanship of the Administrative Reform Association, from

which great things were expected, though, after publishing a luminous programme, the society became extinct. Mr. Roebuck wrote 'Plan for Government of our English Colonies,' published in 1849, and 'History of the Whig Ministry of 1830,' published in 1852. In 1868 he lost his seat at Sheffield in consequence of his denunciation of the tyrannical proceedings of trades unions, but he was returned at the head of the poll at the general election of Feb., 1874. He was sworn member of the Privy Council 14 Aug., 1878. Died at Ashley place, Westminster, 30 Nov., 1879.

ROGERS, HENRY, critic and essayist, born 18 Oct., 1806. He was educated at Highbury for the Nonconformist ministry, and was for a few years pastor of an Independent congregation, but was compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health. He became Professor of the English Language and Literature in University College, London, and resigned that chair on his appointment to a professorship at the Independent college near Birmingham; and became Principal of the Lancashire Independent College on the resignation of Dr. Vaughan in 1858. When the doctrines of the Tractarians were exercising their greatest influence on English life, Mr. Rogers was distinguished for the force of his attacks against their aims and ultimate results. 'The Eclipse of Faith, or a Visit to a Religious Sceptic,' passed through at least 14 editions, and a 'Defence' of its principles, in reply to the strictures of Professor F. W. Newman, went through 3 editions. He was also the author of 'Reason and Faith, their Claims and Conflicts,' 2nd edit. 1850; 'Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson' (an anagrammatic pseudonym formed of the letters of his Christian name and surname), 1858; 'The Superhuman Origin of the Bible inferred from Itself,' 2nd edit. 1874; and 'Essays on some Theological Controversies of the Time,' new edit. 1874. The most valuable of his contributions to general literature were given to the world in the columns of the *Edinburgh Review*. Those on 'The Genius of Plato,' 'Recent Developments of Puseyism,' and the 'Vanity and Glory of Literature,' exhibit great erudition and eloquence. A collection of Mr. Rogers's 'Essays, Critical and Biographical,' appeared in 3 vols., 1850–55; new edit. 2 vols., 1874. His 'Essay on the Life and Genius of Thomas Fuller, with Selections from his Writings' (1856) was included in the volumes of the 'Travellers' Library,' while his 'Life and Character of John Howe, with an Analysis of his Writings,' obtained a well-deserved popularity. To the eighth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' he contributed biographies of Bishop Butler, Hume, and many other English and foreign celebrities of the last century. These have not been separately published in England, but some of them were reprinted in America in a collection of 'New Biographies' (Boston, 1877). The last few years of his life Mr. Rogers spent in retirement at Pennal Tower, Machynlleth, North Wales. He died there 20 Aug., 1877.

ROLLESTON, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., was born 30 July, 1829, at Maltby, Yorkshire. He was educated at Gainsborough grammar school, Sheffield collegiate school, and Pembroke College, Oxford, being elected a Fellow of that society in 1851. After studying medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, he became Assistant-Physician, British Civil Hospital, Smyrna, in the Crimean war, 1855-56; Assistant-Physician to the Children's Hospital, London, in 1857; Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, in 1857; Lee's Reader in Anatomy at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1857; Linnean Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Oxford, in 1860; and a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1872. Dr Rolleston was the author of 'Report on Smyrna,' 1856; 'Forms of Animal Life,' 1870; and the 'Harveian Oration,' 1873. Died at Oxford 16 June, 1881.

ROLT, SIR JOHN, Lord Justice of Appeal, son of a merchant of Calcutta, born 5 Oct., 1804, was called to the bar 1837, and made a Q.C. 1846. He acquired a large professional practice. In 1857 he was returned by the Conservatives for West Gloucestershire, and he represented that division of the county in the House of Commons until his elevation to the bench. On Sir Hugh Cairns being made a Lord Justice of Appeal in Nov., 1866, Mr. Rolt was selected by Lord Derby to succeed that eminent lawyer as Attorney-General, on accepting which office he received the customary honour of knighthood. In July, 1867, he succeeded Sir G. J. Turner as Lord Justice of Appeal, but he was obliged to resign his judicial functions in the following February, having been attacked by paralysis. He died at Ozleworth Park, Wotton-under-Edge, 6 June, 1871.

ROMILLY, JOHN ROMILLY, LORD, second son of Sir Samuel Romilly, born in London 1802, graduated in 1826 as M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1827. He was made Solicitor-General and knighted in 1848, became Attorney-General and was sworn a Privy-Councillor in 1850, was appointed Master of the Rolls in 1851, and raised to the peerage as Lord Romilly 3 Jan., 1866. While in the House of Commons he represented successively Bridport (1832-5, and again 1846) and Devonport (1847-52) in the Liberal interest. After his elevation to the judicial bench he gave the greatest encouragement to the publication of ancient documents and State papers relating to the history of England. In 1873 he retired from the office of Master of the Rolls, and was succeeded by Sir George Jessel. Died at Kensington 23 Dec., 1874.

RONALDS, SIR FRANCIS, F.R.S., born in London 21 Feb., 1788, was educated in a private school at Cheshunt. Having devoted much time and attention to the science of electricity in connection with telegraphs, he invented and constructed, in 1816, a dial electric telegraph, and in 1825 a perspective instrument. He was the original and honorary Director of Kew Observatory from 1843 to 1852, during his connection with which institution he invented an apparatus for the observation of atmospheric electricity, which was afterwards adopted at the observatories of Greenwich, Madrid, Bombay, etc. In 1849 he received a government reward for his "invention of photographic self-registering meteorological and magnetica linstruments," and in 1852, on his retirement from the directorship of Kew Observatory, he was awarded a pension from the Civil List for his "eminent discoveries in electricity and meteorology." Finally, in 1870, when he had attained the advanced age of 82 years, his services in connection with electric telegraphy were deemed worthy of the honour of knighthood, and he was created a knight bachelor. Sir Francis Ronalds was the author of various papers on electricity in the *Philosophical Magazine*, the 'Reports' of the British Association, and the 'Transactions' of the

Royal Society. Died at Battle, Sussex, 8 Aug., 1873. A brief memoir of him, by Mr. Alfred J. Frost, is prefixed to a 'Catalogue of Books and Papers relating to Electricity, Magnetism, the Electric Telegraph, etc., including the Ronalds Library,' 1880.

ROON, ALBRECHT THEODOR EMIL (COUNT) VON, Field-Marshal of the German empire, was born at Pleushagen, near Colberg, 30 April, 1803, and was educated at the Berlin barracks, whence, in 1819, he entered as second lieutenant of the 14th infantry, and from 1825 to 1827 he attended assiduously the Military Academy. He had, in 1826, however, been transferred to the 15th infantry, and in 1828 was ordered for service to the corps of cadets, being promoted for that purpose in July, 1831. In the winter of 1832 Von Roon was ordered to the head-quarters of the Prussian corps of observation on the Rhine, under General von Müffling, when he had the opportunity of studying actual warfare, witnessing the siege of Antwerp. In 1833 and 1834 he was employed in the Topographical Bureau, and in 1835 was relegated to the Grand General Staff. In 1836 he was made a Captain, and Examiner to the Higher Military Commission. From 1838 to 1841 Von Roon was tutor in the General Military Academy; and in 1841 he was engaged in a reconnoitring expedition through Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, as also in the expedition of the General Staff to Silesia. In April, 1842, he received his nomination as major, but in November of the same year resumed his post as tutor in the General Military Academy. In 1843 he was transferred to the General Staff, and was employed at the same time as military tutor to Prince Frederick Charles. In 1846 he was nominated military governor to the Prince. Major von Roon also published a work in three volumes, entitled 'Grundzüge der Erd-, Völker- und Staatenkunde' (Berlin, 1847-55), which passed into a third edition. In 1848 he was named Chief of the General Staff of the Eighth Army Corps, in which capacity he participated in the campaign in Baden, and in the various fights before Rastatt, on the Murg, etc.; for his services he received the Order of the Red Eagle of the Third Class. In Sept., 1850, he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and three months later to the command of the 33rd infantry regiment. In 1851 he was made a Colonel, and received in June, 1856, the command of the 20th Infantry Brigade in Posen, attaining on Oct. 15 of the same year the rank of major-general. As such he undertook, in Nov., 1858, the command of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and six months later became lieutenant-general. The Prince Regent, whose especial confidence Lieutenant-General von Roon had won, offered him, on 5 Dec., 1859, the portfolio of Minister of War. On 16 April, 1861, he further became Minister of Marine. The ability with which he discharged these responsible duties was manifest by the successful arrangements made for the campaigns of 1864 (Schleswig-Holstein) and 1866. On 8 June, 1866, he was promoted to be a general of infantry, taking part in the Bohemian campaign at the head-quarters of the king, and in the battle of Königsgrätz. In recognition of his multiplied services in the organisation of the army he received the Order of the Black Eagle and a national dotation. Subsequently he gained fresh laurels during the war between Germany and France, 1870-71. He was appointed Minister of War in the Prussian cabinet, but resigned that post in Dec., 1872. Died at Berlin 23 Feb., 1879.

ROSAS, DON JUAN MANUEL ORTIZ DE, President of the Argentine Confederation, was born at Buenos Ayres 30 March, 1793. Having adopted the military profession, he was, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight, entrusted with the captain-generalship of Buenos Ayres, and after reducing the hostile Indian tribes of the interior, succeeded in uniting the whole of the Plate River States into the Argentine Confederation, in 1835. In bringing about this amalgamation, his policy involved him in hostilities with the empire of Brazil. Those hostilities he maintained during five years, notwithstanding the manifest disproportion of his resources, compared with those wielded by his imperial antagonist. Peace having been established, and the people of Buenos Ayres freed from external foes, they became discontented with a military dictator, and at last, after a series of tumults and inchoate revolutions, overthrew his government in Feb., 1852, when he with difficulty escaped. Having taken refuge on board an English cruiser, he found an asylum in this country. Died at his farmhouse at Swathing, about three miles from Southampton, 14 March, 1877.

ROSE, GEORGE, M.A., an English humourist, better known by his assumed name of 'Arthur Sketchley,' was born 1817, being a son of Mr. James Rose, and nephew of Sir George Rose, the well-known wit and Master in Chancery. He commenced life as a clerk in the Custom-house, but subsequently entered as a commoner at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He next entered Holy Orders, held curacies at Camberwell and Hoxton, and for some time officiated as assistant reader at the Temple Church. He resigned his position in the English Church about the same time with Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman, and was for five years tutor to the Duke of Norfolk. Assuming the name of 'Arthur Sketchley,' he became the author of 'Mrs. Brown and her Sayings' on various topics of the day, books which were widely read, both in England and in America. He was also the author of several more important works, such as 'The Great Country,' and of many plays, 'The Dark Cloud,' 'Up in the World,' 'How Will they Get Out of It?' and some lighter comedies. Died in London 11 Nov., 1882.

ROSE, GUSTAV, a German chemist, born at Berlin 18 March, 1798, was educated in the University of that city, and received his doctorate in philosophy in 1821. He studied chemistry, chiefly in its application to mineralogy, and after spending some time in the laboratory of Berzelius at Stockholm, returned to Berlin, where he was appointed Conservator of the collection of Minerals in the University, and Assistant-Professor of Mineralogy. His attainments were so much appreciated by Humboldt, that when employed by the Emperor of Russia to explore northern Asia, in 1829, he chose Rose, together with Ehrenberg, to accompany him. The part Rose took in the expedition is described in his 'Journey to the Ural, Altai, and the Caspian Sea,' published in 1837-42, and he was appointed titular Professor in the University of Berlin in 1839. He wrote several works on mineralogy, and a remarkable treatise on crystallography, 'Elemente der Krystallographie,' 1838. Like his master, Berzelius, he attached

great importance to the chemical composition of crystalline bodies, and endeavoured to found his system on the morphological and chemical characters of minerals. Died at Berlin 15 July, 1873.

ROSE, HENRY JOHN, B.D., Archdeacon of Bedford, brother of the Rev. Hugh James Rose, Principal of King's College, London, was born 1801; graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1821; became a Fellow of his College 1824; Hulsean Lecturer 1833; rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, 1837; and Archdeacon of Bedford 1866. He edited the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana,' and the first volume of 'Rose's Biographical Dictionary;' translated Neander's 'History of the Christian Religion and Church during the first Three Centuries;' published 'The Law of Moses viewed in Connection with the History and Character of the Jews' (Hulsean Lectures); and reprinted from the 'Encyclopædia Metropolitana' his 'History of the Christain Church from 1700 to 1858.' Died 31 Jan., 1873.

ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL, painter and poet, born in London in May, 1828, was son of Gabriel Rossetti, the famous Italian poet and Dante scholar, who had come to England as a refugee after the Neapolitan revolution in 1821. He showed artistic gifts at a very early age, and for a short time became a pupil of the Royal Academy. His first important picture was entitled 'Mary's Girlhood,' the only work, with one exception, ever exhibited in London by the painter. Another early work, a triptych, called 'The Seed of David,' is in the cathedral of Llandaff. The name of Mr. Rossetti, who worked for some time in the studio of Mr. Madox-Brown, became familiar to the public in connection with the "Pre-Raphaelite" movement, which exercised so profound an influence on English art. The worship of the great Italian poet was with Mr. Rossetti hereditary, and from the 'Divine Comedy' and the 'Vita Nuova' some of his finest pictorial ideas were derived. The large picture of Dante's vision of the dead Beatrice, purchased by the Liverpool Corporation, belongs to this class of subjects, and deserves, by its elaboration and deep poetic import, to be classed among the artist's finest works. His first literary effort was also inspired by Dante. It took the form of a collection of translations from 'The Early Italian Poets, from Ciullo d'Alcamo to Dante Alighieri, together with Dante's Vita Nuova,' published in 1861, and re-issued, under the title of 'Dante and his Circle,' in 1874. Mr. Rossetti's first original volume of 'Poems' was published in 1870, and at once established his reputation. It was followed in 1880 by a second series of poems, under the title of 'Ballads and Sonnets.' Died at Birchington-on-Sea, near Margate, 9 April, 1882. A volume of "Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti," by Mr. T. Hall Caine, appeared in 1882.

ROSSETTI, MARIA FRANCESCA, sister of Miss Christina Georgina Rossetti, was born in London 17 Feb., 1827, and educated at home. Miss Rossetti was much engaged in education as a teacher of languages, history, etc.; and published 'Idiomatic Italian Exercises,' on a new plan, 1867; and 'A Shadow of Dante, being an Essay towards studying Himself, his World, and his Pilgrimage,' 1871. Died 24 Nov., 1876.

ROTHSCHILD, LIONEL NATHAN DE, Baron of the Austrian empire, born 22 Nov., 1808, was the eldest son of Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, of Frankfort, and afterwards of London (who was advanced by imperial letters patent, dated at Vienna, 1822, to the dignity of a Baron of the Austrian empire), by Hannah his wife, third daughter of Levi Barnet Cohen, merchant, of London. He was the grandson of Meyer Amschel Rothschild, who founded the wealth and influence of this, the greatest perhaps of commercial families, by ransoming Frankfort from the French in 1792, and by faithfully returning a large sum of money intrusted to his care by the Elector of Hesse. Baron Lionel de Rothschild, whose great monetary transactions indicate the financial history of half a century, was in political life chiefly known for the part he took in the emancipation of the Jews, and for his consistent advocacy of Liberal principles. In 1847 the Baron was elected M.P. for the city of London, at a time when the Jews were excluded from Parliament, and was consequently unable to take his seat until the passing of the Jews' Disabilities Removal Act in 1858. He remained a member of the House of Commons till 1874. As a philanthropist munificent in his charities Baron de Rothschild will be long remembered. He married, in 1836, Charlotte, daughter of his uncle Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfort, and had issue three sons and two daughters. His eldest son was Sir Nathan Meyer de Rothschild, Bart., M.P. Died at his town residence, 148, Piccadilly, 3 June 1879, and was buried in the Jews' cemetery at Willesden.

ROUGÉ, OLIVIER CHARLES CAMILLE EMMANUEL, VICOMTE DE, a French archæologist, belonged to an ancient Breton family, and was born in Paris 1 April, 1811. His father, the Comte de Rougé, a colonel in the French army, intended that he should enter the civil service, and accordingly he studied law; but the father's career being checked by the revolution of 1830, the son was recalled from the French capital to the family estates in Anjou, where he was engaged for several years in agricultural pursuits. Having, however, a decided inclination for philology, he made frequent visits to the libraries of Paris, and devoted his leisure to acquiring a knowledge of the principal oriental languages. After learning Hebrew and Arabic curiosity led him to the study of hieroglyphics, which fascinated him so much that thenceforward he devoted himself exclusively to Egyptian antiquities. He patiently laboured in deciphering hieroglyphical inscriptions for eight or nine years. During that time his name was quite unknown in the learned world, but some of his earlier publications, in 1844 and 1845, attracted the attention of MM. Letronne and Biot, who introduced him to the principal orientalists in France. The Vicomte de Rougé now became a frequent contributor to the *Revue Archéologique*; in 1849 he was appointed Keeper of the Egyptian Museum in the Louvre, for which he made a classified catalogue; and in 1853 he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. In the following year he became a member of the council of state, in the section of the Interior and of Public Instruction. Subsequently he was appointed Professor of Archæology in the College of France, and in 1862 he was promoted to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honour. The Vicomte de Rougé's works consist in great part of papers communicated to the Institute. He translated from the D'Orbigny papyrus, in the British Museum, the Egyptian romance of 'The Two

Brothers,' which was written in the reign of Seti Meneptha, 3000 years ago; and he also wrote an elaborate work on a stela of Rameses XII., which is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and which records the migration of the Moon-God Chronzu from Thebes to the country of Bakhtan, in Asia; but the great achievement of his life was the translation of the Sesostris Ballad, written by the contemporary poet, Pindar, of Egyptian Thebes. Died at Bois-Dauphin (Sarthe), 27 Dec., 1872.

RUBIO, Louis, a distinguished painter, born at Rome, 1797, of a Spanish father and an Italian mother. After studying his art for some time in the city of his birth, he went to Paris and completed his artistic education in the studio of the celebrated Léon Cogniet. He next travelled in Italy and France, and finally settled, in 1857, at Geneva, where he remained until his removal, a few years before his death, to Florence. His works are to be found all over Europe, as well in public galleries as in private collections. Among the principal of them are 'Priam at the Feet of Achilles,' 'The Samaritan,' and 'The Marriage of Salvator Rosa,' all of which are at the Grand Trianon. His 'Marie Stuart' is at the Rouen museum, his 'Siege of Brussels' at Versailles, and all the decorations, in the Byzantine style, of the Russian chapel at Paris were executed by this artist. Two pictures which he painted at Geneva, 'Van Dyck quittant l'atelier de Rubens,' and 'Le Tasse lisant sa Jérusalem Délivrée devant la Princesse Eléonore d'Este,' have been made widely known through the medium of engravings. Died at Florence 2 Aug., 1882.

RUFFINI, Giovanni Domenico, novelist, born at Genoa Sept., 1807; studied law in the University of Genoa, and took his degree of advocate in 1830. Three years later, in 1833, he emigrated, from political causes, taking refuge in the south of France, and subsequently in Switzerland. In 1836 he quitted Switzerland for England, and applied himself vigorously to the study of the English language. In 1842 his health obliged him to return to the Continent, and he settled in Paris. On the promulgation of the statute in Piedmont, in 1848, he returned to Italy, and was elected deputy to the Subalpine parliament by the little town of Taggia, near San Remo, where his family possessed some land. In the first months of 1849 he was appointed by King Charles Albert Sardinian minister in Paris, but he quitted this post after the disastrous battle of Novara. In 1852 he published in London his first English work, 'Lorenzo Benoni,' which was followed, at long intervals, by 'Dr. Antonio,' 'The Paragreens,' 'Lavinia,' 'Vincenzo,' 'A Quiet Nook in the Jura,' and 'Carlino.' In April, 1875, he settled at Taggia, where he died 3 Nov., 1881.

RUGE, Arnold, Ph.D., called the father of the "German Revolution," was born at Bergen, in the Prussian island of Rügen, 1802, studied at the universities of Halle, Jena, and Heidelberg, and, as a member of the secret political society of students, the Tugenbund, was imprisoned for six years. Whilst undergoing this sentence, he translated the 'Oedipus in Kolonos' of Sophocles, and composed a patriotic tragedy. After his liberation, in 1830, he became Professor at the University of Halle. With his friend Echtermeyer, he, in 1838, established the *Annales de Halle*, which opposed Church and State. Its title was changed to *Annales Allemandes*, and it was replaced by the *Nouvelliste* in 1839. He emigrated to France, and thence to Switzerland, and wrote his 'Zwei Jahre in Paris,' Leipzig, 1845; and an edition of his collected works in ten volumes appeared at Mannheim in 1846. He established a bookseller's business at Leipzig in 1847, and after the revolution of 1848 published, first at Leipzig and afterwards at Berlin, a Radical journal called the *Réforme*. Elected to the Frankfort Assembly, he was one of the Extreme Left, and afterwards went to Berlin and sat in the Radical Congress. Having aided in some insurrectionary movements, he was compelled to flee, and took refuge in England in 1850. He for some time resided at Brighton, where he contributed to German literature. He translated into German the 'Letters of Junius' and the works of Courier. Died Jan., 1881.

RUNEBERG, Johan Ludvig, Swedish poet, born at Jakobstaad 5 Feb., 1804. He was sent to the college at Wasa, and completed his studies in the University of Abo. In 1831 he was appointed Lecturer on Roman Literature at Helsingfors. He accepted in 1837 a Professorship of Latin Literature at the College of Borgo, and he made that town his home for forty years. In 1842 he accepted the chair of Greek there. Two years later he was made titular Professor, and was decorated with the order of the North Star. In 1847 he was unanimously elected Rector of the College of Borgo, where he died 6 May, 1877. The Swedes regard him as one of their greatest writers. Most of his poems have been translated into German. An English translation of his 'Lyrical Songs, Idylls, and Epigrams,' by Eirikr Magnusson and E. H. Palmer, was published at London in 1878.

RUSSEL, Alexander, journalist, born in Edinburgh 10 Dec., 1814, and educated at schools in his native city, where his father practised as a solicitor, was intended for a printer, but changed his views, and after contributing to *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, became in 1839 editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. Having occupied that post for three years, he became editor of the *Fife Herald*, and remained at Cupar till the end of 1844, when he started a Liberal paper in Kilmarnock. In the beginning of 1845 Mr. Russel became connected with the *Scotsman*, as assistant to Mr. Maclaren, who a few months afterwards resigned, and Mr. Russel succeeded to the editorship. In politics he was a Whig of the Fox school. He found time to contribute to various publications; among which may be mentioned the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and *Blackwood's Magazine*. His first article in the *Edinburgh Review*, entitled "Agricultural Complaints," was undertaken at the suggestion of Lord Jeffreys; and he afterwards wrote on a variety of topics, from statistics to salmon-fishing, on which subject he gave valuable evidence before committees of the Houses of Parliament. In 1875 he was unanimously elected a member of the Reform Club, by virtue of a special power entrusted to the committee, and which was intended to be used as a compliment to men who had rendered conspicuous service to the Liberal cause. Died at Edinburgh 18 July, 1876.

RUSSELL, Charles William, D.D., an Irish theologian and antiquary, was born at Killough, co. Down, 1812, and educated at Drogheda school. As he showed a religious bent, he was sent to

Maynooth when in his fourteenth year. He there shared the prevalent devotion to a wider intellectual culture than was necessary for the ecclesiastical office, and gave early evidence of literary talent. Languages and patristic literature divided his attention with theology. His progress was so marked that he was, when still a youth, elected a student of the Dunboyne establishment, and when only 23 was chosen for the professorship of Humanity at Maynooth. Seven years later, Pope Gregory XVI. selected Dr. Russell for the new Apostolic Vicariate of Ceylon. Before he reached his 30th year he had begun to influence the Oxford movement in England. Personally he was unknown to the leaders of the movement, but his reputation stood high at Oxford, and he was often applied to for information and suggestions on the points arising in the Tractarian controversy. Through a formal call made by him on Dr. Newman, in the summer of 1841, a correspondence arose which resulted in the final determination of the latter to join the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Newman, in his 'Apologia,' gives a portion of the correspondence, and says that Dr. Russell had more to do with his conversion than any one else. Dr. Russell was selected by Dr. Wiseman as his chief coadjutor in the conduct of the *Dublin Review*, and among his contributions were some of the most notable of the essays on the Oxford movement. In the year of Dr. Newman's secession Dr. Russell was appointed to the chair of Ecclesiastical History at Maynooth. Dr. Russell published translations from the German of Canon von Schmid's 'Tales,' 3 vols., 1846 (conjointly with the Rev. M. Kelly), and of 'Leibnitz's System of Theology,' with introduction and notes. In 1858 he published a valuable 'Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti.' On matters of ecclesiastical history and patristic literature he was a frequent contributor to the Reviews. Articles of his are to be found in the 'English Encyclopædia' and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' It was believed by many that he would be selected to fill the vacant see of Armagh in 1849, and later on it was anticipated that he would be appointed to his native diocese. But he himself had an aversion to episcopal promotion, and preferred the quiet student life of the great sacerdotal seminary. In 1857 he became President of Maynooth. The government of the day recognised his erudition by naming him a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1869, and, in conjunction with Mr. J. P. Prendergast, he made an important contribution to the materials of English history by a 'Report on the Carte Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library,' and a 'Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, James I.,' 4 vols., 1872-77. But so little did he covet distinction in the Church that it was only towards the close of his life that he was enrolled one of the domestic prelates of the Pope. Monsignor Russell died 26 Feb., 1880.

RUSSELL, JOHN, EARL RUSSELL, third son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by Georgiana, daughter of the fourth Viscount Torrington, was born in Hertford street, Mayfair, 18 Aug., 1792. He received his early education at Sunbury, and at Westminster school, and went to the University of Edinburgh, where he was for some time a pupil of the metaphysician Thomas Brown, and of Dugald Stewart. Under the tuition of the latter, the liberal opinions which he inherited from his parents were strengthened and confirmed, and the social atmosphere of Edinbu at that time was well calculated to second the fessor's influence. On leaving the University lordship spent some months on a foreign tour, in 1813, after the formation of the Liver ministry, was returned to the House of Comm as one of the members for his father's boroug Tavistock. The Whigs, with Lords Welle and Grenville at their head, had about this t been offered place, which, for obvious reas they declined. Negatively they possessed siderable influence, and as soon as the war concluded, in 1815, they devoted their energi the advocacy of social and political reforms. Whig party gained ground during George illness, through the debate on the income-tax foreign treaties. On the latter subject Lord J Russell delivered an eloquent speech, which him at once a high place among parliamen orators. Believing that each nation had a r to its own internal government, he resisted "Northern Settlement" (as it was called), which Norway and Sweden were to be un and to which England and Russia made th selves parties. In 1817 he spoke strongly ag the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Ac measure which the ministry thought it neces to propose in consequence of increasing outbr amongst the suffering masses, and urged the priety of appeasing their feelings by timely cessions. The government, however, perseve and instituted state prosecutions against the c offenders. Disgusted with the failure of the ef of his party, Lord John Russell seriously en tained the design of retiring from public life, f which he was dissuaded by his political frie aided by the well-known eloquent appea Thomas Moore. He took up the questio Parliamentary Reform, and by repeated mot on the subject, in which he was supported public opinion, had the satisfaction of seeing cherished object resisted each year by decrea majorities; and he was regarded as the recogn leader of the movement. In Feb., 1820, he op the assault by proposing a bill for the disfranc ment of four boroughs notorious for bribery corruption, and the proposal, though carrie the Commons, was rejected by the Lords. In Parliament of 1821, though he failed in carryi resolution which affirmed the abstract nece of a change, he succeeded in striking the bor of Grampound off the roll of constituencies. was his attention confined to the question of liamentary Reform; he appeared as the avo defender of Queen Caroline, an advocat Catholic Emancipation, and an opponent of Test and Corporation Acts. With the acce of Canning to power on the death of Lord C reagh, the question of Catholic Emancipation into paramount importance. But the natio large was opposed to the change, and in 182 consequence of his advocacy of the principle county of Huntingdon rejected Lord John Ru who had represented it in the previous Parlian Chosen for Bandon, in Ireland, he continue course of persistent attack, and, though unab effect any important change whilst Mr. Can lived, he renewed the campaign so vigorous the accession of the Duke of Wellington to p in 1828, that the Test and Corporation Acts repealed, and in April, 1829, the Catholic Bill became the law of the land. Reinforc

their crusade by the Catholic members, some forty or fifty having taken their seats in the Commons in 1830, Lord John Russell and his friends renewed their agitation for a reform in the parliamentary representation, and though repeatedly beaten in the Upper House, they had the satisfaction of seeing the measure carried in the summer of 1832, after more than one appeal to the country at large, and the Reform Bill became part and parcel of the law of England (7 June). Lord John Russell, now at the zenith of his fame, stood forth as the personal embodiment of progress. In 1830 he entered upon office for the first time as Paymaster of the Forces, in Earl Grey's ministry, and in 1831 he was returned member for Devonshire. In 1834 Lord Grey was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, and the return of the latter to power, after a brief interregnum, during which the seals were placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, was mainly due to the well-known Appropriation Clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, proposed by Lord John Russell, who became Home Secretary, and from 1835 till 1841 was virtually the mainspring and guiding spirit of the Melbourne administration, though in office he did not carry out the appropriation principle, on which he, with his colleagues, had driven Sir Robert Peel from power. It was admitted that the various alterations which were carried out in municipal reform, in the Irish tithe question, in ecclesiastical reform, and in the regulation of the marriages of dissenters, were mainly the results of Lord John Russell's efforts during the above period, in the latter portion of which he held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. From 1841 till 1846, whilst Sir Robert Peel was in power, Lord John Russell led the Opposition; but the carrying of Free Trade by that able minister broke up his party; and, on the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill, in 1846, Lord John Russell succeeded to the premiership, which he held until 1852. In office his lordship showed an indisposition to take the initiative in any marked measure of progress and advancement. As a consequence, he could only depend upon a very small and uncertain majority in Parliament; and the inefficiency of his Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, accompanied, nearly at the same time, by the secession of his colleague, Lord Palmerston, forced him, early in 1852, to resign the seals of office into the hands of Lord Derby. Under the administration of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a short time, a seat in the cabinet without office, and the post of Lord President of the Council. In the latter capacity he brought forward, in 1854, another Reform Bill, which proposed to swamp the smaller boroughs, by joining to them other neighbouring districts for electoral purposes. The measure was withdrawn, on account of the war with Russia. His lordship, who resigned a few days before Mr. Roebuck's vote of censure on the coalition ministry came on for discussion, accepted office under Lord Palmerston as Colonial Secretary, in Feb., 1855, represented England at the Vienna conferences, and in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his mode of conducting the negotiations, again resigned. He resumed office as Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a seat in the cabinet, on Lord Palmerston's return to power in 1859. Important events occurred in various parts of the world, giving rise to political difficulties, towards the solution of which his lordship, as Foreign Minister, bore a conspicuous part. Amongst these may be mentioned the protests made by the British government to that of Russia against the oppression practised on the unhappy Poles; its urgent endeavours to deter the great German powers from pursuing an aggressive policy towards Denmark; and the troublesome disputes that arose between the United States and this country through the neutrality we were obliged to observe between the contending parties in the deplorable civil war, disputes which at one time assumed a very threatening aspect. Lord John Russell, rejected for South Devonshire in May, 1835, was, during the same month, elected for Stroud, which he continued to represent till June, 1841, when he was returned fourth on the poll for the city of London, and retained this seat till he was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell, 30 July, 1861. After the death of Lord Palmerston, 18 Oct., 1865, Earl Russell, for the second time, became prime minister, and, in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, found himself at the head of the Liberal party, with a majority of between seventy and eighty in the House of Commons. During the session of 1866 they introduced a Reform Bill, and the refusal of Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone to take counsel with the Liberal leaders, or to make any concessions, led to a hostile vote on a modification proposed, 18 June, by Lord Dunkellin, and soon afterwards the ministry resigned. Subsequently to that period Earl Russell pursued a career of independent and unofficial Liberalism in the House of Lords, in which he introduced a Bill, April 9, 1869, empowering the Crown to confer a limited number of life peerages. The Bill passed through committee on June 3, but on July 8 it was rejected, on the motion for the third reading, by 106 votes against 77. On 20 June, 1870, he introduced a motion for a commission to inquire into the relations between the mother country and the colonies, especially with reference to the defence of the latter, which motion, after a debate, was withdrawn. His lordship married, first, in 1835, Adelaide, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lister, and widow of Lord Ribblesdale; and, secondly, in 1841, Lady Francis Anne, daughter the Earl of Minto. He was elected Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1863. His lordship wrote a 'Life of Lord William L. Russell;' 'Essays and Sketches of Life and Character;' 'Letters Written for the Post, and not for the Press,' 1820; 'Nun of Arrouca: a Tale,' and 'Don Carlos: a Tragedy,' 1822; 'Essay on the History of the English Government,' 1823; 'Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe,' 1824–9; 'Establishment of the Turks in Europe,' 1828; and 'Essay on Causes of the French Revolution,' 1832; and edited 'Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore,' 1852-6; 'Selections from the Correspondence of John, Fourth Duke of Bedford,' 1853-4; 'Inaugural Address,' delivered in his capacity of President of the Social Science Association, at the second annual meeting of that body, held at Liverpool in 1858; 'The Life and Times of Charles James Fox,' 3 vols., 1859-66; a new edition of his 'Essay on the History of the English Government and Constitution,' 1865, translated into French the same year by C. B. Derosne; 'Inaugural Address, delivered at Tavistock, at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Devon Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art,' 1866; three 'Letters to Mr.

Chichester Fortescue on the State of Ireland,' 1868-9; and 'Selections from Speeches of Earl Russell, 1817 to 1841; and from Despatches, 1859 to 1865. With Introductions,' 2 vols., 1870; 'Essays on the Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe, from the Reign of Tiberius to the End of the Council of Trent,' 1873; and 'Recollections and Suggestions,' 1813-1873, published in 1875. The closing years of Earl Russell's life were spent in lettered ease and domestic retirement at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, where he died 28 May, 1878. The funeral took place on 4 June at Chenies, in Buckinghamshire, the burial place of the ducal house of Bedford.

RUSSELL, John Scott, F.R.S., civil engineer and naval architect, eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, a Scotch clergyman, was born in the Vale of Clyde 1808, and received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Glasgow, graduating at the latter, at the age of 16. He attained to such proficiency in the knowledge of the natural sciences, that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh, in 1832, young Russell was elected to supply temporarily the vacancy. From this time his career as a practical engineer and shipbuilder became decided, and in a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London in 1844. As a shipbuilder, he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of the "wave of translation," on which he founded his "Wave System" of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. As a naval architect, the most important work he ever constructed was the "Great Eastern" steamship, which, whatever may have been her commercial failings, was undoubtedly a triumph of technical skill. She was built on the wave-line system of shape, and was constructed on the longitudinal double skin principle, which was also invented by Mr. Russell. She still remains (1882) much the largest ship in existence, as also one of the strongest and lightest built in proportion to tonnage. Mr. Russell's last work in naval construction was the steamer on the Lake of Constance, which carries railway trains between the termini of the German and Swiss railway systems on the opposite shores of the lake. Though best known as a naval architect, Mr. Russell was an active worker in other fields of engineering science. His greatest engineering work was, without doubt, the vast dome of the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. This dome is among roofs what the "Great Eastern" is to ships, its clear span of 360 feet being by far the largest in the world. Mr. Russell was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In addition to the numerous papers which he read before scientific societies, he wrote a large and costly treatise on 'The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War,' and 'Systematic Technical Education for the English People,' 1869. Died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 8 June, 1882.

RUSSELL, William Armstrong, an Anglican prelate, son of Mr. Marcus Carew Russell, born at Littleton, co. Tipperary, in 1821, was educated at Middleton school, co. Cork, and at Trinity College,

Dublin. In 1847 he proceeded to China as missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society, which appointment he continued to hold till Dec., 1872, when he was consecrated Bishop of North China. He was the author of twelve original treatises on Christianity, in the Chinese language, and of translations of the Scriptures and Prayer-book into Chinese. Died at Shanghai 5 Oct., 1879.

S.

St. John, James Augustus, historian and novelist, born in Carmarthenshire 24 Sept., 18[illegible], after receiving instruction at a village grammar school, became, by the aid of a clergyman, a good classical scholar, and learned the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages. At an early age he repaired to London, became editor of a Plymouth newspaper of Liberal politics, and acting editor of the *Oriental Herald*. In 1827 he started, in conjunction with Mr. D. L. Richardson, the *London Weekly Review*, which was subsequently purchased by Mr. Colburn, who reformed it into the *Court Journal*. In 1829-30 Mr. St. John resided in Normandy, and published the experiences in a volume in 'Constable's Miscellany;' he visited Paris during the revolution of July; after travelling in Switzerland, set out for Egypt and Nubia and the second cataract in a small vessel. He then made important discoveries in the physical geography of Africa, proving the action of volcanic agency on both sides of the river Nile, and the existence of a multitude of extinct volcanoes in the Libyan desert. On his return, while carrying on researches in the sanctuary of Isis, he found, in the thickness of the temple wall, the site of Osiris's tomb. He then explored the shores of Lake Mœris, and following the track of the Israelites through the Valley of the Wanderings, took ship at Alexandria for Malta. Passing over to Sicily, he crossed the island, coasted by the Lipari group to Naples, and after examining the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum, returned to Switzerland. The incidents of this journey, as well as his theory of Egyptian theology, were described in 'Egypt and Mohammed Ali,' 'Isis,' 'There and Back Again.' He was again in Paris during the insurrection in June, 1848. In addition to the above works, he published, together with his book on the education of the people, 'Tales of the Ramad'han,' and 'Margaret Ravenscroft, or Second Love,' novels published in 1835; 'History of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Greeks,' 1842; 'Sir Cosmo Digby,' a novel, 1844; 'The Nemesis of Power,' 'Forms and Causes of Revolution,' and 'Philosophy at the Foot of the Cross,' 1854; 'The Preaching of Christ: its Nature and Consequences,' 1855; 'The Ring and the Veil,' a novel, 1856; 'Life of Louis Napoleon,' 1857; 'History of the Four Conquests of England,' 1862; 'Weighed in the Balance,' a novel, 1864. In 1845, while engaged in writing a 'Life of Sir Walter Raleigh,' he went to Spain with his son, Percy Spenser St. John, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Hayti, in order to consult the collections of MSS. at Simancas and Madrid, and in 1869 published the result in a work which had occupied him several years. Died 22 Sept., 1[illegible]

ST. LEONARDS, EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, LORD, the son of a Westminster tradesman, was born in Feb., 1781. For a few years he practised as a conveyancer under the bar, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1807. Before donning the gown his treatise on 'Purchasers' attracted the attention of the legal profession. It was afterwards considerably enlarged, and passed through fourteen editions. He gave up conveyancing, obtained extensive practice at the Chancery bar; and in 1822 became a King's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He at different times was returned to the House of Commons for Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes; took a prominent part in parliamentary discussions; and was foremost among those who opposed the Reform Bill. In June, 1829, when the Duke of Wellington held the reins of government, he was appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1834, when Sir R. Peel formed a ministry, Sir Edward Sugden went to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. Resigning that judicial office on the retirement of the Cabinet, he was returned to the House of Commons for Ripon, and vacated his seat in Sept., 1841, on resuming, under Sir Robert Peel's ministry, his position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he continued until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. For some time he did not figure prominently in public affairs, but he accepted the post of Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron St. Leonards. His lordship applied himself to the reform of the law with a vigour and energy which more than realised public expectation, and on his return to power in 1858, Lord Derby was desirous that Lord St. Leonards should again receive the Great Seal, but he declined the responsibility in consequence of his advanced age, though he subsequently took an active and influential part in the business of Parliament, and exerted himself to keep up the character and efficiency of the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, and to correct by legislation several anomalies in the law of property. In addition to his celebrated treatise on 'The Laws of Vendors and Purchasers,' Lord St. Leonards wrote a work on 'Powers,' which reached an eighth edition; a treatise on the 'Cases decided by the House of Lords,' an edition of 'Gilbert on Uses,' an essay on the 'New Real Property Laws,' pamphlets against the 'Registration of Deeds,' and other essays on legal subjects. His last publication, 'The Handy-Book of Property Law,' is well known. He died at Boyle Farm, Thames Ditton, Surrey, 29 Jan., 1875.

SALDANHA, OLIVEIRA E DAUN, JOÃO CARLOS, DUKE OF, a Portuguese statesman and general, born 17 Nov., 1790, at Arinhaga. He was a grandson, by his mother's side, of the Marquis de Pombal, by his second marriage with the Countess Daun. After receiving his education in the School for Nobles at Lisbon, and at the University of Coimbra, he entered upon office as a member of the Council of Administration for the Colonies, and remained in Portugal after the emigration of the court to Brazil. In 1814 he came to England, and afterwards went to Brazil, where he commanded an army with some success, and was subsequently employed in diplomacy. In 1825 the king of Portugal named him Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1826, when Isabella had succeeded to the throne, Saldanha was governor of Oporto; but upon the introduction of Dom Pedro's constitution, he was made Minister of War. He suppressed the disturbances which at that time broke out in the north of Portugal, as well as those which shortly afterwards took place in the Algarves. He resigned office in June, 1827, having failed in an attempt to remove two suspected members of the regency, and came to England; but when Dom Miguel assumed the government, he returned, landed at Oporto, and with Palmella placed himself at the head of the constitutional army; the troops, however, proved so cowardly that he laid down his command and returned to England. He then went to France to aid the efforts of Dom Pedro, who, having in 1832 collected and organised a body of English and other auxiliaries at Terceira, effected a landing in Portugal, when Saldanha was made Commandant of Oporto, and chief of the general staff. In conjunction with Villaflor he broke the Miguelist lines before Lisbon, and in 1834 was appointed to the chief command. In the Cortes Saldanha belonged to the Opposition, but in May, 1835, was made War Minister and President of the Council, which offices he resigned in November. In 1846, being then in Paris, he was recalled to Portugal to assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and on his arrival, instead of embracing the offer, he came to an understanding with the Duke of Terceira, with a view to overthrow the new premier, the Duke of Palmella. In consequence of these intrigues, a counter-movement in the reactionary interest took place, and was for a time successful. Saldanha presented himself to the queen, as the bearer of a list of new ministers, at the head of which was his own name. This step called forth a popular insurrection in Oporto and the northern provinces, the issue of which was Saldanha's appointment to the premiership. In June, 1856, the king, Pedro V., having refused to create new peers in order to give the cabinet of Saldanha a preponderance in the upper chamber, he, with the other members, retired from office. He was minister in Rome from 1862 to 1864, and again from 1866 to 1869. On 19 May, 1870, he instigated a revolution in the royal palace, in consequence of which the king was compelled to place him once more at the head of the cabinet; but the new elections went against him, and he was succeeded on 30 Aug. by Sa da Bandeira. In Feb., 1871, he was sent as ambassador to the court of St. James, and died in London 20 Nov., 1876. His remains were conveyed to Lisbon, and honoured with a grand public funeral.

SALT, Sir TITUS, philanthropist, son of Mr. Daniel Salt, of Bradford, was born at Morley 1803, and educated at Wakefield. After a career of energy and honourable dealing, he succeeded in raising himself to the head of the great manufacturing firm of Titus Salt, Sons, and Co., of Saltaire, near Bradford. He served the office of Mayor of Bradford and President of the local Chamber of Commerce; and he represented the town in the House of Commons, in the advanced Liberal interest, from 1859 to 1861. In 1869 a baronetcy was conferred upon him in recognition of his high commercial position and his extensive philanthropy. The flourishing town of Saltaire was a creation of Sir Titus Salt's munificence. There the liberal proprietor erected above 800 comfortable dwelling-houses, a Congregational and a Wesleyan chapel, several schools, lecture halls, clubs, and

institutes, baths and washhouses, hospitals, infirmaries, and almshouses, and laid out a park for the recreation of his work-people. Died at his seat, near Halifax, 29 Dec., 1876.

SALTER, WILLIAM, painter, born at Honiton, Devonshire, 1804, came to London in 1822, and entered the studio of Northcote, where he remained till 1827, when he went to Florence. While there he painted his picture 'Socrates before the Judges of the Court of the Areopagus,' the exhibition of which in 1831, at the gallery "delle Belle Arti," obtained for the artist his election as a member of the Academy of Florence, with a professorship of history. After a sojourn of five years in Florence, Mr. Salter visited Rome, and subsequently resided at Parma, where he sedulously studied the works of Correggio and executed fine copies of the principal of them, which procured his election as a member of the Academy of that city. On his return to England in 1833 he undertook the large and elaborate historical portrait-picture commemorative of the annual 'Waterloo Banquet' at Apsley House, which was immensely successful, and by which he will long be remembered through the medium of the engraving from it. Mr. Salter also painted several scenes from Shakspere, and many portraits. He died 22 Nov., 1875, and was interred in Kensal Green cemetery.

SAND, GEORGES, the assumed name by which Madame Amantine-Lucile-Aurore Dudevant, a celebrated French novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher, is known in literature. She was the daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Francueil, was born in Paris 5 July, 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohaut, situated in Berri, by her grandmother, the Countess de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for wit than judgment, whose mind was imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Rousseau. Her theories influenced the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace, handle a gun or flourish a sword with equal dexterity. These masculine tendencies, however, by no means checked the rapid and genial growth of intellectual tastes. In these, as well as in her more active amusements, Aurore was apparently abandoned to the guidance of fate and her own instincts; and there can be little doubt that much of that laxity of moral principle, and many of those wild and erroneous theories, which became developed in her character in after life, resulted from the unrestricted course of reading which gave a strong bias to her feelings and imagination in girlhood. At fifteen she was placed in the convent of the Augustines Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction. Her imagination was captivated by the Catholic faith, and she ardently embraced it. After the death of her grandmother, under the dictation of her family, she, in 1822, gave her hand to the Baron Casimir Dudevant, a man little calculated to interest the affections of a young wife. The fortune of his youthful bride enabled him to carry out his agricultural schemes; but he did not appear sensible to the fact that, with her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, she was leading a monotonous and hopeless existence. This position induced a severe illness, when the physician prescribed the waters of the Pyrenees as a remedy, and as her husband was absorbed in rural occupations, she started alone on her southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux she first mingled fres in the world, and was taught by the homage society how prominent a part she was fitted to ta in life's drama. This belief did not tend to reco cile her to her comfortless home and unappreci ing husband. She resolved, as a remedy agai *ennui* and mortification, to devote herself to t sedulous cultivation of poetry, art, and scienc and to the society of such friends as she cou assemble around her. Among these were Jules Sandeau, a young law student, who spen vacation at Nohaut, and was the first to inspire h with a longing for literary distinction. Feelings doubt and suspicion aggravated the harsh chara teristics of her husband: their life became i supportable to both, and his wife, by the sacrifi of her fortune, procured his assent to a separatio She hastened to Paris, and once more entered t convent of the Augustines Anglaises; but h mind had become too much habituated to excit ment to rest quietly in so calm a haven, and sh longed to share in the busy turmoil of life. Her ne transition was to a little garret in the Quai S Michel, where she had to struggle against absolu poverty, and formed plans with M. Jules Sandea whose worldly circumstances were no better tha her own, for the supply of each day's necessitie The lady, having a little skill in painting, was i duced to accept employment occasionally offer by a toy-vendor in ornamenting candlesticks a snuff-boxes; but this wearisome and ill-paid wo disgusted her, and the two aspirants for fortu resolved to seek advice from M. Latouche, t editor of *Figaro*, who suggested literature as a pr fession, promising them an opening in his ov publication, and thus originated that curio literary partnership which so greatly mystified t Parisian press. A series of articles in *Figaro* we followed by a novel called 'Rose et Blanche,' which was appended the signature of "Jules Sand The authors having received 400 francs for th manuscript, led for a time a life of ease and gaie and it was at this period that Madame Dudeva first gave offence by donning male attire, assum by her for greater independence of action. T proceeds of their joint work exhausted, misc again knocked at their door, and the lady was a vised to revisit Berri for the purpose of obtainin legal separation or at least an alimentary allowan from her husband. Previous to her departure, s arranged with M. Sandeau the plan of a nov certain portions of which were to be completed each before their next meeting. The student d not fulfil his share of the undertaking; but on h return, Madame Dudevant surprised him with t complete manuscript of 'Indiana,' which was s for 600 francs, and met with rapid success. introduced to the public the name of "Geor Sand," for the young man, unwilling to acc a share of the glory he had neglected to earn, fused to permit their ordinary *nom de guerre* to used in this instance. Madame Dudevant, w brought an action against her husband for treatment, succeeded, after some delay, in regain possession of her property and the guardianshi her two children. This success had no doub beneficial influence on her mind and feelings may be seen in 'Consuelo,' and in several sma works remarkable for the purity and simplicit their construction. A detailed list of her wo would occupy considerable space. Among th may be mentioned 'Horace,' 'Jeanne,' and '

Petite Fadette.' After taking a prominent part during the revolution of 1848 in the politics of the time, Georges Sand abandoned the career of political and social reformer for that of dramatic literature, and, after one or two comparative failures, achieved a great success with 'François le Champi' (1849), which was followed by 'Claudie' (1851), 'Molière,' 'Les Vacances de Pandolphe,' 'Le Mariage de Victorine,' and 'Le Pressoir,' 'Mauprat,' 'Les Maîtres,' etc. Her plays, before being represented in Paris, were usually acted and criticised in a little theatre attached to the Château de Nohaut, which was Madame Dudevant's ordinary abode. Her husband, the Baron Casimir Dudevant, died at Barbaste, near Nérac, 8 March, 1871, aged 66. Mr. G. Monod observes in the *Academy*: "The morality and immorality of Georges Sand's works have been often discussed. They may, no doubt, at certain moments, and on certain natures, have exercised an injurious influence by inspiring a contempt for the laws of society and advocating the sovereign rights of individual passion. And yet we believe her influence to be, on the whole, beneficial rather than the reverse. There is nothing low, mean, or vulgar in her. Her aspirations are always after the ideal; she believes in good, and raises human nature by representing it as invariably guided, even in its errors, by noble instincts. She has, in fact, done no more than paint herself. Her life laid itself open, no doubt, to much criticism and much blame, and it would be foolish to try to ignore the faults into which she fell owing to an ill-advised education, an unhappy marriage, and the storms of literary and political life; but she never lowered herself. Her character remained unblemished; she always strained after a lofty ideal; those who knew her have invariably found her good, generous, and devoted; a zealous worker, and modest in spite of her fame; attached to children, to the poor, and the lowly. She was the providence of the place where she lived; and if she inspired passions which rendered some years of her life unhappy, she likewise, in all ranks of society, inspired pure and faithful friendships which are an honour and a shield to her memory." She died at Nohaut 8 June, 1876. Her correspondence, forming a sort of complement to the 'Histoire de ma Vie,' was published at Paris in 1882.

SANDHURST, William Rose Mansfield, Lord, a British general, born 21 June, 1819, was the fifth son of Mr. John Mansfield, of Diggleswell House, Hertfordshire, by Mary Buchanan his wife, daughter of General Smith, of Baltimore, U.S., and was grandson of Sir James Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Lord Sandhurst's career was one of high distinction, and embraced a period of active service, from his entrance into the army in 1835 down to 1871. In 1845-6 he went through the Sutlej campaign, and was aide-de-camp to Lord Gough at Sobraon; in 1848-9 he commanded the 53rd regiment in the Punjaub, and was present at the battle of Goojerat; in 1855, after a brief tenure of the office of Consul-General at Warsaw, he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, military adviser to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and accompanied Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Crimea. The Indian Mutiny, which broke out in 1857, afforded him an opportunity for the exercise of his energy and ability. He was made chief of the staff, with the local rank of major-general, and served throughout the whole of that fearful war, at Lucknow and Cawnpore, during the operations in the Dooab, and in the various actions of the campaign of Rohilcund and Oude. In 1858 he was created K.C.B., in 1859 he received the thanks of Parliament, in 1860 he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, in 1865 he became Commander-in-Chief of India, and in 1870 he succeeded Lord Strathnairn as Lieutenant-General-Commanding the forces in India. In the latter year he was promoted G.C.B., and in 1871 was raised to the peerage, taking for title the name of the famous military school in which he had finished his education. In the Upper House Lord Sandhurst took a prominent part in the debates on the organisation and reconstruction of our military system, and proved himself on several occasions an effective and eloquent speaker. Died 23 June, 1876.

SAVAGE, Marmion W., novelist, was a native of Ireland, and lived for many years in Dublin, where he filled a responsible office in the government. In 1856 he setted in England, and for two or three years he edited the *Examiner* newspaper. Died at Torquay in May, 1872. His novels are, 'The Falcon Family, or Young Ireland,' 1845; 'The Bachelor of the Albany,' 1847; 'My Uncle the Curate,' 1849; 'Reuben Medlicott, or the Coming Man,' 1852; 'Clover Cottage,' 1856; on which Mr. Tom Taylor founded a comedietta, called 'Nine Points of the Law;' and 'The Woman of Business, or the Lady and the Lawyer,' 1870. He also edited Shiel's 'Sketches, Legal and Political,' 1855.

SCARLETT, Sir James Yorke, G.C.B., a British general, second son of the first Lord Abinger, was born 1 Feb., 1799. He entered the army in 1818; became a colonel in the army in 1851; at the commencement of the Russian War in 1854 he was appointed to the command of a brigade of cavalry; and in the following year was promoted to the command of the cavalry division. General Scarlett was among the foremost at Balaklava, and was wounded before Sebastopol. For his services in the Crimea he was nominated a K.C.B., and also a Commander of the Legion of Honour. In 1869 he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath. Died at Burnley 6 Dec., 1871.

SCHAMYL, "the warrior-prophet of the Caucasus," was born in June, 1797, at the Aoul of Himri, in the north of the Caucasian district of Daghestan. From his earliest years he was ambitious and eager to compete in athletic sports and trials of skill, and his character seems to have been formed from the instructions he received from a teacher named Jellah-Edin, who taught him the doctrine of Sufeyism, which, dissatisfied with the barren letter of the Koran, appeals to human consciousness, and seeks to inculcate nobler hopes than a gross Mohammedan paradise can offer. When Schamyl, in 1824, first took part in his country's defence, the leader of the warlike Lesghians was Kasi Mollah. From that time till his capture, in 1859, Schamyl became the most troublesome enemy whom the Russians had to encounter in their constant irruptions into Circassia, and the exploits attributed to him would fill a volume. In 1831, in a battle with the Russians, the Murids, under Kasi Mollah, were slain almost to a man, and Schamyl, pierced by a ball, lay at his leader's feet; but he escaped in time to present himself at the

first meeting of the discomfited tribes held after the battle. In 1836, when his leader fell, the victim of a conspiracy, Schamyl was chosen chief. Year after year he baffled the efforts of the Russians, who sent large forces against him, and it was not till after the Crimean war that they were able to break down the power of the Circassians. In 1857-8 they won several important victories over the mountaineers, and made themselves masters of the defile which cut off communications between Vedeni, the residence of Schamyl, and the pasture grounds of the Tchetchenia. Schamyl, with his son, was captured, 7 Sept., 1859, by the Russians, who treated their prisoners with great respect. He resided subsequently in Moscow, and had an establishment befitting his former station and character. Schamyl and his sons took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke at Kalouga, in 1866. He died in March or April, 1871, probably at Moscow, though some reports said his death occurred at Medina, in Arabia.

SCHWANN, THEODORE, M.D., physiologist, was born at Neuss, in the Rhine province, 7 Dec., 1810, and received his elementary education in the Jesuit college at Cologne. He studied medicine and the natural sciences with the most brilliant success at the universities of Bonn, Würzburg, and Berlin, taking his degree of M.D. and passing the state examination in 1824. He was at once appointed assistant in the Anatomical Museum at Berlin under the celebrated Johannes Müller. Schwann's reputation speedily spread among the scientific circles, not only of Germany, but also of foreign countries. Being appointed in 1839 Professor of Anatomy in the Catholic university of Louvain, he migrated to Belgium, where he spent more than 40 years in most important work. Nine years of this period were spent at Louvain, at the end of which time the Belgian government succeeded (1848) in persuading him to transfer his services to the state university of Liège, where he taught anatomy for ten years, becoming, in 1857, Professor of Physiology. One of the earliest of his brilliant successes was the discovery of pepsine, or the special principle of the gastric juice which is the chief agent in the digestive process. Throughout his whole scientific career he was engaged in carrying out continuous investigations, which more and more confirmed him in the conviction that the theory of the "spontaneous generation" of *infusoria* was untenable. His investigations on the vivification of eggs led to the discovery that oxygen was necessary for the vital development of the embryo. In 1845 he published, in the *Memoirs of the Belgian Academy of Sciences*, his researches upon the nature and functions of bile, which demonstrated that this organic secretion was an indispensable condition of animal life. In 1852 he announced in the same periodical that he had discovered how life could be preserved for at least two hours in an atmosphere itself incapable of sustaining life, and even under water. He invented an apparatus for this purpose. But the discovery which brought him the highest renown, and at once placed him amongst the very greatest physiologists, was his announcement of the "cell theory," that is, that every organism, great or small, is only an aggregate of cells varying indefinitely in a multitude of details, but all identical in certain characteristics. The discovery led to a complete transformation of physiological science, and Schwann is deservedly regarded as th father of modern physiology. In 1878, on t occasion of the completion of the fortieth year his services as professor, the University of Liè was the scene of a great ovation towards him, a 89 addresses of congratulation were received fro the most famous scientific bodies in the wor Schwann was a pious Catholic, and at the time his death, which occurred at Cologne in Januar 1882, he was engaged upon a work, the object which was to draw arguments from his ow beloved science and from his own discoveri illustrating the truth of Christian teaching.

SCLOPIS DE SALERANO, PAOLO FEDERIC CONTE, a Sardinian statesman, born at Turin 179 Having distinguished himself at the university his native city, he was appointed to a post und the Minister of the Interior. This was in 182 and from that time till 1837 he filled more th one important office. In the midst of the even of 1848 Count Sclopis accepted, though with muc reluctance, on 16 March, the title of Keeper the Seals, with the functions of Minister of Justi and of Ecclesiastical Affairs; and he presided ov the Commission appointed to revise the Press Law At the general election which ensued, he w elected a deputy by the fourth college of Turi During his ministry he procured the passing of t General Amnesty Bill and the law on the liberty the Press. In 1849 he was called to the Senate, which he became Vice-President. He represent the King of Italy at the conference on the Alaban claims held at Geneva in 1872, and was elect president of the tribunal of arbitration. Cou Sclopis was a member of the Turin Academy, and the head of the committee for studies in Nation (*sic*) History. His works are: 'History of the Ancie Legislation of Piedmont,' 1833; 'History of Itali Legislation,' 3 vols., 1840-57; 'Essay on the Stat General, and other Political Institutions of Pie mont and Savoy,' 1851; and 'Historical Research on the Political Relations between the Dynasty Savoy and the British Government,' 1853. Died Turin 8 March, 1878.

SCOTT, SIR GEORGE GILBERT, R.A., F.S.A., t eminent architect, grandson of the Rev. Thom Scott, author of the 'Commentary on the Bibl was born in 1811 at Gawcott, near Buckingha of which village his father was incumbent. At early age he began studying and sketching fro ancient churches, which induced his father place him with an architect, though the practi with which he became acquainted afforded hi no opportunity for cultivating his early taste. H some years he was in partnership with Mr. W. Moffatt, but this connection terminated in 18 The first work which brought him into notice w the 'Martyrs' Memorial' at Oxford, in 1841. was followed by the new church at Camberw in 1842-3. The rebuilding of the church of Nicholas, Hamburg, destroyed in the great fire 1842, was intrusted to him, after a competition which architects were invited from all parts Europe. It was one of the most important Got works of the day, and was estimated to cost, on completion, £150,000. In 1855 another desi was furnished by him, also in a European com tition, when he gained the prize, though design was never carried into execution, for new Hôtel de Ville and Senate House at Hambu and the cathedral church of St. John's, Newfou land, was erected from his design in 1848. '

parish church of Doncaster, destroyed by fire, was restored under his superintendence. Mr. Scott, who was employed in extensive restorations at the cathedrals of Ely, Lichfield, Hereford, Ripon, Gloucester, Chester, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Salisbury, had engagements of a less extensive character at Exeter, Peterborough, Worcester, Rochester, and Oxford. At Chichester he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Slater, in the reconstruction of the central tower and spire; at Westminster Abbey he succeeded Mr. Blore, in 1849, as official architect of the Dean and Chapter, and erected the new Gothic gatehouse and houses adjoining the west of the minster, and subsequently restored the beautiful chapter-house. He wrote a 'Plea for the Faithful Restoration of our Ancient Churches,' 1850; 'Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture,' 'Gleanings from Westminster Abbey,' 1862; and 'Conservation of Ancient Architectural Monuments: a Paper,' in 1864. The zeal which he displayed in the establishment of the Architectural Museum (at first in Cannon row, afterwards at the Museum at Kensington, and then in Bowling street, Westminster) rendered it one of the most interesting institutions in the metropolis. Mr. Scott, who was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1852, temporarily undertook, in conjunction with Mr. Sydney Smirke, the architectural lectures at the Academy, and in 1860 was elected R.A. He was architect of the new Foreign Office, and, in conjunction with Sir M. Digby Wyatt, of the new India Office. He was likewise engaged in building the new Home and Colonial Offices, which complete the group. In addition to the great works carried out by him, he was engaged on the restoration of old churches throughout the kingdom, as well as in the erection of a vast number of new ones. Among his secular works may be mentioned Kelham Hall, Nottinghamshire; Walton House, Warwickshire; Hafodunos House, North Wales; Lee Priory, Kent; the Town Hall at Gateshead; the Infirmary at Leeds; and the new station and hotel of the Midland Railway at St. Pancras. Among buildings connected with the Universities, he was engaged on the new chapels and other extensive works at Exeter College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge; works at University College, Merton and New College, Oxford; and in the entire rebuilding of the university buildings at Glasgow. Mr. Scott was appointed by the Queen, Architect to the National Memorial to the late Prince Consort, in Kensington Gardens, one of the most marked of his later works. The Queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood, 9 Aug., 1872. Towards the close of his life he was engaged in re-erecting the new cathedral at Edinburgh, in re-roofing and rearranging the chapel of New College, Oxford, and in carrying out the restoration of the cathedral at St. Alban's. He died at South Kensington 27 March, 1878, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His 'Lectures on the Rise and Development of Mediæval Architecture, delivered at the Royal Academy,' were published in 2 vols. 1878-9, and 'Personal and Professional Recollections' of him, edited by his son, with an introduction by Mr. J. W. Burgon, appeared in 1879.

SCROPE, GEORGE POULETT, F.R.S., second son of Mr. J. Poulett Thompson, of Roehampton, Surrey, and brother of the late Lord Sydenham, born in 1797, was first returned member, in the Liberal interest, for Stroud in May, 1833 (having been defeated at the general election in Dec., 1832), and retained the seat till 1867, when he retired. He was the author of several able pamphlets on banking and currency questions, the poor laws, and political economy, and wrote a life of his brother, Lord Sydenham, some time Governor-General of Canada, published in 1843; 'Considerations on Volcanoes,' and 'The Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France,' 1858. Mr. Scrope, who was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for Wilts, assumed the name and arms of Scrope on his marriage with the heiress of William Scrope, Esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts, and Cockerington, Leicestershire. Died at Chobham 19 Jan., 1876.

SEAGER, CHARLES, M.A., orientalist, born 1800, was son of the Rev. John Seager, B.A., rector of Welsh Brecknor, Monmouthshire. As a member of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, he obtained the Pusey and Ellerton scholarship in 1834. In 1836 he was elected scholar of Worcester College, was placed in the third class, and obtained the Kennicott Hebrew scholarship. He was a pupil of Dr. Pusey, under whom he gave public lectures in Hebrew. Mr. Seager took orders in the Established Church, and was one of the earliest members of the secession to Rome, of which Dr. Newman was the leading spirit. Eventually he became Professor of Hebrew in the Catholic University College, Kensington. Shortly before his death he was readmitted a member of the University of Oxford, for which he had been exiled upon his adhesion to the Church of Rome. Professor Seager was the author of various publications, political and religious, and was an excellent oriental and a good classical scholar, familiar with many of the more out-of-the-way branches of learning. He died suddenly at the Hotel de la Ville, Florence, while attending the Congress of Orientalists, 18 Sept., 1878.

SECCHI, ANGELO, a celebrated Italian astronomer, was born at Reggio (Emilia) 29 June, 1818, of respectable parents, who sent him to the local school, under the management of the Jesuits, where he made remarkable progress in the Latin and Greek languages and in Italian literature. When 15 years old he entered the Society of Jesus, 3 Nov., 1833. After the termination of his novitiate he distinguished himself in literature, and especially in Greek, and subsequently devoted himself to the study of philosophy in the Roman College. He then manifested a special predilection for mathematics and physics, and taught those sciences in the College of Nobles, and in the Roman College, where for one year he also held the chair of Grammar. He was then sent to Loretto to teach physics. In 1844 he commenced his theological studies; but in Feb., 1847, he was compelled by the revolutionary troubles to go into exile, and proceeded to Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, where he was ordained a priest. From Stonyhurst he went to Georgetown, in America, to teach elementary mathematics, and it was there, in the observatory under the care of Father Curley, that he first took part in astronomical studies. The Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the Roman College, Father Francesco de Vico, died in London in 1849 at the early age of 43. As the Holy Father was now restored to his dominions, the Jesuits were enabled to return to Rome, and Father Secchi was chosen to fill the important post vacated by the death of his former preceptor De Vico. Father Secchi

introduced many improvements in the Observatory. In 1852 he founded the present Observatory over the church of St. Ignatius, rendering it suitable for the modern astronomical studies, and notably for physical astronomy. In 1858 Father Secchi, by the liberal aid of Pius IX., was enabled to add the magnetic observatory, and he invented the wonderful instrument called the meteorgraph, for which he obtained a special prize in the Universal Exposition of Paris in 1867. On that occasion the Emperor Napoleon III. conferred with his own hand on Father Secchi the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honour, and the Emperor of the Brazils nominated him a Grand Dignitary of the Golden Rose. Secchi was employed on various scientific and governmental committees, and notably on those for the measure of the trigonometrical base on the Via Appia, for procuring lenticular lighthouses for the harbours in the pontifical states, and for providing supplies of water for several cities in the Agro Romano. In 1868 he was sent to Paris to represent the Holy See upon the international committee for establishing the metre. Such was the fame acquired by Father Secchi in his scientific career that he was elected foreign correspondent by the Paris Academy of Science, and by the Royal Society of London. He was also elected member of innumerable scientific societies, including the Royal Irish Academy of Dublin, the Italian society *dei Quaranta*, the Pontifical Academy *dei Nuovi Lincei*, and the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. When the Italians in 1870 took possession of the temporal dominions of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Jesuits were expelled from Rome. Father Secchi was, however, excepted from the general expulsion of the members of his order, and was permitted to direct the Observatory which he had founded, and he was likewise allowed to retain his assistants in astronomical labours. He made many important discoveries in astronomical science, and published the following works: 'Intorno alla Vita e alle Opere del P. G. Pianciani Discorso,' 1862; 'La Misura della Base trigonometrica eseguita sulla via Appia,' 'Il Quadro fisico del Sistema Solare,' 'Un copioso Catalogo di Stelle doppie,' 'L'Unità delle Forze fisiche,' and 'Le Stelle,' 'Se recenti Scoperte Astronomiche,' 1868; 'Sull' Epoca vera, e la Durata della Cecità del Galileo,' 1868; 'Fisica Solare. Sulle ultime scoperte spettroscopiche fatte nel sole, lettera all' Accademia Tiberino,' 1869; 'Descrizione del Meteorografo dell' Osservatorio del Collegio Romano,' 1870; 'Le Soleil: exposé des principales découvertes modernes sur la structure de cet astre, son influence et ses relations avec les autres corps célestes,' Paris, 1870; and 'Il Traforo delle Alpi nella catena del Moncenisco al Colle di Frejus,' 1872. He died at Rome 26 Feb., 1878, only a few days after his friend and patron, Pius IX.

SEDGWICK, ADAM, F.R.S., LL.D., geologist, born at Dent, Yorkshire, in June, 1784; graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as fifth wrangler in 1808; was chosen Fellow of his college in 1810, and subsequently became Vice-master and Senior Fellow. He was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology at Cambridge in 1818, and canon of Norwich in 1834. During more than half a century Professor Sedgwick prosecuted the study of geology with great diligence and success. His papers on the subject will always be classic in the history of geology. Most of them are printed in the 'Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society,' and the 'Transactions, Proceedings and Journal of the Geological Society.' Professor Sedgwick delivered lectures in the university during 50 years. The time, money, and talent he expended in forming one of the most choice collections for geologists in this country can only be estimated by a visit to the Woodwardian museum. In 1865 Mr. A. Vansittart, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, endowed a prize for encouraging the study of geology, to be called "The Sedgwick Prize," to be awarded triennially. Professor Sedgwick entered heartily into the work of reforming the studies of the University, and his 'Discourse on the Studies of the University of Cambridge' (1850) went through five editions. As a politician he was a steady Liberal. He died at Trinity College, Cambridge, 25 January 1873.

SELWYN, SIR CHARLES JASPER, an eminent jurist, son of William Selwyn, Q.C., was born 1813; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; was called to the bar 1840, and made a Queen's Counsel 1856. He sat in Parliament for the University of Cambridge from 1859 to 1866, when, having held for a few months the post of Solicitor General, he was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and sworn of the Privy Council. Died at Richmond, Surrey, 11 Aug., 1869.

SELWYN, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, D.D., the first Metropolitan of New Zealand, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, was the second son of William Selwyn, Q.C. (author of 'Selwyn's *Nisi Prius*'), of Richmond, Surrey, by his marriage with Lætitia Frances, daughter of Mr. Thomas Kynaston, of Witham, Essex. He was born in Church row, Hampstead, in 1809, and was educated at Eton, whence he passed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant university career by graduating in 1831 as second classic. He was successively scholar and Fellow of his college, and having been ordained on his college title went to reside at Eton as the tutor to the sons of Dr. Powis, at the same time holding the curacy of Windsor parish church. In 1841, soon after the establishment and settlement of the colony of New Zealand, it was resolved to send out a bishop in order to found a branch of the Anglican Church, and Mr. Selwyn was chosen for the post. He presided over the Church of New Zealand with ability and success from his consecration in 1841 to 1867. He was, indeed, the father of the Church in New Zealand, and he left six bishops in charge of the diocese which had originally been under his sole superintendence. His energy in the performance of his duties was characteristic. He travelled over the whole of his diocese, becoming personally known to his clergy and their parishioners, and sharing all the hardships of colonial life. In his earlier days he had been in the "university eight," and his love of athletic exercise stood him in good stead in his distant diocese. He sometimes told a story which forcibly illustrates the means by which he got so firm a hold on the New Zealand people, English and Maori. He and one of his clergy were one day passing a couple of newly-arrived settlers who were vainly endeavouring to build their hut. The bishop and the clergyman bid the men stand aside, took off their coats, and in a short time completed the wooden house with their own hands. In the little Church ship, supported by his old Eton friends, Bishop Selwyn made missionary voyages of many thou-

sands of miles to and from the scattered islands of the Southern Pacific. He lived to give the Anglican Church of New Zealand a constitution, and to see the one diocese subdivided, independent of Melanesia, into six sees, Auckland, Wellington, Waiapu, Nelson, Christ Church, and Dunedin. Returning to England in 1867, he was nominated by the Crown, on the recommendation of Lord Derby, to the see of Lichfield, which became vacant at that time by the decease of Dr. Lonsdale. He was the first Bishop of Lichfield, in modern times, who resided in his cathedral city, his predecessors having lived at Eccleshall Castle, some twenty miles distant. As Bishop of the Black Country, he had to deal with nearly as much paganism as had surrounded him in New Zealand. When in London attending the sessions of Parliament and the meetings of Convocation, he lived in one of the towers of Lambeth Palace, where he undertook the duties of a curator of the archiepiscopal library. According to the leading journal, "he was himself a High Churchman by conviction, but his was an Anglicanism of the older and most genuine type, and far removed from the vagaries of modern Ritualism, with which he had little sympathy." He married Sarah Harriet, only daughter of Sir John Richardson, of Bedford square, London, some time a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His eldest son, the Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, became bishop of Melanesia. Bishop Selwyn published several sermons and pamphlets on ecclesiastical and missionary subjects, including a letter to Mr. Gladstone on the question, 'Are Cathedral Institutions useless?' 'Remarks on Cathedral Reform,' 'Letters to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on his Visitations in New Zealand,' 'A Verbal Analysis of the Holy Bible,' 'The Work of Christ in the World; four sermons preached before the University of Cambridge,' and sundry 'Charges' and individual sermons. He died at Lichfield 11 April, 1878, and was buried in his cathedral. A 'Memoir of his Life and Episcopate,' by the Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A., appeared in 2 vols., 1879. In commemoration of him Selwyn College was founded in the University of Cambridge. It was opened 10 Oct., 1882.

SELWYN, WILLIAM, D.D., eldest son of William Selwyn, Q.C., and brother of the Bishop of Lichfield and of Lord Justice Selwyn, born 1806, was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. While an undergraduate he obtained in 1826 the Craven University scholarship, was Browne's medalist for Greek and Latin ode, and for Greek and Latin epigrams; and in 1827 gained the medal for a Greek ode. In 1828 he was placed 6th wrangler in the mathematical tripos, and was in addition senior classic and senior Chancellor's classical medalist. He was Norrisian Divinity prizeman in 1829. In 1833 he was appointed to a residentiary canonry in Ely cathedral, and upon the death of Professor Blunt (1855) Canon Selwyn succeeded him as Lady Margaret's Reader or Professor in Theology. Two years later he was made chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen, and in 1872 was appointed hon. joint curator of the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. Professor Selwyn was the author of 'Horæ Hebraicæ,' 'Principles of Cathedral Reform,' 'Two Charts of Prophecy,' 'Notes on the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible,' 'Critical Notes on the Septuagint,' 'Thoughts on Holy Scripture,' 'Winifred or Boniface, a Lay of Missions,' and 'Waterloo, a Lay of Jubilee,' 1865. Died 24 April, 1875.

SEWARD, WILLIAM HENRY, American statesman, born at Florida, Orange county, New York, 16 May, 1801, graduated at Union College, and commenced the practice of the law at Auburn, in his native state, in 1822. He was elected in 1830 to the state senate of New York. He was elected Governor of the state by the Republican party in 1838 and again in 1840. Nine years later he was elected to the senate of the United States. He was a candidate for the presidency in 1860, but failed to get the nomination of the Republican Convention at Chicago, having offended Horace Greeley, who threw his weight into the scale in favour of Mr. Lincoln, for whom Mr. Seward afterwards exerted himself in the Northern States, delivering speeches characterised by a hostile spirit towards Great Britain, interspersed with covert threats of an invasion of Canada. In return, Mr. Lincoln, on his election to the presidential chair, nominated Mr. Seward to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In this capacity, during the struggle with the Southern States, Mr. Seward assumed a very arrogant tone towards European governments, and especially towards that of Great Britain; and his dispatches, published in 1861, excited as much animadversion as astonishment. The affair of the "Trent," which, in 1862, threatened to cause a rupture with Great Britain, was pacifically settled between Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, the former submitting to the peremptory demand of the British government. Mr. Seward and two of his sons were severely wounded by an assassin, in April, 1865, on the same day that President Lincoln was murdered. As he was suffering at the time from the effects of an accident, his life was despaired of, but he recovered. He continued to fill the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs all through the presidency of Andrew Johnson, and only resigned that post on the accession of President Grant in March, 1869. During the latter part of his official career, Mr. Seward conducted the negotiations by which the United States government acquired, through purchase, possession of the Russian territories in North America, now embraced under the name of Alaska. He also arranged with the British government the terms of a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama Claims by arbitration, but the United States senate rejected the document all but unanimously. A project of his to purchase the island of St. Thomas from the Danish government met with a like rejection. A collection of his 'Speeches' appeared in 4 vols., 1853-62. He also published a 'Life of John Quincey Adams,' and his own diplomatic correspondence from 1861 to 1869. Died at Auburn 10 Oct., 1872.

SEYMOUR, SIR GEORGE HAMILTON, G.C.B., G.C.H., eldest son of Lord G. Seymour (son of the first Marquis of Hertford), born 1797, received his education at Merton College, Oxford. In 1817 he became an attaché at the Hague; in 1819 was appointed précis writer and private secretary to Viscount Castlereagh; in Oct., 1822, was attached to a special mission to Verona; and in 1823 was Secretary of Legation at Frankfort, whence he was transferred, in the same capacity, first to Stuttgard and afterwards to Berlin. In 1829 he became Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, and in 1830 proceeded to Florence as Minister Resident. In 1835 he was sent to Brussels as Envoy Extraor-

dinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and occupied that post for ten years; in Dec., 1846, he was transferred in the same capacity to Lisbon, and in 1851 to St. Petersburg. Whilst resident in the latter capital he exercised a partial check on the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas I., from whose court he was recalled in March, 1854, on the proclamation of war between England and Russia. In Dec., 1855, he was appointed, on account of his wide and extensive experience, to represent the court of St. James at Vienna, and discharged his duties there with considerable address and ability during a very critical period. He retired on a diplomatic pension in March, 1858. Died 2 Feb., 1880.

SHARPE, Samuel, Hebrew scholar and Egyptologist, was born 8 March, 1799. At an early age he was employed in the banking house of his uncle, Mr. Rogers, the poet, and was subsequently partner in the firm, which was for some time known as Sharpe and Olding. Mr. Sharpe retired from business about twenty years before his death, and devoted himself with great ardour and industry to the studies he had always pursued, and particularly to Biblical criticism and chronology. His chief works in this department of literature are, 'A Translation of the Hebrew Scriptures,' 'A History of the Hebrew Nation,' 'A Translation of the New Testament from Griesbach's Text,' 'A Chronological Arrangement of the Book of Isaiah,' 'A Chronological Arrangement of the Journeys and Epistles of St. Paul,' and a work on the 'Sinaitic Inscriptions.' Mr. Sharpe's Egyptian studies gained him an earlier reputation at a time when, as he himself observes, the subject was nearly new, and the historical facts had to be searched for in the whole range of ancient writers. His first historical work on Egypt was published in 1836, and was followed by monographs on Egyptian inscriptions in the British Museum, Egyptian chronology and geography, and a vocabulary of hieroglyphics. The revised edition of the history bears date 1851, and is still one of the standard authorities on the subject. In the brief dedication of this book to his sister, Mr. Sharpe ascribes to her both his early education and his love of learning. Passing to city life from the private school to which, a few years later, Benjamin Disraeli was sent, he had no university training, but acquired a habit of independent thought and criticism that made itself conspicuously visible in much of his work. His religious opinions, which were Unitarian, do not colour his conscientious translation of the Bible. Died at Highbury 28 July, 1881.

SHARPEY, William, M.D., F.R.S., physiologist, was born at Arbroath 1 April, 1802, after the death of his father, Henry Sharpey, a native of Kent, who was resident in Scotland. He became a student in the University of Edinburgh in 1817, and attended the classes of Greek and Natural Philosophy, the latter then being taught by Professor John Playfair. In the following year he began medical study, and in 1821 obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. After this he pursued his studies in London and in Paris, and, returning to Edinburgh, took his degree of M.D. in the University in 1823. He subsequently passed much of his time abroad, visiting the medical and scientific institutions of France, Italy, and Germany, and made a long stay in Berlin, where he devoted himself especially to the study of anatomy and physiology. Having, in 1830, become a Fellow of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, he, in 1831, began to lecture on anatomy in the extra-academical school, and continued to do so till 1836, when he was appointed Professor in the University of London, now University College, where he taught physiological anatomy and physiology till April, 1874. The government recognised the Professor's long services, and the good work he had done in the interest of science, by the bestowal on him of a pension of £150 per annum. He served on the Royal Commission of Science appointed in 1870 under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire. Already a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was elected, in 1839, a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, in which for nineteen years he filled the office of secretary. He was also a member of various foreign academies, a trustee of the Hunterian museum, and was for fifteen years a member of the General Medical Council. He long acted as examiner in the University of London, and subsequently was appointed on the senate. In 1859 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh. He was author of scientific articles in the 'Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology,' and of various contributions to scientific journals. He was also joint-editor of four editions of 'Quain's Anatomy.' Died at Torrington square, London, 11 April 1880.

SHAW, Henry, F.S.A., architect and illuminator, died at Broxbourne 12 June, 1873. He will be better remembered by his valuable illustrated books than by the buildings he erected. Among them are 'Illuminated Ornaments,' 'Specimens of Ancient Furniture,' 'Ancient Plate and Furniture,' 'The Encyclopædia of Ornament,' 'Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages,' 1843; 'Alphabets, Numerals, and Devices of the Middle Ages;' and 'Handbook of Mediæval Alphabets.'

SHIRLEY, Evelyn Philip, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., eldest son of the late Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., of Ettington Park, Warwickshire, was born 22 Jan. 1812, and educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1834; M.A. 1847). He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and for co. Monaghan, which he represented in the Conservative interest from July, 1841, till Aug., 1847, and sat for South Warwickshire from Nov., 1853, till July, 1865. In 1876 he was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. Mr. Shirley was an able and indefatigable antiquary, and was the author of a genealogical work, entitled 'Noble and Gentle Men of England, their Arms, &c.,' of which a third edition appeared in 1866. He also wrote 'Stemmata Shirleiana; or, Annals of the Shirleys of Etindon,' 1841, reprinted with additions 1873; 'Some Account of the Territory of Farney, in Ulster,' 1846; 'Historical Memoirs of the Lives of the Shirley Brothers,' 1848; 'Original Letters, &c., on the History of the Church in Ireland,' 1851; 'Some Account of Deer and Deer Parks,' 1867; and 'History of the County of Monaghan,' 1879. Died at Ettington Park, near Stratford-on-Avon, 19 Sept., 1882.

SHORT, Thomas Vowler, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, was born 16 Sept., 1790, being son of the Ven. William Short, Archdeacon of Cornwall. He was educated at Westminster and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was contemporary with Dean Milman, Bishop Hampden, Dr. Arnold, and other

celebrities. He graduated B.A. as a double-first-class man in 1811. After having held the perpetual curacy of Cowley, Oxfordshire, and rectories of Stockleigh-Pomeroy, Devonshire, and Kingsworthy, Hampshire, he was, in 1834, collated to the rectory of St. George, Bloomsbury. He was consecrated in 1842 Bishop of Sodor and Man, and in 1846 was translated to the see of St. Asaph, from which he retired in 1869. He died at Gresford, near Wrexham, 13 April, 1872. Among his works are 'Sermons on some of the Fundamental Truths of Christianity,' 'Sketch of the History of the Church of England to the Revolution,' and 'Letters to an aged Mother.'

SIGURDSSON, JON, an Icelandic antiquary, born at Rafnseyri 17 June, 1811, passed in 1834 the philological examination at the University of Copenhagen, and obtained, in the following year, one of the pensions bequeathed by Arnus Magnus for the encouragement of Icelanders who were distinguished by their learning. The Arnus-Magnus commission, of which he became secretary in 1848, and the Society of Antiquaries of the North, sent him, in 1841, to study the ancient Icelandic manuscripts at Upsala and Stockholm. He was elected, in 1840, secretary of the Icelandic Society; became librarian and keeper of the archives of Iceland; and in 1847 a member of the committee of the Society of Antiquaries of the North. His native island sent him as deputy to the Althing, or Icelandic Assembly, in 1845 and 1847, and then to the Legislative Assembly at Copenhagen in 1848. Among his works are, 'The Political State of Iceland' (om Islands Statsretlige; Forhold, 1856); a large 'Collection of the Laws concerning Iceland' (Lovsamling over Island; Copenhagen, 7 vols., 1853-57); and an edition, prepared conjointly with Svend Grundtvig, of 'The Ancient Icelandic Songs' (Islenzk Fornkvædi). He took part in the publication of the 'Icelandic Sagas,' and furnished memoirs to several collections relating to Denmark and Iceland. Died at Copenhagen 7 Dec., 1879.

SIMPSON, RICHARD, M.A., a Catholic antiquary, born 1820, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, from whence he went up to St. John's College, Oxford, where he obtained a second class in 1842. Soon afterwards he abjured the Established Church, and joined the Roman communion. Mr. Simpson, who was an accomplished linguist, edited for many years the *Rambler* and afterwards the *Home and Foreign Review*, published in 1866 his valuable 'Life of Father Campion, the Proto-martyr of the English Jesuits;' wrote an 'Introduction to the Philosophy of Shakspere's Sonnets,' and reprinted a number of scarce works illustrative of Shakspere's plays. Died in Rome 5 April, 1876.

SKETCHLEY, ARTHUR. *See* ROSE, GEORGE.

SKOBELEFF, MICHAEL, a Russian general, was born in the district of Riazan, near Moscow, 1843, and educated in the military academy of St. Petersburg, where he graduated in 1868 as officer of the staff. He went to Turkestan, where he remained three years, and in 1871 he went to the Caucasus and was attached to the staff of the Grand Duke Michael, and placed in command of a regiment. In 1873 he commanded the advance-guard of the Russian force which was ordered to advance on Khiva. After the occupation of Khiva he made a reconnaissance in disguise to the Turcoman desert, and for his courage received the Cross of St. George. After being with the Carlists as a "student of war," he returned to Turkestan, and took part in several successful operations, and soon afterwards distinguished himself during a retreat by a night attack, with a handful of cavalry, upon the enemy, which was in pursuit, and numbered 6000 to 7000 men, who fled in panic and left their baggage behind them, not venturing afterwards to continue the pursuit. In 1876 he was appointed Governor of Khokand. In the Russo-Turkish war he greatly distinguished himself, especially at Plevna, and led the Russian advance on Constantinople. After the peace he was again sent to Central Asia against the Tekke-Turcomans, and his capture of the fortress of Geok-Tepe added to his fame. Subsequently he made himself known by his strong anti-German crusade, and by the violence of language which nearly led to serious complications between Russia and Germany. He died very suddenly at Moscow 7 July, 1882.

SMEE, ALFRED, F.R.S., belonged to a family well known in the city of London, his father having for many years held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England. He was born in 1818, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840. At the early age of twenty-three he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society on account of his researches in science, and more particularly in the department of electricity, which he had made from youth a special study. He held for many years the appointment of Consulting Surgeon to the Bank of England, and it is stated that he was the deviser of the present system of printing the Bank of England notes. He was also extensively connected with the Gresham, the Accident Insurance, and other public companies. He stood one or two contested elections, in the Conservative interest, for Rochester, but without success. Mr. Smee was the author of important works on the 'Elements of Electro-Metalling,' 1841; 'The Sources of Physical Science,' 1843; 'The Potato Plant, its Uses and Properties,' 1846; 'Elements of Electro-Biology,' 1849; 'Principles of the Human Mind, deduced from Physical Laws,' 1849; 'Instinct and Reason: deduced from Electro-Biology,' 1850; a large illustrated volume, entitled 'My Garden,' in which he described the geology, topography, and leading features in the neighbourhood of Carshalton and Beddington, in Surrey; and 'The Mind of Man, being a Natural System of Mental Philosophy,' 1875. He died in Finsbury circus, London, 11 Jan., 1877. A memoir of him, with a selection from his writings, was published by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Mary Odling, in 1878.

SMIRKE, SYDNEY, R.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., architect, brother of Robert Smirke, R.A., was born in 1800, obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1819, and gained a distinguished position in his profession, having practised in both the prevailing schools of architecture, but with a decided bias in favour of Italian art. His principal works were the Juvenile Reformatory in the Isle of Wight, the Custom Houses at Gloucester and Newcastle, the Carlton and Conservative Clubhouses in London (the latter in conjunction with Mr. Basevi), the restoration of portions of Lichfield Cathedral and York Minster (after the second fire there), the restoration of the Savoy Chapel and of the Temple Church (the latter in conjunction with Mr. Burton), the arcades in the Horticultural Gardens, the reading-room, the Roman and

Assyrian galleries, and many other works at the British Museum; portions of Luton Hoo, Drayton Manor, and many other mansions; the Convalescent Hospital at Witley, and King Edward's schools, also at Witley, the dining hall at the Inner Temple, the new Royal Academy in Burlington House, which was begun in 1867, and completed in 1874, when Mr. Smirke retired from the practice of his profession. He was architect to Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals, and to the Inner Temple, and Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Lancaster; was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, Royal Academician in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He was trustee of the Royal Academy and of the Soane Museum, and received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he was a Fellow. Died at Tunbridge Wells 8 Dec., 1877.

SMITH, Sir Francis Pettit, who first applied the screw-propeller for the purposes of navigation, was born at Hythe 9 Feb., 1808. After receiving a rudimentary education at Ashford, Kent, he became a grazing farmer. As a boy he showed great skill in the construction of boats; and in 1834 a model which he had put together, propelled by a screw driven by a spring, answered so well that he arrived at the conclusion that such a screw might supersede the paddle-wheels of steam-vessels. He spent two or three years in testing his principle by various experiments in larger boats. In 1837 he visited Dover and Folkestone in his tiny craft, and established the fact that his screw would work as well in a heavy sea as in smooth water. His invention was brought under the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty in the following year, and for their satisfaction Mr. Smith and his friends built, in 1840, the "Archimedes," of 237 tons, 90 horse-power, the first vessel of the kind that was fitted with the screw. In spite of the difficulties thrown in his way, Mr. Smith persevered, and at the expiration of his patent in 1856, he had the satisfaction of seeing no fewer than 327 ships and vessels of all classes fitted with the screw in the Royal Navy, and an equal number of vessels in the British merchant service. The Queen granted him a civil list pension in 1855; in 1857 a national subscription was made for a testimonial to him, and a service of plate and £2678 were presented to him at a public banquet in St. James's Hall; in 1860 he was appointed Curator of the Patent Office Museum, South Kensington; and in 1871 he was knighted. He died at South Kensington 11 Feb., 1874.

SMITH, George, Assyriologist and explorer, was born about 1825. He began life as a bank-note, copper, and steel-plate engraver, in the employment of the firm of Bradbury and Evans. In 1866 he contributed to the *Athenæum* his notice of the 'Tribute of Jehu,' which may be taken as his earliest work on Assyrian philology, the result of his studies of the Ninevite sculptures in the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum. These studies he carried on with unceasing energy and devotion at every leisure moment while engaged in the engraving works. In 1867 he was appointed a senior assistant of the Lower Section in the department of Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities in the British Museum. During the interval between this time and 1871 he produced several treatises and works on Assyrian history and chronology, while a great portion of his spare time was devoted to the preparation of the plates of the cuneiform inscriptions published by the British Museum. In 1871 he made the important discovery that the Cypriote inscriptions were written in a syllabic character. Later on, with the aid of Dr. Birch, he identified this language with the Greek, and these discoveries soon led to rapid progress in the study of the language by Dr. Brandis and other foreign linguists. In 1871 Mr. Smith published 'The Phonetic Values of the Cuneiform Characters,' a work which will always form a most necessary handbook to every student of this difficult portion of the study of Assyrian. He also brought out in the same year the 'Annals of Assurbanipal,' 'On the Chronology of the Reign of Sennacherib, with Remarks on some other Dates in connection with Assyrian and Babylonian History;' and in 1872 'Notes on the Early History of Assyria and Babylonia.' On 3 Dec., 1872, the celebrated Chaldæan account of the Deluge was detailed to the public at a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology. Shortly afterwards the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* organised an expedition to Mesopotamia, to be conducted by Mr. Smith, who left England for the prosecution of Assyrian exploration on 2 Jan., 1873, and reached Kouyunjik on 2 March, paying a flying visit to Babylonia. The antiquities, cuneiform tablets, inscriptions, and miscellaneous proceeds of this journey were presented to the British Museum. In 1873 and 1874 Mr. Smith undertook another archæological journey to the same site on behalf of the trustees of the British Museum. His principal contributions to literature during 1875 were, 'Assyrian Discoveries: an Account of Explorations and Discoveries on the Site of Nineveh, during 1873 and 1874,' the 'History of Assyria,' in the series of 'Ancient History from the Monuments,' and, 'The Assyrian Eponym Canon, containing translations of the documents and an account of the evidence on the comparative chronology of the Assyrian and Jewish Kingdoms from the death of Solomon to Nebuchadnezzar.' In 1876 there appeared 'The Chaldean Account of Genesis, containing a description of the Creation and Fall of Man, the Deluge, the Tower of Babel, the Times of the Patriarchs and Nimrod; Babylonian Fables and Legends of the Gods; from the Cuneiform Inscriptions,' London, 1876. In addition to these works, the 'Transactions' of the Society of Biblical Archæology received constant communications from his pen; and the series of 'Records of the Past' contain a number of valuable contributions by him. In Feb., 1876, Mr. Smith started on his third archæological mission to the East, under the auspices of the trustees of the British Museum. His intention was to make renewed excavations on the old Ninevite sites, near Mosul, on the Tigris, and to break new ground in other parts of Mesopotamia. On 4 Sept., however, the melancholy news reached England that Mr. Smith had died at Aleppo on 19 Aug., 1876. The 'History of Sennacherib,' translated by George Smith, appeared in 1878.

SMITH, Toulmin, a legal and miscellaneous writer, born at Birmingham 29 May, 1816, was called to the bar in 1849; and died at Lancing, Sussex, 28 April, 1869. His most important legal treatises are 'The Parish: its Obligations and Powers, its Officers and their Duties,' 1854, 2nd edit. 1857; and 'The Law of Nuisances and Sewage Works.' His antiquarian works include

volume 'On the Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century,' and another on 'English Guilds.' Mr. Toulmin Smith was an ardent Liberal, took a keen interest in politics, and for eight years conducted the 'Parliamentary Remembrancer.'

SOLLY, SAMUEL, M.D., F.R.S., born in 1805, pursued his studies in early life at St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1828, and became a Fellow in 1843. In 1856 he was elected to the Council of the College; in 1862 was appointed Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery; and in 1867 was promoted to the Court of Examiners (which position he soon afterwards resigned), and became senior vice-president of the college. Dr. Solly contributed largely to medical journals, and was author of several important works; among them are 'Anatomy and Pathology of the Brain,' and 'Surgical Experiences,' 1865. Died in London 24 Sept., 1871.

SOTHERN, EDWARD ASKEW, actor, born at Liverpool 1 April, 1830, was educated for the Church, but the stage proving more congenial to his tastes, he adopted it as his profession, and in 1851 went to the United States, and appeared at the National theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss. Here he was only moderately successful, but soon afterwards went to New York, where, after playing leading characters for several years, he achieved a decided success as Lord Dundreary, in the play of the 'American Cousin,' written by himself. Having appeared in this character more than 1100 times in the United States, he came to England in 1863, and produced the play at the Haymarket theatre, where it was repeated 496 consecutive nights. In 1864 he appeared as David Garrick, in an adaptation from the French drama from which 'The Tragedy Queen' was taken, in Dr. Marston's 'Favourite of Fortune,' in Tom Taylor's 'Lesson for Life,' and in Oxenford's 'Brother Sam.' He appeared at Paris in 1867, and afterwards performed in the United States. In 1874 he made another long professional visit to England, after which he went back to New York. In 1878, returning to the Haymarket, he came forward as Fitzaltamont in 'The Crushed Tragedian,' by Mr. Byron, and soon afterwards in another play from the same pen, 'The Hornet's Nest.' Died in Vere street, Cavendish square, London, 20 Jan., 1881.

SOUTH, JOHN FLINT, surgeon, born 1798, was the son of an apothecary in Lant street, Borough, who was often called in consultation by the physicians and surgeons of his day, and to whose care Pitt was specially confided shortly before his death. After an excellent preliminary education, Mr. South was apprenticed to Mr. Henry Cline, jun., of St. Thomas's Hospital. He became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1819, and when the new charter was granted to that institution he was one of the first 300 members elected as honorary Fellows. In 1844 he was appointed Hunterian Orator, and in the following year "Arris and Gale" Professor of Human Anatomy and Surgery. In 1849 he was elected a member of the court of examiners, and in 1851 he received the highest honour the college could confer, being elected president. He was again president in 1860. Mr. South, who was long connected with St. Thomas's Hospital as its senior surgeon, was the author of some standard works, including a translation of 'Chelius' System of Surgery,' a short description of the 'Bones for Students,' a translation of 'Otto's Compendium of Human and Comparative Pathological Anatomy,' and a work on 'Household Surgery.' It was owing chiefly to the untiring energy of Mr. South, that when the remains of John Hunter were discovered in the vaults of St. Martin's church by Mr. Frank Buckland, they were re-interred with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. Sir James South, the well-known astronomer, was Mr. South's eldest brother. Died at Blackheath park 8 Jan., 1882.

SPEDDING, JAMES, editor of the works of Francis Bacon, was born in June, 1808, at Mirehouse, near Bassenthwaite, Cumberland. He received his education at Bury St. Edmund's school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831, being placed in the second class in classics, and among the junior optimes in mathematics. Though not a voluminous writer, Mr. Spedding's range of literature was a wide one, as may be seen from the titles of the essays in a volume published by him in 1879, called 'Reviews and Discussions, Literary, Political, and Philosophical, not relating to Bacon.' But the real work of Mr. Spedding's life is indicated in the last words of this title. His standard edition of the whole of Bacon's works will hand down his name to posterity. In the earlier volumes he had the invaluable assistance of Mr. R. L. Ellis; but Mr. Ellis died when the edition of the 'Novum Organum' was incomplete, and the remainder of the task was carried on by Mr. Spedding alone, with the occasional assistance of Mr. D. D. Heath. When he had accomplished this great undertaking, Mr. Spedding set himself to write the life of his favourite author in a manner never before attempted. The 'Life and Letters' of Bacon is the only book on the subject which furnishes all the materials for a complete judgment on the many points of controversy connected with the strange career of the author of the 'Novum Organum.' As long as Bacon is studied or his name is remembered, the name of Mr. Spedding will be inseparably associated with that of one whom the world variously regards as "the greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind." For many years Mr. Spedding was an honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Being deaf and infirm, he was run over by a cab in Mayfair, London, 1 March, 1881, and was conveyed to a hospital where he died on the 10th from the injuries he had sustained.

STANHOPE, PHILIP HENRY STANHOPE, EARL D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., historian and essayist, son of the fourth earl, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope printing press, was born at Walmer 31 Jan., 1805. Lord Mahon, the title under which he was for many years known as an author, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees; was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Basset, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became a member for the borough of Hertford; but having pursued a somewhat wavering course, voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation Laws, and lost his seat at the general election of 1852. In the first Peel ministry in 1834, Lord Mahon was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel ministry he held the office of

Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the Corn Laws. His lordship wrote 'A Life of Belisarius,' 'A History of England from the Peace of Utrecht, 1713-83,' his chief work, published in 1837–52; 'Court of Spain under Charles II.,' 1844; 'Life of the Great Condé,' 1845; 'Historical Essays,' 1848; 'Narrative of the Insurrections, 1745;' and 'War of the Succession in Spain,' 1850; 'History of the Rise of our Indian Empire,' 1858; and several articles in the *Quarterly Review*. He edited the 'Letters of the Great Earl of Chesterfield' (1845), and was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel. In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the death of his father, 2 March, 1855, succeeded as fifth earl. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen 1858, and he founded a prize for the study of Modern History at Oxford. His lordship was chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, which was established in 1857, in consequence of his urgent recommendation. He was also honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy. He was mainly instrumental in procuring the appointment of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. His lordship was elected one of the six foreign members of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at Paris in the place of Mr. Grote, 11 May, 1872. He died at Merivale House, the residence of his eldest son, at Bournemouth, 22 Dec., 1875.

STANLEY, ARTHUR PENRHYN, D.D., Dean of Westminster, was born in 1815, being a son of Dr. Edward Stanley, Bishop of Norwich. He was educated at Rugby, under the famous Dr. Thomas Arnold, of whom he was a favourite pupil, and whose biographer he afterwards became. From Rugby school he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he held a scholarship. His connection with the University of Oxford was long and honourably distinguished. He received the Newdigate prize for his English poem on 'The Gipsies,' and in 1837 gained the Ireland scholarship and took a first class in classics. The Latin essay prize was awarded to him in 1839, and in the following year the prizes for the English and Theological essays. In the latter year he was elected a Fellow of University College, of which he was tutor for twelve years. In 1844 he made his first venture in the world of letters by the publication of his 'Life of Dr. Arnold,' a work which may be regarded as a British classic. It was followed in 1846 by 'Stories and Essays on the Apostolic Age;' in 1850 by a 'Memoir of Bishop Stanley;' and in 1854 by an edition and translation of 'The Epistles to the Corinthians,' with extensive critical notes and dissertations. Mr. Stanley was Select Preacher to the University in 1845-46; Secretary to the Oxford University Commission in 1850-52; and was appointed a canon of Canterbury in 1851. In 1854 he published his 'Historical Memorials of Canterbury' (6th edit. 1872), a volume of much interest, and of which several editions were rapidly sold. In 1855 he gave to the world his book on 'Sinai and Palestine in Connection with their History,' of which twenty editions were called for. In the winter of 1852 and the spring of 1853 the author had visited the scenes of sacred history in Egypt, Arabia, and Syria; and this volume of Sinai and Palestine was the first-fruit of the journey. Its object was to illustrate the relation in which the history and the geography of the Jews stand to each other. It was originally undertaken, as the author tells us in the

preface to the subsequent volumes on the Jewish Church, with the express purpose of a preparation for that great work. One is struck in every chapter with the indefatigable zeal of the traveller, with his unsparing trouble in investigating and describing the localities through which he passed, and with the largeness of the historical and geographical knowledge which he has at command for illustrative purposes. From 1858 to 1863 Stanley was Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, canon of Christ Church, and chaplain to the Bishop of London. His lectures on Ecclesiastical History formed the basis of his well-known 'History of the Jewish Church,' of which the first edition appeared in 1862, the second in 1865, and the third in 1877. It was the purpose of Dr. Stanley, in composing this work, "so to delineate the outward events of sacred history, that they should come home with new power to those who, by familiarity, have almost ceased to regard them as historical truths at all; so to bring out their inward spirit, that the more complete realisation of their outward form should not degrade, but exalt, the faith of which they are the vehicle." In 1862 Dr. Stanley made a second visit to the Holy Land as one of the suite of the Prince of Wales, and was fortunate enough to be one of the party who, through the Prince's influence, were admitted to inspect the Mosque of Hebron, a favour which had not been accorded to any European since the Mussulman occupation in A.D. 1187. A most interesting description of the interior of the mosque, and of the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, and the patriarchs and others who rest in the cave of Machpelah, appended to his 'Sermons preached in the East before the Prince of Wales.' In 1863 he was appointed Dean of Westminster. From this period until his death he was the acknowledged leader of the "Broad Church" party. He was a professed Erastian, and as an illustration of his "liberal" spirit, it may be recorded that the pulpit of Westminster Abbey was under his *régime* opened to Dr. Colenso, Dr. Moffat, and Professor Max Müller. Dean Stanley was Rector of the University of St. Andrews, and a Doctor of Laws in that University, an honour conferred upon him in 1871. In 1872 he was a second time elected Select Preacher to the University of Oxford, in the face of a violent opposition, joined in by both Ritualists and Low Churchmen, the vote in Convocation by which the appointment was confirmed being 349 against 287. The Dean was author of many works which we have not been able to notice in detail, all of them characterised by the same eloquent advocacy of religious freedom. Among others we may refer to his 'Lectures on the Eastern Church,' an edition of 'Bishop Stanley's Addresses and Charges,' his volume on the Church of Scotland, 'Scripture Portraits,' and various volumes of sermons. He was also a large contributor to the reviews and other periodicals. Any sketch of Dean Stanley would be incomplete if it did not make some reference to his wife, Lady Augusta Stanley, a daughter of Lord Elgin, who was loved as widely as she was known. She was formerly a lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Kent, and afterwards she was appointed an extra bedchamber woman to the Queen. She died in March, 1876. Dean Stanley survived her several years. He died at the Deanery, Westminster, 18 July, 1881, and was buried in the Abbey.

STAUNTON, Howard, Shaksperian scholar and writer on chess, was born 1810, and educated at Oxford, but he never practised any other profession than that of writing, and devoted his chief study to the English dramatists of the Elizabethan age. Between 1857 and 1860 he was employed on the edition of Shakspere published by Messrs. Routledge, which is still highly esteemed. In 1864 he brought out his facsimile of the Folio of 1623. His 'Memorials of Shakspere,' and a series of articles in the *Athenæum* on unsuspected corruptions in the text of the great dramatist's plays, kept up his authority in this branch of English scholarship. He was the author, likewise, of an historical and descriptive account of 'The Great Schools of England' (2nd edit. 1869). Mr. Staunton's fame as a chessplayer and scientific connoisseur of that game was still more widely known. In 1843 he accepted the challenge to play at Paris against M. de St. Amant, the champion of Europe, whom Mr. Staunton defeated. Many renowned victories at the chess-table increased his reputation during the next seven years. He published various works on his favourite game, and edited for many years the chess column of the *Illustrated London News*. Died in London 22 June, 1874.

STEPHENS, Edward Bowring, sculptor, born at Exeter 1817, was a pupil of E. H. Baily, and studied also at the Royal Academy. His first contributions to the Academy appeared in 1838, and comprised four subject sculptures, including 'Narcissus,' 'An Arcadian Nymph' and 'Maternal Love.' In 1843 he gained the gold medal of the Academy for an alto-relievo of 'The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.' He went to Rome shortly before this event, and in due course produced, besides many busts, several statues which were much admired in his native city and its neighbourhood. He was elected A.R.A. in 1844. Among his later works were two groups, 'Satan tempting Eve' and 'Satan Vanquished,' both in the Great Exhibition of 1851; 'Eve contemplating Death,' 1853; a group of 'Euphrosyne and Cupid,' 1856; and 'The Angel of the Resurrection,' 1861. Died 10 Nov. 1882.

STEVENS, Alfred George, artist, was born at Blandford, Dorsetshire, in Dec., 1817, and manifesting in early life a taste for art was sent at the age of 16 to Italy, where he remained nine years. While in Rome he worked much in Thorwaldsen's studio. On his return to England he was engaged as a modeller by Messrs. Hoole and Robson, of the Green Lane Works, Sheffield, famous for the manufacture of ornamental stoves, fenders, etc. Subsequently he came to London and was employed by Mr. Leonard W. Collman, of George Street, Portman square, in the ornamentation of mansions. Mr. Stevens was among those who sent in designs for the new Foreign Offices. They were, however, not successful. His principal work is the Wellington Memorial under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. In the competition for this great work he was so far successful as to gain a premium for his model, and eventually he received the commission for the execution of it. He was progressing with this work when his labours were arrested by his death, which occurred in London 1 May, 1875.

STOKES, William, M.D., F.R.S., son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, was born in that city 1804, and took the degree of M.D. in the University of Edinburgh in 1825. In the following year he was appointed

physician to the Meath Hospital, Dublin, in connection with which institution much of his best work was done, especially so far as concerns his clinical teaching. In 1839 the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D., and about the same time he was elected Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, of which he was at three different times president. In 1845 he succeeded his father as Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin. Professor Stokes presided over the meeting of the British Medical Association held in Dublin in 1867. He was twice appointed Crown representative professor in the General Medical Council; and in 1874 he was elected President of the Royal Irish Academy. The Emperor of Germany presented him with the insignia of the Prussian Order *Pour le Mérite*. Besides some highly valuable professional works, Dr. Stokes published 'The Life and Labours in Archæology of George Petrie, LL.D.' 1868. As President of the Royal Irish Academy he manifested a keen interest in history and archæology, and gave especial encouragement to the publication of the ancient Ogham inscriptions. Died at Howth 7 Jan., 1878.

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Viscount, K.G., better known as Sir Stratford Canning, youngest son of Mr. Stratford Canning, a merchant of the city of London, was born 4 Nov., 1786, and not, as commonly stated, on 6 Jan., 1788. At an early age he was sent to Eton, at the instance, and possibly by the help, of his cousin George Canning, who had just entered Parliament, and achieved his first success as an orator. He obtained a nomination at Eton as a College or King's Scholar, and went through the entire school course, passing in due time to a scholarship at King's College, Cambridge. In 1807, while still an undergraduate, he obtained, through his cousin's interest, an appointment as *précis* writer in the Foreign Office, and in 1808 he accompanied Mr. Adair on a special mission to Constantinople, and was next made Secretary of Embassy upon Mr. Adair's appointment as permanent Minister. On returning to England he resumed his academic studies, and in 1813 took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In 1814 he was advanced to the rank of minister Plenipotentiary, and sent to Basle, where he assisted in framing the treaty which united the Swiss cantons in the Helvetic Confederation; and was present at Vienna during the Congress of 1815. In 1820 he was sent on a special mission to Washington to adjust certain differences left unsettled by the Treaty of Ghent; and returned in 1823, the British Government refusing to ratify the engagements he had made. In 1824 he was sent to St. Petersburg to arrive at an understanding with Russia respecting the claims of the Greeks, and two years later he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, and vainly strove to avert the collision between Turkish obstinacy and the will of Europe, which ended in the battle of Navarino. After the breach of diplomatic relations had been repaired, he returned to Turkey on a special mission in 1831 for the settlement of Greek affairs. For ten years after the passing of the Reform Bill he had no diplomatic employment except during a short negotiation at Madrid. He entered the House of Commons as member for King's Lynn, having sat in the unreformed parliament for the pocket boroughs of Old Sarum and Stockbridge, and steadily supported Sir Robert Peel throughout

years of opposition. In 1841 the Conservatives regained office, and on Lord Ponsonby's retirement, Sir Stratford Canning once more became ambassador at the Porte. There he wielded for seventeen years an influence without parallel in the annals of Eastern diplomacy. His experience and his force of character were recognised during all succeeding changes of administration at home, and he was left to direct English policy in Turkey until, in 1858, having entered his seventy-first year, he resigned his post and returned to England. Sir Stratford Canning, who was a decided Russophobist, conducted the Eastern Question, as it was in his day, to a safe and successful issue. He checkmated the Czar Nicholas at the moment when the latter, partly by craft, and partly by menaces, had almost brought Turkey to his feet, and by a dignified and measured resistance to injudicious pretensions he saved the Anglo-French alliance from early and disastrous shipwreck. "In the House of Lords," observes a writer in the *Times*, "especially when Eastern policy was discussed, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was at one time not an infrequent speaker, but he had none of his illustrious cousin's brilliant rhetorical gifts, and he came back to parliament too late in life to make a reputation for himself as a debater. It is as the diplomatic autocrat at Constantinople from 1841 to 1858, that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will be remembered, and chiefly for the courage, the resolution, and the dignity with which he sustained the resistance of the Turks, when Russia attempted to apply coercion to the Porte in the overbearing form of seizing a material guarantee. It is more than probable that if Lord Stratford had not then represented Great Britain at Constantinople, the issue of the struggle would have been far different. To him, as much as to any other single man, is it due that the Western powers were able to win for the Ottoman Government more than twenty years' respite, and it was assuredly not his fault if the period of grace was not turned to good account by the Turks." Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was created a K.G. in 1869. He published a summary of the evidences of Christianity under the title of 'Why am I a Christian?' 1873, and in 1876 he produced an original play, 'Alfred the Great in Athelnay,' privately printed. Died at Frant Court, Tunbridge Wells, 14 Aug., 1880.

STRAUSS, DAVID FRIEDRICH, German scholar and critic, born at Ludwigsburg, near Würtemberg, 27 June, 1808. He completed his studies at Tübingen, was ordained for the ministry of the Evangelical Church in 1830, and became, in 1831, professor in the seminary of Heilbronn, which he quitted to finish his theological studies at Berlin. After a short study of the Hegelian philosophy, he returned to Tübingen, where he became tutor in a theological academy; and was entirely unknown to fame, until he published in 1835 his 'Life of Jesus, critically examined,' which aroused more controversy than any work of modern times. The object of the writer was to find a new mode of regarding Christian history, and to account for the origin of the Christian faith in the absence of any belief in the supernatural. The book produced a great sensation throughout the Christian world. It was speedily translated into other languages, and called forth several able replies. Strauss was dismissed from his tutorship, and after spending some time in retirement, during which he wrote some works tending to allay the alarm and irritation caused by his doctrines, he was appointed Professor of Dogmatics and Church History at Zurich in 1839; but the appointment was considered a scandal, and he was obliged to resign. During the stormy period which culminated in 1848, he turned his attention to politics. Subsequently he prepard a new edition of the 'Life of Jesus,' Leipzig, 1864; and in 1872 he gave to the world what he regarded as the fullest expression of his theological views in a work entitled 'The Old Faith and the New.' Died at Ludwigsburg, 8 Feb., 1874. A complete edition of his works appeared in 12 vols. at Bonn, 1875-77.

STREET, GEORGE EDMUND, R.A., F.S.A., architect, was born at Woodford, Essex, 1824, and educated at the Collegiate School, Camberwell. His architectural studies were begun under Mr. Owen Carter at Winchester, and completed under Sir George Gilbert Scott, with whom he remained five years. Like his master, Mr. Street adopted the Gothic style in the buildings he erected, and the numerous essays and lectures which he wrote upon architecture were all directed to illustrate the history and principles and promote the progress of that style. His principal literary efforts were 'The Brick and Marble Architecture of North Italy in the Middle Ages,' 1855; and 'Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain,' 1865. Mr. Street was for many years largely engaged in the work of erecting and restoring churches and other ecclesiastical buildings all over the country. To mention only the most prominent among his erections, he was the architect of the Cuddesden Theological College, of the chapel and schoolrooms of Uppingham College, and of new churches at Bournemouth, Garden-street, Westminster; St. Philip and St. James, Oxford; St. John, Torquay; All Saints, Clifton; St. Saviour, Eastbourne; St. Margaret, Liverpool; and St. Mary Magdalen, Paddington. Among his restorations may be noticed the churches of Eccleshall, Wantage, Uffington, Berks, and Stone, in Kent, and Jesus College Chapel, Oxford. He was also the architect of Lord Crawford and Balcarres's house at Dunecht. Perhaps his most considerable work in church building was the erection of the nave of Bristol Cathedral in the Early English Style. He was also engaged upon the restoration of the nave and the building of a new choir in Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and on building a new synod-house in connection with the cathedral for the Irish Church. In London, Mr. Street's reputation will mainly rest upon the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, which were formally opened by 4 Dec., 1882. He was appointed architect for this gigantic undertaking in 1868, after a competition in which the most famous architects of the day, including Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. E. M. Barry, took part. The French form of Gothic adopted by Mr. Street in these courts is unfamiliar in England, and gives them a character of their own. Mr. Street was appointed in 1850 diocesan architect to the diocese of Oxford, and he subsequently filled similar posts in the dioceses of York, Ripon, and Winchester. He was President of the Institute of Architects, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of other societies. In 1860 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and was advanced to be a Royal Academician on 29 June, 1871. He was also a member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of the Fine Arts

Vienna and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Died in London 18 Dec., 1881. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

STRICKLAND, AGNES, historian, daughter of Mr. Thomas Strickland, of Reydon Hall, near Southwold, Suffolk, was born there 1806. In her younger days she manifested a taste for poetic composition and wrote more that one romantic poem. At later times she made numerous contributions to the literature of the day, some of which were reprinted as 'Historic Scenes and other Poetic Fancies.' She wrote many popular books for the young, and her 'Pilgrims of Walsingham,' added especially to her reputation. Aided by her sister Elizabeth, she published 'Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest, with Anecdotes of their Courts,' 12 vols., 1840–48; new edit. 8 vols., 1851–2; a work which attained great popularity, although it possesses no historical value whatever. The two sisters likewise produced 'Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Regal Succession of Great Britain,' 8 vols., 1850–9. The most important of these Lives is that of Mary Stuart, whose innocence Miss Agnes Strickland undertook to prove from evidence discovered in the State Paper Office, London, and in the General Register Office, Edinburgh. Miss Agnes Strickland published in 1862 'The Bachelor Kings of England,' containing the lives of William Rufus, Edward V. and Edward VI. It was followed by 'How will it end?' a novel, 1865; and 'Lives of the Seven Bishops,' 1866. In 1871 Miss Strickland received a civil list pension of £100. Died at Hampstead 13 July, 1874.

SUMNER, CHARLES, American statesman, born at Boston 6 Jan., 1811. He graduated at Harvard in 1830, studied law under Mr. Justice Storey, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. After acting as reporter of the Circuit Court of the United States, he spent three years in Europe, one of which was passed in England. On returning to Boston, in 1840, he resumed practice, and soon after began to take a prominent part in political affairs, as an anti-slavery advocate. In 1850 he was elected a senator, and one of his first speeches was directed against the fugitive slave law. It was in 1856, after the publication of his speech, "The Crime against Kansas," that while sitting in the Senate-chamber, he was savagely beaten with a heavy cane by Preston H. Brooks, a Southern member of Congress, and was so severely injured that it was nearly four years before he recovered. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1857. During, as before, the civil war, he was opposed to all concessions to slavery. From 1861 to 1871 he was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. During the Alabama controversy he expressed himself very strongly in support of the claims made by the United States against this country. Mr. Sumner died at Washington 11 March, 1874. He was the author of many legal works, and a large number of his speeches have been published. An account of his 'Life and Public Services,' by Charles Edward Lester, was published at New York in 1874; another 'Life' of him, by J. and J. D. Chaplin, was printed at Boston in that year; and his 'Memoir and Letters,' edited by E. L. Pierce, appeared in 2 vols., London 1878.

SUMNER, CHARLES RICHARD, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, brother of Dr. John Bird Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Kenilworth, 1790. He was sent to Eton in 1802, and in 1810 went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1814. After this he went abroad as tutor to the son of the Marquis of Conyngham, and upon his return was introduced at Court. The Prince Regent appointed him one of his chaplains, and afterwards, on coming to the throne, gave him a post in his household as librarian and historiographer, to which post were added in succession the incumbency of one of the churches in Abingdon, and a canonry in Worcester and Canterbury cathedrals. In his capacity of librarian he edited, by order of the king, the treatise of Milton, 'De Doctrina Christiana,' which, in 1823, had been discovered by Mr. Robert Lemon. In 1826 he was appointed to the see of Llandaff and the deanery of St. Paul's, in succession to Dr. Van Mildert; and in 1827 he was translated to the bishopric of Winchester, which he held until, in 1869, he was compelled by the infirmities of age to retire. Died at Farnham Castle, Surrey, 15 Aug., 1874.

SWAIN, CHARLES, poet, born at Manchester 1803, was educated under the care of the Rev. W. Johns of that city. He afterwards joined the firm of Lockett and Co., engravers, of Manchester, of whom he purchased a branch of their business, which he conducted for many years. His 'Metrical Essays,' 1827, was followed by 'The Mind, and other poems,' 1831; 'Dryburgh Abbey,' 1832, a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott; 'Dramatic Chapters, Poems, and Songs,' 1847; 'English Melodies,' 1849; 'The Letters of Laura d'Auverne, and other poems,' 1863; and 'Art and Fashion,' a volume containing poetical sketches of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Haydon, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great painters, 1863. Died at Prestwich park, Manchester, 22 Sept., 1874.

SYME, JAMES, an eminent surgeon, born at Edinburgh in 1799. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, was a pupil of Liston, and having been admitted a surgeon, settled in his native city, where he gained a high reputation as an anatomist and a lecturer. The publication of his work 'On the Excision of Diseased Joints,' led to his appointment to the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh (1833), which he filled with the highest distinction. In 1847 he gave up his Edinburgh chair to fill that vacated in London by the death of Liston, but collegiate misunderstandings induced him, after six months, to return to Edinburgh. Syme revived some old operations, and suggested some new ones which were well received by the profession, both at home and abroad. He wrote several works on professional subjects, and contributed monographs on almost every branch of surgery. He died at Millbank, near Edinburgh, 26 June, 1870. A 'Memorial of the Life of James Syme,' by Dr. Robert Paterson, was published in 1871.

T.

TAIT, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England, was the youngest son of Craufurd Tait, a Scotch attorney, or Writer to the Signet, of Harvesiton, co. Clackmannan, his mother being a daughter of Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, some time

Lord President of the Court of Session. He was born in Edinburgh 22 Dec., 1811; was educated at the high school and at the Academy of Edinburgh, under Archdeacon Williams; went in 1827 to the University at Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan; was elected in 1830 an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively scholar, fellow, and tutor, and graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a public examiner of the university. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as college tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. XC. written by Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman, for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines. His opposition, however, to this school of theology, always courteous and open, was marked by the most sincere respect for and personal attachment to those who held these peculiar views. The circumstance of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle to his appointment, in 1838, to succeed Sir D. K. Sandford in the Greek chair at Glasgow; but the death of Dr. Arnold in 1842 opened to him a field of greater usefulness, as he was selected to fill the important office of Head Master of Rugby School, where he remained eight years. While there he married a daughter of Archdeacon Spooner, brother of Mr. Richard Spooner, long one of the members for Warwickshire, and uncle to the then Bishop of Oxford. (She died Dec. 1, 1878.) A severe illness occasioned by over-exertion in his arduous post at Rugby, probably induced Dr. Tait to accept from Lord John Russell's Government, in April, 1850, the deanery of Carlisle. But to a man of his mental activity and conscientious devotion to his sacred calling, this could be no post of indolent retirement. He originated, and generally conducted himself, an additional pulpit-service on Sundays, besides undertaking an amount of labour in visiting the poor, instructing the young and ignorant, and superintending the public charities of a large town, seldom equalled by the most hard-working parish clergyman, and was at the same time an active member of the Oxford University Commission. Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of London, under a special Act of Parliament, in Aug., 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. On the death of Dr. Longley, in 1868, Dr. Tait was appointed his successor in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. The University of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D., in 1869. Dr. Tait attended the Pan-Anglican Synod held at Lambeth in 1867, and presided over the Church Congress at Croydon in 1877, and the Conference of Anglican Bishops at Lambeth in 1878. He wrote two volumes of sermons preached either at Oxford or in the school chapel at Rugby; a work entitled 'The Dangers and Safeguards of Modern Theology,' with remarks on the celebrated 'Essays and Reviews,' published in 1861; the 'Word of God and the Ground of Faith,' 1863; 'Charge to the Clergy,' 1866; 'Some Thoughts on the Duties of the Church of England,' a charge to his clergy, 1876; and contributed articles on education and kindred topics to the *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*. Died at Addington Park 3 Dec. 1882.

TALBOT, William Henry Fox, F.R.S., the discoverer of Talbotype, was the eldest son of Mr. William Davenport Talbot by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Theresa Strangways, eldest daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester. He was born in Feb., 1800, and received his education at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained the Porson prize for Greek Iambic verse in 1820, and took his degree in the following year as Chancellor's Medalist. He does not appear to have been called to the bar or to have followed any learned profession; but he took a delight in chemistry and in chemical experiments, with which he combined a zeal for archæology and antiquarian studies. Elected as a Liberal member for the borough of Chippenham at the general election which followed on the passing of the first Reform Bill, he held his seat for two years, but then withdrew from political life. His motives for so doing we can gather from his own writings. Mr. Talbot tells us, in his 'Pencil of Nature,' that in Oct., 1833, when trying to sketch the scenery along the shores of the Lake of Como by the aid of a camera lucida, and wearied by many successive failures, he was "led to reflect on the inimitable beauty of the pictures painted by the hand of nature, pictures which the glass lens of the camera throws upon the paper in its focus," and further, "to consider whether it would be possible to make these pictures permanent." He was aware that paper might, by chemical means, be made sensitive to the action of light, and he resolved to try and follow up the idea by experiments. By a long and elaborate course of these experiments he had nearly arrived at a result satisfactory to himself, when he read one day in a scientific journal that his own solution of the mystery had been, if not anticipated, at all events rivalled by the parallel mysteries of M. Daguerre. To use his own words, "an event occurred in the scientific world which in some degree frustrated the hope which I had pursued during nearly five years, after long and complicated, but interesting series of experiments; the hope, namely, of being able to announce to the world the existence of the new art which has since been named Photography." This was, of course, the publication of an account in Jan., 1830, by M. Daguerre, of what was termed the daguerrotype process, after its discoverer. Mr. Talbot lost no time in communicating to the Royal Society the details of his own independent process, which he called at first photogenic drawing, and afterwards calotype. Sir David Brewster, however, perceived at once its value and importance, and therefore proposed that it should be called Talbotype; and the name was to some extent adopted, until, with the full consent of its modest discoverer, it became popularly merged in the more comprehensive term of photography. Mr. Talbot's invention remained for some months in a very imperfect state; and it was not till the autumn of 1840 that he made the discovery which laid the foundation of the photographic art in its present form, viz. that sensitive paper, during the first few seconds of its exposure to the light receives an invisible image, perfect in all respects

and that in order to render the image visible it is sufficient to wash the paper over with gallic acid or with some other astringent liquid. In 1842 Mr. Talbot was presented with the gold medal of the Royal Society, in recognition of the part he had taken in the discovery of photography. Already in 1841 he had taken the necessary steps for securing to himself by patent the commercial profits which were likely to accrue from this novel use of the sun's rays; but upon second thoughts, and upon becoming convinced of the various public and private uses to which the art might be made subservient, and at the request of several members of the Royal Society, he consented to forego the profitable privilege and to throw open to the public his discovery—with one single reservation, that of taking portraits. This, however, he afterwards waived, the legal question having been raised and somewhat unsatisfactorily settled in one of the superior courts. In 1851 Mr. Fox Talbot presented to the Royal Society and also to the Academy of Sciences at Paris an account of sundry further experiments he had made in the direction of obtaining instantaneous photographs; and two years later he published a notice of some successful experiments in the application of photography to the work of engraving on steel plates. Mr. Fox Talbot employed much of his time in the study of languages, and especially in the work of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions on Assyrian monuments. He was also the author of several valuable works, such as a collection of 'Legendary Tales, in verse and prose,' 1830; 'Hermes; or Classical and Antiquarian Researches,' 2 numbers, 1838-9; 'The Antiquity of the Book of Genesis illustrated by some New Arguments,' 1839; 'The Pencil of Nature,' 1844; 'English Etymologies,' 1847; and some works on Assyrian Antiquities. He also contributed largely to the papers read at the meetings of the Society of Biblical Archæology and to other learned societies. Mr. Fox Talbot died at his country residence, Laycock Abbey, Wiltshire, 17 Sept., 1877.

TAMBURINI, Antonio, an Italian vocalist, born at Faenza, in the Romagna, 28 March, 1800. His early career in Italy between 20 and 30 years of age gained him a considerable reputation. A bass voice singularly soft and sweet in tone was characterised by extreme flexibility, and proved capable of executing tenor parts with surprising apparent ease and freedom. To this rare faculty as a singer, Tamburini added the talent of a good actor, more especially in comedy, which made him an excellent Don Giovanni and Figaro. In 1832 he first appeared in London and Paris, and thenceforward revisited those capitals annually until his retirement in 1854, when he settled at Sèvres, near Paris. Died at Nice 10 Nov., 1876.

TANN, Ludwig Baron von der, a Bavarian general, born 1815, at Tann, in Bavaria, entered the army at an early age, and in 1848 distinguished himself in the campaign of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein against the Danes. In 1860 he was made a lieutenant-general and put at the head of a division. In the war of 1866 he was Chief of the Staff to Prince Charles of Bavaria, Commander-in-Chief of the South German contingents. The ill-success of these troops was laid at his door, although he was not the sole director of the campaign. He continued, however, to receive promotion, and in 1869 was made Commandant-General of Munich. During the war between France and Germany he commanded the First Bavarian Corps, which formed a portion of the army led by the Crown Prince. He was prominently concerned in the attack upon the Fifth Corps at Bazeilles, the investment of Paris, and the operations on the Loire. From the conclusion of peace to the payment of the third half-milliard of the indemnity he remained in Paris. Died at Meran 26 April, 1881.

TAYLOR, Alfred Swaine, M.D., F.R.S., physician and toxicologist, was born at Northfleet, Kent, in December, 1806. He was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. J. H. Green at Guy's Hospital, and afterwards studied in the leading medical schools of France, Germany, and Italy. In 1830 he entered the Royal College of Surgeons, was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1848, and was elected a Fellow of the same five years later. In 1845 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was the first holder of the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in Guy's Hospital, and was for many years joint-professor, and subsequently sole Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Taylor was frequently consulted by the Government in reference to cases of alleged murder by poisoning and others of a medico-legal nature; was the author of several professional treatises, more especially on the subjects of poisons and poisonings, chemistry, and medical jurisprudence; and he received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of St. Andrew's. Died 27 May, 1880.

TAYLOR, Bayard (originally James Bayard), an American traveller, writer, and diplomatist, born near Kennett square, Pennsylvania, 11 Jan., 1825. He became an apprentice in a printing-office in 1842. He travelled in Europe, mostly on foot, for two years (1844-46), at an expense of only £100, and on his return published 'Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff.' He had previously published 'Ximena, and other Poems.' On his return from Europe he became a journalist, and in 1849 a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*. He also visited California, and returned in 1850 by way of Mexico. In Aug. 1851, he left the United States on a third tour, from which he returned in Dec., 1853, having travelled more than fifty thousand miles in Asia, Africa, and Europe. In July, 1856, he set out upon a fourth tour, through Northern and Eastern Europe, returning in Oct., 1858. In 1862 he accepted the post of Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, and in 1863 became Chargé d'Affaires there. After his return from Russia, in 1864, he devoted himself to writing and lecturing. He revisited California, and made a somewhat protracted stay in Colorado and the region once known as the Great American Desert, in 1866-67. In 1871 he traversed the route of the Northern Pacific Railway, and made an excursion into the British province of Manitoba. In 1874 he visited Iceland on the occasion of its centennial anniversary. His works of travel, which originally appeared in substance in the *Tribune*, comprise: 'Views Afoot; or, Europe,' 'Eldorado; or, Mexico and California,' 'Central Africa,' 'Greece and Russia,' 'Home and Abroad,' two series; 'India, China, and Japan,' 'Lands of the Saracen,' 'Northern Travel,' 'By-ways of Europe,' and 'Colorado.' He was also the author of the novels: 'Hannah Thurston,' 'John Godfrey,' 'Story of Kennet,' and 'Joseph and his

Friend,' and of several volumes of poetry; 'Poems of the Orient,' 'Poems of Home and Travel,' 'The Poet's Journal,' 'The Masque of the Gods,' a poem, 1872; 'Complete Poetical Works,' 'The Picture of St. John,' and 'Prince Deucalion,' a lyrical drama. He translated Goethe's 'Faust' and Frithiof's 'Saga,' and edited 'A Cyclopædia of Travel,' 'The Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt,' 'Auerbach's Villa on the Rhine,' and 'The Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure.' Died 19 Dec., 1878. A volume of his 'Studies in German Literature,' was published in 1879.

TAYLOR (Baron), Isidore Sévérin Justin, traveller and author, of English descent, born at Brussels, 15 Aug., 1789, was educated at Paris. Having studied drawing, at the age of eighteen he earned a modest competence by the aid of his pen and pencil, and then travelled abroad for a time. On the return of the Bourbons, he espoused their cause, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant of artillery, went through the Spanish campaign of 1823, as staff officer and aide-de-camp of Gen. D'Orsay, but did not neglect his artistic pursuits. He was a member of various art and scientific commissions in France, and under the auspices of Charles X. proceeded to Egypt to bring home the obelisk of Luxor, which stands in the Place de la Concorde at Paris. As a royal Commissioner of the Théâtre Français, he was able to introduce some useful reforms, and he was employed for many years in making large purchases abroad of pictures, to enrich the great French collections. Baron Taylor's great institution was the "Association des Artistes Musiciens" which he founded in 1843—a most prosperous and admirable institute, recognised as an "établissement d'utilité publique" by the President of the French Republic on 31 May, 1876. Baron Taylor retained the presidency of the Association till his death. He wrote some dramas and several useful works on the arts; among which may be mentioned, 'Voyage Pittoresque en Espagne,' 1826; 'La Syrie,' 1837; and 'Pèlerinage à Jérusalem,' 1841. Baron Taylor was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1822, Officer in 1833, Commander in 1837, and Grand Officer in 1877; was elected a member of the Paris Academy of Fine Arts in 1847; and was nominated to the Senate by an imperial decree, dated 6 May, 1869. Died at Paris 6 Sept., 1879.

TAYLOR, Meadows, novelist, born at Liverpool 25 Sept., 1808, was educated first in a school at Wavertree and afterwards at Dublin. He was then articled to a firm of West India merchants in his native town. In 1824 he was sent out from England to Bombay as a clerk in a merchant's house. On his arrival at his destination the house had failed, and his mercantile prospects were at an end. A friend on the spot procured for the young adventurer a commission in the service of his Highness the Nizam, from Chundoo Lall, then minister to that prince; and to the Nizam's service Meadows Taylor remained devotedly attached throughout his long career. He was speedily transferred from military duty to a civil appointment, and in this capacity he acquired a knowledge of the languages and the people of Southern India which has seldom been equalled. He studied the laws, the geology, and the antiquities of the country; he was alternately judge, engineer, artist and man of letters, for on his return to England in 1840 on furlough he published the first of his Indian novels, 'The Confessions of Thug,' in which he reproduced with singular vivacity and truth the scenes which he had heard described by the chief actors in them. This 'Thug' was followed by a series of tales—'Tara,' 'Ralph Darvill,' 'Tippoo Sultaun,' and "Seetah," illustrating periods of Indian history and society. About 1850 Meadows Taylor was appointed by the Nizam's government to administer, during a long minority, the principality of the young Rajah of Shorapore. He succeeded, without any European assistance, in raising this small territory to a high degree of prosperity, and such was his influence with the natives that on the occurrence of the mutiny in Bengal he held his ground without military support, although the young Rajah lost his head and came to a ruinous end. Col. Taylor, whose merits were now recognised by the British Government of India, was subsequently appointed to the deputy-commissionership of the western ceded districts. On his retirement from the service about 1866 he received from the Queen the honour of a companionship of the Star of India and a pension. Died at Mentone 13 May, 1876. His autobiography, entitled 'The Story of my Life,' appeared under the editorship of his daughter, in 2 vols. 1877.

TAYLOR, Tom, dramatist and critic, born near Sunderland in 1817. He received his early education at the Grange School, Sunderland, and afterwards went through two sessions at the University of Glasgow, where he received three gold medals and thence proceeded, in 1837, to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected a Fellow, having taken his degree in the first-class of the Classical Tripos. In 1843 he came to London, and and in due time was called to the bar. For two years he was Professor of the English Language and Literature at University College, London. In 1850 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary, and in 1854 Secretary-in-Chief of the Board of Health. The functions of this body were eventually transferred to the Local Government Act Office, which in its turn was merged in the Local Government Board. The office held by Mr. Taylor was then abolished, and in recognition of the many services he had rendered during twenty-one years in the way of sanitary improvement, a liberal pension was bestowed upon him. In the meantime he had so far profited by the little leisure left to him as to win a prominent place among men of letters as a dramatist, critic, biographer, and humorist. Between 1846 and 1875, he contributed in rapid succession more than a hundred pieces to the stage, the majority being adaptations of or indirectly derived from French plays or stories. The best of them were 'To Parents and Guardians,' 'Still Waters Run Deep,' 'Victims,' 'An Unequal Match,' 'Plot and Passion,' 'A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing,' 'The Contested Election,' 'The Overland Route,' 'The Fool's Revenge,' 'The Ticket-of-Leave Man,' and 'Clancarty.' He also revived the dramatic 'History,' in blank verse and five acts, in his "'Twixt Axe and Crown,' 'Joan of Arc,' and 'Anne Boleyn.' Mr. Taylor, if not the greatest was certainly the most successful dramatist of his time. He also attained distinction as art critic to the *Times*. He wrote a biography of Haydon, treating the enthusiasm and failings of that unhappy artist with delicacy and tact; and completed the account begun by C. R. Leslie of the 'Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds.' For many years he was associated with *Punch*, an

on the death of Mr. Shirley Brooks became editor of that periodical, which position he held for eight years. Died at his residence, Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth road, 12 July, 1880.

TEGETHOFF, WILHELM VON, an Austrian admiral, born at Marburg, in Styria, 1827, was educated at the Naval College at Venice, and became a captain in 1857. He commanded the corvette "Archduke Friedrich" in the war against France and Sardinia in 1859, and afterwards became chief of a separate department of the Admiralty. He accompanied the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian to Brazil, and commanded the Austrian squadron in the Adriatic and Mediterranean in 1862. For his gallantry at the head of this squadron in the action with the Danish fleet off Heligoland, 9 May, 1864, he received the military decoration of the order of the Iron Crown. Having been made rear-admiral, he received the chief command of the Austrian fleet, in active service in Jan., 1865, and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Italian fleet, commanded by Admiral Persano, off Lissa, in the Adriatic, 19 July, 1866. For this victory he was made vice-admiral, the highest rank in the naval service of Austria. He afterwards travelled abroad, and was in the United States in 1867, when he was instructed to appply in Mexico for the body of the ill-fated Maximilian, and to convey it to Austria. This duty he accomplished after many vexatious delays. On his return home he was placed in charge of the naval section which had just been attached to the war department. Died at Vienna 6 April, 1871.

TENNANT, JAMES, F.G.S., was born in 1808, and held for some years the professorship of Geology at King's College, London. He was the author of a 'Treatise on Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography' (jointly with Professors Ansted and Mitchell), of 'Art Gems and Precious Stones,' of 'A Description of the Imperial State Crown preserved in the Jewel-house at the Tower of London,' 'Iceland Spars,' and 'A Stratigraphical List of British Fossils.' He also compiled a 'Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles.' Died in London 23 Feb., 1881.

THEINER, AUGUSTINE, a learned Catholic theologian, born 1804 at Breslau, where he studied divinity and jurisprudence. In early life it is said he showed a tendency towards the heterodox views of his brother John Anthony Theiner. In 1833, after having made a scientific voyage at the cost of the Prussian government, and visited northern and central Europe, he proceeded to Rome, where, in consequence of a change in his opinions, he was led to enter the Jesuit College of St. Eusebius, and thenceforth he continued to be a zealous member of the Society of Jesus. Theiner's scientific attainments were very considerable, and after his nomination to the office of Prefect of the Archives of the Vatican he contiued to prosecute his researches with great industry, while he availed himself of the historical sources open to him to produce numerous works bearing upon the history and development of the Papacy. Among them were 'Clementis XIII. epistolæ et brevia'; historico-critical letters on Rosmini Serbati's 'Cinque Piaghe della Santa Chiesa'; and editorial annotations on the works of Baronius. The great task of his life was, however, the completion of the 'Annales Ecclesiastici' by Baronius, and the annotation and edition of a large number of original documents relating to the Church history of different Christian nations. Died at Civitì Vecchia 10 Aug., 1874. The 'Acta genuina Œcumenici Concilii Tridentini' edited by him, appeared after his death (2 vols., Leipzig, 1874).

THIERRY, AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE, French historian, brother of Jacques Nicholas Augustin Thierry, was born at Blois 2 Aug., 1797. In 1828 he published his ablest and most popular work, 'The History of the Gauls,' 3 vols., which obtained for him the chair of History in the College of Besançon. M. Thierry was subsequently appointed Prefect of the Haute-Saône. He became a member of the Council of State in 1838, and a Senator in 1860. His works are a 'History of Gaul under the Roman Administration,' 3 vols., 1840-42, being a continuation of and a commentary on the 'History of the Gauls;' 'Attila and his Successors;' 'View of the Roman Empire;' 'Tales of Roman History;' 'St. Jerome, the Christian Society at Rome, and the Roman Emigration to the Holy Land;' and 'St. John Chrysostom and the Empress Eudoxia.' Died at Paris 27 March, 1873.

THIERS, LOUIS ADOLPHE, President of the French Republic, was born at Marseilles 16 April, 1797. It is commonly said that he came of humble extraction, that he was the son of poor parents, and that his father was a blacksmith in the town of Aix. It would appear, however, from a more reliable source of information that his father was in reality an advocate of the local parliament of Marseilles, and that his mother Marie Madeleine Amie was the daughter of a person who was a delegate of the commercial population at Constantinople under Louis XV. We may assume therefore that the parentage from which he sprang, though not so low as has been asserted, was that of a decent *bourgeois* family and quite of the middle class. Madame Thiers, by the aid of her connections, was enabled to obtain for her son an imperial *bourse*, in other words, a gratuitous education in the public school of his native city. Here his progress is said to have been rapid, and such as to have given great promise of his future distinction. His friends decided to bring him up to the law, and he was sent to Aix, where he studied under M. Arnaud. In due time he made his appearance at the bar, but with very indifferent success, and this disappointment induced him to turn his attention to literature, and he accordingly set out for Paris. By great perseverance he gained a footing in literary society, and having obtained an introduction to the conductor of the *Constitutionnel*, was engaged to write political articles. The first volume of his 'History of the French Revolution' appeared in 1823, and the tenth, completing the work, in 1832. In the *National* he opposed the unconstitutional proceedings of Charles X. and his minister Polignac, and, after the revolution of July, 1830, held various mino official posts, and was made Under-Secretary of State under Lafitte's administration. About tl is period he was elected Deputy for Aix, and disti - guished himself by his financial ability and ota-torical power. In 1832 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, which he soon exchanged for tl.e portfolio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he was President of the Council and Minister o Foreign Affairs; and in March, 1840, again held that office. It was during his ministry that the Syrian question assumed, through his manœuvres, such a threatening aspect as nearly to involve France in war with the other great powers. The

king soon afterwards requested his retirement. He employed his leisure in writing his 'History of the Consulate and Empire,' in continuation of his former work. The first volume appeared in 1845, and the twentieth, completing the work, in 1862. The revolution of February, 1848, found him unprepared, and when the Republic was proclaimed, Thiers was a National Guard, with a musket on his shoulder. His talents and caution, however, secured him a position, first in the Constituent, and then in the National Assembly. On the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, it was thought by many that Thiers, whom the Prince had proclaimed as his minister, in the abortive expedition of Boulogne, in 1840, would take office; but, though he professed to accept the Republic heartily, he was banished during the *coup d'état* of 2 Dec., 1851, and, after living some time in Switzerland, was permitted to return to Paris. M. Thiers busied himself exclusively with painting and the fine arts during the first twelve years of the Empire. M. Thiers did not re-enter the Chamber till 1863, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Seine by the Liberal opposition. He successively attacked the administration of the finances, the municipal administration of Baron Haussman, and the foreign policy of the emperor. "The empire has no more faults to commit," he sarcastically said, after Sadowa. All the speeches he delivered afterwards taunted the government with the loss of its foreign *prestige*, and may be considered among the principal instigations to the disastrous war of 1870. It is true that when the conflict became inevitable he made a fine speech, in which he proved that the government was not ready, and was rushing headlong to certain defeat; but the warning came too late. The early disasters of the war brought M. Thiers into a very prominent position. On 17 Aug., 1870, he delivered a remarkable speech in the Corps Législatif, expressing a hope that Paris would, in case of necessity, oppose an invincible resistance to the enemy, and for that purpose, he said, it would be necessary to make a waste around Paris for the enemy, and to cause abundance in the capital by allowing the inhabitants of the surrounding country to take refuge in it with all their produce. Ten days later he was appointed a member of the Paris Defence Committee; and although he declined to become a member of the Government of the National Defence, formed on the downfall of the empire, he voluntarily undertook diplomatic journeys to the courts of England, Russia, Austria, and Italy to implore aid for France. He arrived in London 13 Sept., 1870, and after being visited at the French embassy by Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone, left on the 18th for St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Florence. This self-imposed mission was unsuccessful, and in October M. Thiers returned to Tours, whence he proceeded to the head-quarters of the King of Prussia at Versailles to open negotiations for peace in accordance with the suggestion of the four neutral powers. The authority with which he had been invested by the Delegate Government at Tours to treat with the enemy on behalf of the French Republic, was ratified by the Government of the National Defence in Paris, and the veteran statesmen had several interviews with Count Bismarck, Nov. 1–6, in order to obtain an armistice of twenty-five days, so as to enable elections to be held throughout the country, and a National Government to be in this way regularly established; but the negotiations fell through in consequence of the German Chancellor's stern refusal to permit the revictualling of Paris and the other besieged fortresses. Returning to Tours, M. Thiers again placed his services at the disposal of the Delegate Government, which on 9 Dec. removed to Bordeaux. The efforts of M. Thiers to restore peace acquired for him the gratitude of his countrymen, as was proved, after the capitulation of Paris, by his being elected to the National Assembly by one-third of the nation. This immense popularity naturally pointed him out to the Assembly as the future head of the Provisional Government, and one of the first acts of the Chamber was to confer that dignity upon him, 17 Feb., 1871. Besides the prerogatives of "Chief of the Executive Power," he also possessed the privileges of a deputy, and was allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Assembly whenever he pleased. The latter faculty was precious while the Assembly held its sittings at Bordeaux, for without the good sense contained in M. Thiers' replies to the enthusiastic advocates of *guerre à outrance*, and to the passionate appeals of such deputies as M. Keller not to abandon Alsace and Lorraine, it is by no means certain that the Assembly would have accepted the terms of peace offered by Prussia. On 28 Feb. M. Thiers introduced to the Assembly the preliminaries of the Treaty of Peace, which he had assisted in concluding two days previously at Versailles, subject to the ratification of the National Assembly. After a very animated debate these preliminaries were sorrowfully voted (1 March) by 546 "Ayes," against 107 "Noes." By this memorable treaty France renounced in favour of the German Empire the fifth part of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville, and Alsace less Belfort; France binding herself to pay to Germany five milliards of francs, of which one milliard was to be paid in 1871, and the remaining four milliards by instalments extending over three years. It was stipulated that as soon as the treaty was ratified the German troops should begin to evacuate the interior of Paris and some departments lying in the western region, the evacuation of the other departments to take place gradually after payment of the first milliard, and proportionately to the payment of the other four milliards. In March, 1871, the National Assembly removed to Versailles, and on the 18th of that month Paris fell into the hands of the Communists, who about the 6th of April destroyed M. Thiers' house; and it was not till 22 May that the capital was recovered to the Government by the army under Marshal MacMahon. The supplementary elections of July gave additional power to the policy of M. Thiers in the Assembly, which, on 31 Aug., by a very large majority, prolonged his tenure of office "until it shall have concluded its labours," increased his powers, and changed his designation from "Chief of the Executive Power" to "President of the French Republic." M. Thiers chiefly directed his energies to hasten the evacuation of the occupied districts by paying off the instalments of the war indemnity, and to the reorganization of the French army. On 24 May, 1873, having on the previous day a majority against him in the Assembly, he resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, who immediately proceeded to form a Conservative adminis-

tration. Two days later M. Thiers resumed his place as a member of the National Assembly. After his resignation M. Thiers took for a time no very active part in politics. His most important speeches were on the subject of the organisation of the army, and especially with regard to the term of military service. In 1875, he went to Vevey where he met Prince Gorchakoff, with whom he conversed a good deal as to the condition of Europe. In March 1877 he appeared before the committee on the Bill which proposed to reduce the period of service in the army from five years to three. He asserted that a soldier could not be properly trained in three years, and blamed General Trochu for raising these questions in the Assembly. He was still regarded as the head of the constitutional party, and was ready again to come forward to champion the Conservative Republic, which owed its foundation to him. By his moderate speeches in the Departments he did much to calm public feeling, and after a visit to Dieppe he returned rather unexpectedly to Paris on 18 Aug., 1877, the weather having proved too chilly for him. Four days later he repaired to St. Germain-en-Laye, taking up his quarters at the Pavilion of Henri IV. He was suddenly taken ill there, and died 3 Sept., 1877. In the state of the country at that time the event was regarded by the more sober politicians as a national calamity; and certainly as an event of high political importance. He was by force of circumstances, if not by conviction, a Republican, but of the Conservative and moderate type; and though the Monarchists looked upon him with suspicion, the ultra-Democrats with hatred, and the Bonapartists might, with M. de Cassagnac, be ready to "dance upon his coffin;" to the constitutional and Conservative Republicans his loss appeared irreparable. The body of the deceased statesman was removed from St. Germain-en-Laye, where he died, to his private residence in the Place St. George, Rue Notre Dame de Lorette, where he had usually resided in a simple and domestic manner with Madame Thiers and her sister Mdlle. Dosne. A difference between Madame Thiers and the ministry alone prevented the dead statesman from receiving a public funeral at the Madeleine. He was buried at Notre Dame de Lorette, and notwithstanding the narrowness of the quarter and the soaking wet of the day (8 Sept.) an enormous crowd attended the ceremony. Madame Thiers did not long survive her husband. She died 11 Dec., 1880, in the house in the Rue St. Georges that was rebuilt at the public expense after its destruction by the Commune.

THIRLWALL, Connop, D.D., Bishop of St. David's, was a native of London, having been born in the parish of Stepney 11 Feb., 1797. His father was rector of Bowers-Gifford, Essex. As a child he displayed remarkable precocity of genius, his first literary production appearing in print under the title of 'Primitiæ; or Essays and Poems on various subjects, by Connop Thirlwall, eleven years of age. The preface by his father, T. Thirlwall.' (Lond. 1809, 8vo.) The future prelate, in after life, deeply regretted that these juvenile efforts should have been given to the world by his admiring parent, and, if possible, he would have destroyed every copy of the work. The first important step in his education was made when he became a pupil of Charterhouse School; thence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he pursued a successful university career. He obtained the Craven and Bell scholarships; was 22nd senior optime; became senior Chancellor's Medalist in 1818; was fellow and tutor of his college; and from 1828 to 1834 he acted as one of the examiners for the Classical Tripos. He did not originally choose the Church as his profession, but began his career by studying for the bar, and in 1825 was "called" at Lincoln's Inn. He however never practised, but took holy orders in 1828; and shortly afterwards obtained the living of Kirby Underdale, a small parish in Yorkshire. In 1828 appeared the first volume of 'The History of Rome, by G. B. Niebuhr, translated by Julius Charles Hare and Connop Thirlwall,' and they translated also the second volume, but the third volume, published in 1832, after Niebuhr's death, was translated by Dr. W. Smith and Dr. L. Schmitz. While pursuing the quiet life of a country clergyman, Thirlwall found time to devote himself to the important literary work which was afterwards to make him famous, and which led to the high preferment he ultimately enjoyed. This was his 'History of Greece,' published between 1835–40 as part of Dr. Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia,' and subsequently issued in an enlarged form (8 vols. 1845–52). This work, remarkable alike for its scholarship and its literary style, was designed as a sort of answer to the Conservative 'History of Greece' written by Dr. Mitford. Though it has since been in a great measure superseded by the still more Liberal work on the same subject by Mr. George Grote, it remains a monument of erudition and industry, and will always hold a high place in the literature of the country. It was this history which first brought Dr. Thirlwall's name prominently before the public, and in 1840, shortly after its completion, the author was elevated to the see of St. David's. Dr. Thirlwall never made a marked figure in ecclesiastical life. A Broad Churchman and a Liberal in politics, his tastes leaned rather to secular than theological studies. As a member of the episcopal bench he occasionally took part in the proceedings of the House of Lords. In 1869 he distinguished himself by a remarkable speech on the Irish Church, subsequently published in a separate form, and he was almost the only English prelate who voted in favour of the Disestablishment policy of Mr. Gladstone. After this Dr. Thirlwall virtually retired from public duty. Increasing age and infirmity induced him to resign the see of St. David's in 1874, and he then went to reside at Bath, where he died 27 July, 1875. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. Three vols. of his 'Remains, Literary and Theological,' were published by Dr. J. J. Stewart Perowne (1877-8).

THOLUCK, Friedrich August Gottreu, German theologian, born at Breslau, 30 March, 1799, received his education in the university of that city, and proceeding to Berlin, prosecuted oriental studies under the celebrated Von Diez. Whilst thus engaged, his attention was specially directed to that class of controversial theology which the scepticism of modern Germany had evoked, and he published a series of works in which he unfolded and vindicated the leading doctrines of the Christian dispensation. The first of these, 'The Doctrine of the Sinner, and of the Mediator,' is well known in its translated form in this country, as are many of his other works;

such as 'Translation and Exposition of the Psalms,' 'Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount,' 'Authenticity of the Evangelical History,' sermons on the 'Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life,' 'Hours of Devotion,' and 'Literary Guide for Christian Theology, and Science in General.' In the department of oriental literature he produced—'Collection of Flowers from the Eastern Mystics,' and 'Speculative Doctrines of a Trinity of the late Orientals,' published between 1821 and 1826. Dr. Tholuck held the post of Extraordinary Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin in 1824, whence in 1826, he was transferred in the same capacity to that of Halle. Compelled to relinquish his duties in consequence of ill-health, he held, in 1829, the office of Chaplain to the Prussian Embassy at Rome, and was appointed, in 1843, to the Consistory of Magdeburg, where he became Superior Councillor in 1867. Died at Halle 9 June, 1877.

THOMSON, Sir Charles Wyville, LL.D., F.RS, only son of the late Mr. Andrew Thomson, H.E.I.C.S., of Bonsyde, Linlithgowshire, by Sarah Ann Drummond, only daughter of Dr. Wyville Smyth, Inspector of Military Hospitals, was born at Bonsyde 5 March, 1830, and educated at Merchiston Castle School and at the University of Edinburgh, of which he was LL.D. In 1850 he was appointed Lecturer on Botany in King's College, Aberdeen, and the next year he became Lecturer on Botany in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. On the resignation of Mr. Hincks, Professor of Natural History in Queen's College, Cork (1853), Mr. Thomson was appointed his successor, but his stay at Cork was short, for the professorship of Mineralogy and Geology in the Queen's College, Belfast, becoming vacant in 1854, Mr. Thomson was transferred from Cork to fill that chair. In 1868 and 1869 he went on scientific dredging expeditions in the "Lightning" and the "Porcupine," which vessels had been lent by the Admiralty for this purpose. Many new forms of animal life were discovered, and much information obtained regarding ocean temperatures and currents. In Nov., 1870, Mr. Thomson was elected Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. He was afterwards placed at the head of the scientific department of the famous "Challenger" deep-sea exploring expedition, which was sent out under the auspices of the British Government. The "Challenger" left Sheerness 7 Dec., 1872. During 1873 she made four voyages across the Atlantic, the distance travelled being nearly 20,000 miles. In 1874 she penetrated to the Antarctic regions, remaining as long within the Antarctic circle as the weather would permit, and afterwards proceeded through the seas of Australia and New Zealand, visiting many of the islands in the Malay Archipelago. On Nov. 10 she reached Hong Kong, after a course of nearly 17,000 miles. The year 1875 was devoted to an examination of the Pacific Ocean, in making which upwards of 20,000 miles were traversed. On her homeward route the Atlantic was crossed a fifth time. Altogether her cruise extended to about 68,000 miles. After an absence of nearly three years and a half the "Challenger" cast anchor at Sheerness, 27 May, 1876. On the 27th of the following month Professor Thomson received the honour of knighthood. In 1877 he was appointed to deliver the Rede lecture at Cambridge. He presided over the Geographical Section of the British Association at the meeting held at Dubl in Aug., 1878, when the University of Dubl conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C He resigned his chair in the University of Ed burgh in 1881. He was the author of 'Depths the Sea,' 1872, containing an account of t cruises in the "Lightning" and the "Porcupine and 'The Voyage of the "Challenger";' 'T Atlantic: a preliminary account of the gene results of the voyage, during the year 1875 a the early part of the year 1876,' published Nov., 1877. Died at Bonsyde 10 March, 1882.

THORNBURY, George Walter, miscellaneo writer, son of a London solicitor, was born 18 He became a contributor of topographical a antiquarian papers to the *British Journal* in 18 and wrote for the *Athenæum*, in 1851, a series papers, afterwards reprinted, on the courts of t Crystal Palace. He wrote 'Lays and Legends the New World,' 1851; 'Monarchs of the Mai being a history of the Buccaneers, drawn from French, Spanish, and Dutch sources, 1855; 'Sha spere's England during the Reign of Elizabet and 'Art and Nature, at Home and Abroad,' co taining chapters on home and foreign tours, 185 'Songs of Cavaliers and Roundheads,' 1857; 'Eve Man his own Trumpeter,' a novel of the time Louis XIV., founded on Montluc's Memoirs, 1858; 'Life in Spain,' and 'Past and Presen 1859; 'Turkish Life and Character Illustrated,' two last-mentioned works reprinted from *All t Year Round*, 1860; 'British Artists from Hoga to Turner,' a 'Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A founded on letters and papers furnished by artist's friends and executors; 'True as Steel, novel of the time of Luther, based on Goeth play of 'Berlichingen,' 1863; 'Wildfire,' a no of the time of the French Revolution, based on sketch of Diderot, 1864; 'Haunted London,' ill trated by Fairholt, and 'Tales for the Marine 1865; 'Greatheart, a Cornish Novel,' 1866; collection of *vers de société* for the last two hundr years, entitled 'Two Centuries of Song,' 186 'Old Stories Retold,' and 'The Vicar's Courtshi 1869. He acted as art critic to the *Athenæum* some years. He afterwards wrote 'Criss Cr Journeys,' and published a splendidly illustra collection of his 'Historical and Legendary Ball and Songs,' 1876. Mr. Thornbury wrote the fi two volumes of 'Old and New London' (6 vo 1873-8), which was completed by Mr. Edwa Walford, M.A. Died in London 11 June, 1876.

TICKNOR, George, LL.D., an American auth born at Boston, Massachusetts, 1 Aug., 1791, w admitted into Dartmouth College, where graduated 1807. Returning to his native town, studied the classics, and in 1813 was called to t bar. His literary tastes, however, induced him withdraw from the profession; in 1815 he e barked for Europe, spent two years at Götting in philological studies, and two years more various capitals. While he was pursuing studies in Europe he became acquainted w many persons whose names are now historical; was a friend of Goethe, Lord Byron, Sir Wal Scott, Madame de Staël, Jeffrey, Roscoe, Mack tosh, Rogers, Wordsworth, Lord Holland, South and other distinguished persons. During absence from America, he was appointed in 1 Professor of Modern Languages and Literature Harvard University, and on his return he delive a course of lectures on English, Italian, Germ

French, and Spanish literature, and on kindred topics. He resigned his professorship in 1832, and spent three years in Europe. About 1840 he applied himself to the composition of his great work, the 'History of Spanish Literature' which was completed in 1848 and published in the following year. It has been translated into Spanish and German by eminent scholars. Mr. Ticknor also wrote a life of his friend Mr. Prescott, the eminent historian. He died at Boston 26 Jan., 1871. His magnificent collection of Spanish and Portuguese books he bequeathed to the Boston Public Library. In 1876 his 'Life, Letters, and Journals' were published at London in two vols.

TIMBS, JOHN, F.S.A., born in London 17 Aug., 1801, worked for Sir R. Phillips, and edited the *Mirror* from 1827 till 1838. Mr. Timbs compiled 'A Picturesque Promenade round Dorking,' 1822; 'Why and Because; or, Knowledge for the People,' 1833; 'Year Book of Facts in Science and Art,' an annual publication commenced in 1839; 'Popular Errors Explained,' 1841; 'Wellingtoniana,' 1852; 'Curiosities of London,' a compendium of all the ancient lore and modern information connected with this prolific subject, the result of many years' labour, 1855; 'Curiosities of History;' 'Curiosities of Science,' 'Things not generally Known;' and 'Stories of Inventors, etc., in Science and Art,' 1859; 'Anecdote Biography,' 4 Series, 1860-4; 'Illustrated Book of Wonders,' and 'Something for Everybody,' 1861; 'International Exhibition of 1862,' and 'School Days of Eminent Men,' 1862; 'Knowledge for the Time,' and 'Things to be Remembered in Daily Life,' 1863; 'Century of Anecdote, 1760 to 1860,' and 'Walks and Talks about London,' 1864; 'Club Life in London, with Anecdotes,' 'Strange Stories of the Animal World,' and 'Romance of London: Strange Stories,' 1865; 'English Eccentrics and Eccentricities,' and 'Nooks and Corners of English Life,' 1866; 'Historic Ninepins: a Book of Curiosities, where Old and Young may read Strange Matters;' and 'Notable Things of our own Time.' He was chief working editor of the *Illustrated London News* almost from its commencement till 1858. Died 4 March, 1875.

TISCHENDORF, LOBEGOTT FRIEDRICH CONSTANTIN, D.D., Biblical critic, was born at Lengenfeld, in Saxony, 18 Jan., 1815, where his father was a physician, and studied theology and philology at Leipzig. With a view to reform the Greek text of the New Testament, he received aid from the Saxon Government to travel through Europe for the purpose of consulting the best and rarest manuscripts. In 1844, he proceeded to Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, and brought back to Leipzig a precious stock of valuable Biblical MSS. In 1849 he again proceeded to France and Great Britain to pursue his researches, and in 1853 revisited the East, whence he returned with new collections. In 1843 he was made D.D. by the University of Breslau, and in 1845 was appointed to an extra professorship at the University of Leipzig, which in 1850 was converted into an ordinary professorship of Theology and Biblical Literature. The account of his first journey to the East was published at Leipzig in 1845-8; and in addition to his New Testament he published several rare Scripture 'Codices,' and the apocryphal books of the New Testament. In 1865, whilst on a visit to England, honorary degrees were conferred upon him by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and a Russian order of nobility was conferred upon him by the Czar, in 1869. One of his latest publications was entitled 'Novum Testamentum Vaticanum, post Angeli Maii aliorumque imperfectos labores ex ipso Codice edidit Æn. F. Constant. Tischendorf.' In it the professor accused Cardinal Mai's edition of inaccuracy; but that Tischendorf himself fell into many errors was abundantly shown by Attilio Giovannini, in his 'Della Illustrazione dell' edizione Romana del Codice Vaticano della Bibbia Greca, fatta del Prof. C. Tischendorf.' In 'Die Sinaibibel: ihre Entdeckung, Herausgabe, und Erwerbung,' 1871, Tischendorf gave an account of the discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus, and of the steps taken towards its publication. Died at Leipzig, 7 Dec., 1874.

TITE, SIR WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.S.A., architect, son of Mr. Arthur Tite, merchant, of London, was born 1802. Brought up to the profession of an architect, he was articled as a pupil to Mr. Laing, who designed the Custom House, and he superintended, when a mere youth, the rebuilding of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. As one of the earliest and best specimens of restored Gothic architecture, this contributed much to his reputation, and in early life he obtained a large share of public favour. He built the great Gothic church for Edward Irving, and many public and private buildings, including some of the largest railway stations in England and France. In 1840 he was appointed architect of the New Royal Exchange. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1839 of the Society of Antiquaries; was for some time President of the Architectural Society, and was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Bath 1855-73. Sir William Tite, who paid attention to the subject of banking, was on the Select Committee on the Bank Charter in 1856, was a director of the London and Westminster Bank, and Governor of the Bank of Egypt. He wrote a 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the New Royal Exchange,' privately printed in 1848, and some essays and lectures. Died at Torquay 20 April, 1873.

TITIENS, OR TIETJENS, TERESA, operatic singer, of Hungarian origin, was born at Hamburg in 1834. The sweetness of her voice having attracted, whilst she was a child, the notice of a professional teacher, her parents resolved to have her educated for a musical career. After the requisite course of study, she made her first appearance at Hamburg in 1849, as Lucrezia, in Donizetti's favourite opera, and at once established her claim to a distinguished place on the lyric stage. She proceeded to Frankfort, and thence to Vienna, gaining in each city increased reputation. In April 1858, she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, as Valentine, in the 'Huguenots;' and with reference to her first performance in the metropolis of the part of Lucrezia, an able critic observed that "a voice so rich in quality, so extensive, and so flexible, combined with a temperament so passionate, and a dramatic perception so exact, carries us back to the highest standards of lyric excellence. The great line which commenced with Pasta, and was sustained in all its honours by Schroeder, Malibran, and Grisi, finds no feeble vindication in the genius of Mademoiselle

Titiens." Her subsequent career, in London and elsewhere, by her performance of Norma, Margaretta in 'Faust,' and Leonora in 'Il Trovatore,' and the arduous part of Medea in Cherubini's magnificent opera of that name, fully confirmed the expectatations held out by her early success, and for several seasons she formed the chief attraction at Her Majesty's Theatre. A year or two before her death she made a brilliant tour in the United States, and upon her return resumed her position at Drury Lane. Died at St. John's Wood, London, 3 Oct., 1877.

TOMMASSEO, NICCOLO, Italian author and revolutionist, born at Sebenico, in Dalmatia, 1803. During a long residence in Venice he was one of the chiefs of the national party, and under the Republic of St. Mark he was a member of the Provisional Government. On the capitulation of the city he retired to Corfu, and in 1865 returned to Florence. His best known work is a 'Collection of the Popular Songs of Tuscany, Corsica, Dalmatia and Greece;' but he also turned his attention to history, criticism, and philology, besides publishing some poems which attained no great success. Among his works on these subjects are a 'Collection of Papers of Venetian Ambassadors relating to the History of France in the Sixteenth Century;' a Commentary and Studies on Dante; the Letters of Pascal Paoli. For many years he was engaged, in conjunction with Bernardo Bellini, on the great 'Dizionario della lingua Italiana,' 1861, etc. During the latter part of his life he was afflicted with blindness. He died at Florence 1 May, 1874, and was buried in the church of Santa Croce.

TREE, MISS ELLEN: *See* KEAN, MRS. CHARLES.

TREGELLES, SAMUEL PRIDEAUX, LL.D., Biblical critic, was born at Falmouth 30 Jan., 1813, and by early training, association and marriage was connected with the Society of Friends and the Plymouth Brethren, but his sympathies were too wide for him to join either of those sects, or indeed any religious communion. He was one of those who have been described as Christians unattached, and he devoted himself to his special branch of Christian labour with earnest zeal and unbounded self-sacrifice. It was in 1830 that Dr. Tregelles conceived the plan of his great work, and he had then paid for years considerable attention to the textual criticism of the Scriptures. In 1844 he published an edition of the Revelation with various readings, and publicly announced his intention of issuing an edition of the Greek Testament. He then gave himself up entirely to this great undertaking. In order that he might himself collate the ancient uncial MSS. he went abroad. One of his principal objects was the collation of the famous MS. in the Vatican. He spent 5 months in Rome, but was unable to attain his desire. At the Augustinian monastery in Rome, at Florence, Modena, Venice, Munich, Basle, Paris, and other places he was received courteously, and had every facility afforded him. Nine years more elapsed before the first part of the work (the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark) was issued. With untiring patience the scholar pursued his task. Another ten years elapsed—thirty from the time of the first inception—and still it remained uncompleted. At length it reached its close, and with it closed the author's working life. He had barely completed the last chapter of Revelation when he was struck by paralysis, and the pen literally dropped from his hand. He never recovered from the effects of this attack, but the task was accomplished, a Tregelles's New Testament remains a wor monument of his scholarship and skill. degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in by the University of St. Andrews in recognit of his attainments, and he held a double pens from the civil list of £200. Dr. Tregelles wa prolific writer. Among his works were 'Histc Evidence of the New Testament;' 'An Acco of the Printed Text of the Greek New Testamen 'A Collation of the Critical Texts of Griesba Scholz, Lachmann, and Tischendorf;' and 'A thenticity of the Book of Daniel.' Died at H mouth 24 April, 1875.

TRELAWNY, EDWARD JOHN, the friend Shelley and Byron, was born 1792, being a mem of an old Cornish family, the Trelawnys of T lawne. After very scanty schooling he ente the navy at the age of eleven, and his novel 'T Adventures of a Younger Son,' gives an accoun the few years ensuing. He seems to have deser the navy, and to have joined a privateer. In Ja 1822, at Pisa, began his intimacy with Shell whose body he was chiefly instrumental in sec ing and identifying after it had been cast ashc and he undertook all the arrangements for cremation on the beach near Viareggio. Ma years afterwards he sent to the *Times* (3 Jan., 18 a letter describing in minute detail the circu stances which accompanied the death of Shell of which he was almost an eye-witness. He w with Byron, Shelley and Williams on that eve ful morning; and he declared that while Byro boat, on attempting to leave the harbour at L horn, was detained at the last moment for so port-clearance formalities, Shelley's boat went o but was soon lost sight of, and that when it w discovered it had on its starboard quarter a la hole, apparently made by the prow of anot felucca. We read in Count Gamba's 'Narrat of Byron's Last Journey to Greece' that in summer of 1823 Mr. Trelawny joined him at invitation from Florence, and became one of abo a dozen persons who formed his lordship's bod guard. He embarked with him at Genoa, a reached Cephalonia early in August, and cross with him to Ithaca. Along with Mr. Hamilt Browne he acted the part of a diplomatic env from Lord Byron to the Greek Governme communicating to them his own intentions a those of the London Committee with respect the liberation of Greece; but he had the mort cation to find that his intended efforts were lo thwarted by the jealousies of rival chiefs a parties. It was not till the first week in the n year that, a loan having been arranged throu friends in England, Lord Byron and his pa arrived at Missolonghi. The story of the eve which followed has been told by many writ During the last month or two of Byron's life Trelawny was not with him, being engaged aide-de-camp to one of the Greek chiefs nam 'Ulysses,' and dividing his time between Ath and Epirus. He was sent for when Lord Byro illness threatened to prove fatal; but he did reach Missolonghi in time to see him, except his coffin. Mr. Trelawny contributed largely of his own means, and from his stock of Helle experience, to the abortive campaign which end thus sadly. He bore testimony, however, to magic influence of Lord Byron's name in rais the loan in England to pay the cost of the eff

adding that the poet's death crushed alike the hopes of its contributors and their interest in the cause. Mr. Trelawny lived for many years in London, where his tall figure and handsome face were well known. He was the model for the old sailor in Mr. Millais's celebrated Arctic picture: 'It must be done, and England shall do it!' Mr. Trelawny's 'Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron' 1858 were issued in 2 vols., 1878, with some enlargements and variations, as 'Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author.' Died at Sompting, near Shoreham, Sussex, 13 Aug., 1881.

TRIQUETI, Henri de, Baron, a French sculptor, was born at Conflans 1802, and educated for a painter. Several pictures which he produced when a young man gave good promise; but having in 1831 modelled a group of sculpture representing 'The Death of Charles le Téméraire,' it attracted so much notice that thenceforth he abandoned the easel to devote himself to sculpture, in which he found considerable patronage, though his works will never take high rank. He is best known in England from his having been entrusted by the Queen with the execution of the tomb of the Prince Consort and the decoration of the mausoleum which contains the monument. Died in Paris 11 May, 1874.

TROLLOPE, Anthony, an English novelist, second son of Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of Mrs. Trollope, the well-known authoress, was born 24 April, 1815. While a mere child he was sent to Winchester, but the circumstances of his family were not very flourishing, and he was removed from the Wykehamist school in order that he might be educated more economically at Harrow, where his friends were then living. He left Harrow at about the age of sixteen. The design of sending him to Oxford was not carried out, and after two or three years of uncertain and various occupation, in which he united authorship with tuition, he obtained an appointment in the Post Office. The career which thus opened before him did not induce young Trollope to lay aside his pen; on the contrary, he wrote more assiduously than ever. He went to Ireland, where he lived for eighteen years as an *employé* of the General Post Office. He wrote three novels, 'The Macdermotts of Ballycloran,' 1847; 'The Kellys and the O'Kellys,' 1848; and 'La Vendée, an historical romance,' 1850. He contributed some letters, which attracted much attention, to the *Examiner*, then edited by his friend, John Forster. He offered several plays to dramatic managers without one being accepted. Meanwhile time was rolling on; Anthony Trollope was within sight of his fortieth year, and he had failed to make his mark in literature. Suddenly a change came over his whole prospects. 'The Warden' appeared, brought in a golden harvest, and made the fortune and the fame of its writer. The publication of this novel (1855) was an epoch in Trollope's life. 'The Warden' was followed by a long series of successful works of fiction, including, 'Barchester Towers,' 1857; 'The Three Clerks,' 1857; 'Dr. Thorne,' 1858; 'The Bertrams,' 1859; 'Castle Richmond,' 1860; 'Framly Parsonage,' 1861; 'Tales of all Countries,' 1861; 'Orley Farm,' 1862; 'Rachael Ray,' 1863; 'Can you forgive her?' 1864; 'The Small House at Allington,' 1864; 'Miss Mackenzie,' 1865; 'The Belton Estate,' 1866; 'The last Chronicle of Barset,' 1867; 'The Claverings,' 1867; 'Lotta Schmidt, and other Stories,' 1867; 'Phineas Phinn, the Irish Member,' 1868; 'He knew he was Right,' 1869; 'An Editor's Tales' 1870; 'The Vicar of Bullhampton,' 1870; 'The Struggles of Brown, Jones, and Robinson,' 1870; 'Ralph the Heir,' 1871; 'Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite,' 1871; 'The Golden Lion of Grandpère,' 1872; 'The Eustace Diamonds,' 1873; 'Phineas Redux,' 1873; 'Harry Heathcote of Gangoil,' a tale of Australian bush life, 1874; 'Lady Anna,' 1874; 'The Way we Live Now,' 1875 'The Prime Minister,' 1876; 'The American Senator,' 1877; and 'Marion Fay,' 1882. Mr. Trollope's industry was not limited by the work which he did as a novelist. In 1862 he left the Post Office, in which he had served for more than a quarter of a century. At this time, says a writer in the *Standard*, he frequently worked as much as fourteen hours a day, and he practised the same habits of close and protracted attention till a short time before he was seized with the illness which proved fatal. Anthony Trollope worked by rule—as he even slept and ate by rule. He was always an early riser, and when he lived in Essex would frequently be in his study at four o'clock in the morning, write until ten, and then go out hunting. His usual habit when in London was to wake at six o'clock, to read for an hour or a little more in bed, and then set to work. Four hours' writing brought him to breakfast time. When that meal was over he would correct his proofs, or read, till his horse came to the door. He so regulated his ride that he seldom failed to enter an appearance at the Athenæum Club between five and six. Fond of society, and exceedingly hospitable, he had still not a little of the student about him. He read much Latin, and wrote a little manual on Julius Cæsar in 'Ancient Classics for English Readers.' The work of which he was most proud was 'The Life of Cicero.' Mr. Trollope was sent by the Post Office authorities on several important missions to establish postal conventions with other countries, and he produced a number of books of travel. 'The West Indies and the Spanish Main,' 'North America,' 'Australia and New Zealand,' 'New South Wales and Queensland,' 'South Australia and Western Australia,' 'Victoria and Tasmania,' and 'South Africa,' are the titles of his principal works of this character. He was a constant contributor to the *St. Paul's Magazine*, of which he was the original editor. He also wrote sketches of clergymen and hunting men in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and in the monthly miscellany just named a series of excellent papers on English sports and pastimes. Died at his residence in Welbeck street, Cavendish square, London, 6 Dec., 1882.

TURNER, William, D.D., Bishop of Salford, was born at Withingham, near Preston, Lancashire, 25 Sept., 1800. His father was a solicitor, and his ancestors were settled and flourished in Yorkshire for some centuries. He studied at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, and at the English college, Rome. After being ordained priest in 1826, he was stationed first at Rochdale, and afterwards at Manchester. When Pius IX. re-established the hierarchy in England, Dr. Turner was made the first Bishop of Salford, and he was consecrated 25 July, 1851. He died at his residence in Marlborough square, Salford, 13 July, 1872.

U.

URQUHART, DAVID, writer on foreign, financial, and political affairs, was born 1815, being the younger son of Mr. David Urquhart of Braelanwell, Kirkmichael, Cromarty; and having received his education at St. John's College, Oxford, entered the diplomatic service and became Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople. Mr. Urquhart, an eccentric, but able man, was in his numerous works an energetic opponent of Russian policy in the East. From 1847 to 1852 he sat in Parliament for Stafford in the Conservative interest, and was noted for his persistent opposition to Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. It was Mr. Urquhart who first introduced the Turkish bath into this country. He married in 1854 Harriett, younger daughter of Mr. Chichester Fortescue, of Dromisken, co. Louth, and sister of Lord Carlingford. He wrote 'Turkey and its Resources,' 1834; 'Spirit of the East: Travels through Roumeli,' 1839; 'Diplomatic Transactions in Central Asia, 1834-39,' published in 1840; 'Case of McLeod,' 1841; 'Reflections on Thoughts and Things,' 1843; 'Wealth and Want,' 'Essay on Taxation,' 1845; 'Europe in 1847,' 'Statesmen of French and English Alliance,' 1847; 'Travels in Spain and Morocco,' 1849; 'Turkish Bath,' 1856; 'The Lebanon (Mount Souria), a History and a Diary,' 1860. Died at Naples 16 April, 1877.

V.

VAILLANT, JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIBERT, Marshal of France, was born at Dijon 6 Dec., 1790. At 17 years of age he was admitted to the Polytechnic School, and was next sent to the Engineering School at Metz. Entering the army he soon distinguished himself in the later campaigns of the First Empire. During the Russian campaign he attained the rank of captain, and received the cross of the Legion of Honour. Shortly afterwards, however, he was taken prisoner, and was not released till the peace. On his return to the army, early in 1815, he again attracted attention by his skilful works for the defence of the capital, and his courageous conduct at Ligny and Waterloo. He was promoted to a captaincy of the first class in 1816, and subsequently he translated from the English an 'Essai sur les Principes et la Construction des Ponts militaires' (1823). He became major in 1826; lieutenant-general in 1830, after a brilliant campaign in Algeria, where he mined and exploded a fort and had a leg broken; colonel in 1833, after the siege of Antwerp; and was honoured with the cross of an officer of the order of Leopold. In 1834 he was sent to Algeria in command of the corps of engineers, and covered the country with blockhouses and fortified ramparts. In 1838 he returned to France as brigadier-general of engineers; in 1839 he was made superintendent of the Polytechnic School; and in 1840 he had charge of the fortifications on the right bank of the Seine at Paris. In 1849 he was second in command of the expeditionary army sent to Rome. For his services he was made a Marshal of France by the Emperor Napoleon III. just after the *coup d'etat*, and

received among other favours from the new ré
the appointment of Grand-Marshal of the Pal
As Marshal of France he was a Senator by ri
When Saint-Arnaud was placed at the head of
Army of the East Marshal Vaillant was m
Minister of War, and he displayed consider
zeal and scientific knowlege of military mo
ments. He retained this portfolio till 1859, w
he exchanged it with Marshal Random for
command of the Army of the Alps. After
campaign he commanded the Corps of Occupat
at Milan till May, 1860. On his return he
made Minister of the Emperor's Household and
the Fine Arts, and a member of the Privy Cour
He reorganised the School of the Fine Arts,
cured a decree of liberty from censorship for
theatres and the power to distribute duplicates
objects of art and museum collections for
benefit of departmental art establishments. A
4 Sept., 1870, he withdrew into Spain, but at
close of the year 1871 he returned to Paris, wh
he died 4 June, 1872.

VEIT, PHILIPP, a German painter, born
Berlin 13 Feb., 1793. He was the younger son
the celebrated Dorothea, the daughter of
philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, by her fi
marriage with Simon Veit, a prosperous bank
and one of the leading men among the Jew
community, at Berlin. She separated herself fr
him, and in 1803 married Friedrich von Schleg
This event had the most important consequen
for Dorothea's sons Johann and Philipp, who w
thus brought within the influence of that ex
ordinary man. The two lads were, together w
their mother, received into the Catholic Chu
on 9 June, 1810, and thenceforward, during th
whole lives, they remained earnest and zeal
children of the Church. A portion of his boyho
was passed by Philipp at Paris, but as he show
an inclination for painting he was taken to Dres
in 1809, where under the instruction of Friedr
Matthäi he laid a solid foundation for his fut
greatness. Joining the army as a volunteer
1813, he fought at Leipzig, was made an offi
and commander of a squadron, was decorated w
the Iron Cross, and took part in the entry of
allied troops into Paris. At the conclusion of pe
he went in 1816 to Rome, where he joined the bo
of German painters, of whom Cornelius was loo
upon as the head, and became very intimate w
him, Overbeck, and the two Schadows. These
their fellow artists, mostly converts to Catholicis
thoroughly resuscitated the art of fresco-painti
In the house of Bartholdi, the Prussian Cons
General in Rome, Veit painted two wall-pictu
the scene between 'Joseph and Potiphar's Wi
and the 'Seven Years of Plenty.' He also painte
picture representing Paradise on the ceiling of
Marquis Carlo Massimi's villa, and a fresco of
Coliseum at the Chiaramonti Museum. In 1
Veit was nominated Director of the Art Acade
called the Städel Institute at Frankfort-on-t
Main. His first pictures painted at Frankfort w
ecclesiastical; a 'St. George' which won him g
reputation; and a 'Holy Simeon in the Temp
One of his chief works is a large fresco in the
of the Institute representing the civilizatio
Germany by the introduction of Christian
When it was resolved to replace the series of
portraits of the German Emperors in the Römer
at Frankfort, Veit painted Charlemagne, Otho
and Friedrich II. In 1846 he painted for

cathedral a great picture of the 'Assumption of the Blessed Virgin,' and for the King of Prussia the 'Two Maries at the Sepulchre,' the 'Parable of the Good Samaritan,' and the 'Egyptian Darkness.' In the cathedral at Berlin he painted in fresco a large picture of the 'Triumph of the Christian Church.' In 1844 he resigned his post as head of the Städel Institute in consequence of the purchase, contrary to his wishes, of Lessing's picture of John Huss. He then opened for himself a studio in Sachsenhausen. In 1853 he became Director of the Picture Gallery at Mainz, where he was looked up to as one of the greatest artists that Germany has produced, and one of those modern painters whose works are most deeply penetrated with a Catholic spirit. Died at Mainz 18 Dec., 1877.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II., King of Sardinia, and afterwards King of Italy, born 14 March, 1820, was the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Queen Theresa, daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany. He was carefully educated, and received special instruction in military tactics. In 1842 he married the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria (who died in 1855). As Duke of Savoy he took an active part in the events of 1848, accompanying his father to the field, and behaving with great bravery at the battles of Goito and Novara. On the evening after the latter (24 March, 1849) Charles Albert signed his abdication in the Bellini Palace. Little was then known of his son and successor, who assumed the title of Victor Emmanuel II., except that he was a dashing hunter, somewhat haughty, and a reputed opponent of Liberalism. He succeeded in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating than those imposed on his father, but the treaty of peace was not signed till Aug., 1849. On ascending the throne of Sardinia, he endeavoured to reorganise the finances, the army, and the system of public instruction, concluded with England several treaties of commerce, established railways, and promoted free trade. He indignantly refused the offer made by Austria for the cession of Parma, provided he would abolish the constitution. Genoa having revolted, and expelled his garrison, he sent an army against it, and recovered his former rights; and his efforts for the prosperity of his kingdom were generally successful. He had, however, one great struggle throughout his reign with the court and clergy of Rome. Guided by Count Cavour, he confiscated much church property, and took away many clerical privileges. He concluded, in Jan., 1855, a convention with France and England, to take part in the war against Russia, and despatched to the Crimea an army of 17,000 men, under Gen. Della Marmora, which distinguished itself by a victory on the banks of the Tchernaya. Sardinia took part in the Conference of Paris, where her ambassador laid before the representatives an able paper on the state of Italy. In 1855, the king lost his mother, wife, and brother, and was brought to the verge of the grave by fever. After his recovery, he visited France and England, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and was created a Knight of the Garter and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. In the early part of 1859 the king, whose relations with Austria had been for a long time the reverse of friendly, announced in the chamber that a storm was impending, and Count Cavour detailed the grievances of Sardinia against Austria in a diplomatic circular. Lord Derby's government used its best endeavours to avert a war which seemed imminent, but without effect. Austria summoned Sardinia to disarm, but in vain; and the Austrian army crossed the Ticino. The Emperor of the French despatched a powerful army to Italy, and having assumed the command, joined the Sardinian forces, and defeated the Austrians at Montebello, 20 May; at Palestro, 30 and 31 May; at Magenta, 4 June; and at Solferino, 24 June, the emperor and the king being present in person. The Austrians were expelled from Lombardy, the princes from Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena; and the treaty of Villa Franca, concluded 11 July, confirmed by the treaty of Zurich, 10 Nov., terminated the war and established Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy. The parliament, assembled at Turin, 17 March, 1861, formally established the title, which was recognised by England 30 March, and by France 24 June. A treaty for the transfer of the seat of government from Turin to Florence, and the evacuation of Rome by the French in two years was signed 15 Sept., 1864. The court was transferred to Florence in 1865, and the French army was withdrawn from Rome in 1867. In 1866 the King of Italy, making common cause with Prussia, by a treaty signed 12 May, declared war against Austria. The Italian army was defeated by the Austrians at Custozza 24 June, and the Italian fleet sustained a reverse off Lissa 20 July; but in consequence of the success of the Prussians, peace was signed at Vienna, 3 Oct., by which Venice and the territory of Venetia were ceded to Italy, and Victor Emmanuel made his public entry into Venice, 7 Nov. The events which resulted in the occupation of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, and the transfer to that city of the capital of the kingdom of Italy (1870) are narrated in our memoir of Pope Pius IX. On the last day of the year 1870, Victor Emmanuel made his triumphal entry into Rome, and from that time held his court at the Quirinal. He died 9 Jan., 1878, of a fever, complicated with pleurisy. He refused to receive the confessor whom Pius IX. sent to him on hearing of his illness, but he received from the hands of his chaplain the last sacraments of the Church, and declared that he died a sincere Catholic. The funeral was celebrated in he Pantheon on 17 Jan., with great solemnity.

VIGNOLES, CHARLES BLACKER, F.R.S., civil engineer. His father, Captain Vignoles, was stationed in Ireland in 1793, and the subject of this notice was born at Woodbrook, co. Wexford, on 31 May in that year. He was educated by his grandfather, Dr. Charles Hutton, Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and, joining the First Royals, was present at the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom. He served throughout the Peninsular war, and was at the battle of Waterloo, when he acted as aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Brisbane. Retiring from the service, he went to North America, where he was occupied in making topographical maps of Florida and South Carolina. He returned to this country about 1822, and was selected by Messrs. Rennie to take charge of new surveys for the projected Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which however was carried to completion by George Stephenson. Mr. Vignoles laid out and chiefly constructed the Midland Railway (1836-40); also the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. He devised a longitudinal

system of permanent way, embracing a particular form of flat-footed rail, now well known, especially on the Continent, as the "Vignoles rail." Many works of magnitude were carried out from his designs and under his superintendence. Among them may be mentioned the magnificent suspension bridge at Kieff across the river Dnieper which was opened in Oct., 1853. Mr. Vignoles was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1827. He occupied the presidential chair in 1870-1 and delivered an address in which he sketched the progress of Continental and British engineering and the extension of public works during his long career. Died at Hythe 27 Nov., 1875.

VIOLLET-LE-DUC, Eugène Emmanuel, a French architect, born at Paris, 27 Jan., 1814, made Gothic architecture his special study, not neglecting, however, the Greek and Roman styles. He undertook the restoration of various churches and edifices in France; among others that of the exquisite Sainte Chapelle, and, in concert with M. Lassus, of Notre-Dame of Paris. In 1863 he was appointed Professor of the History of Art and Æsthetics in the École des Beaux-Arts, but he was replaced in the following year by M. Henri Taine. At this period he was one of the most honoured guests at the Tuileries and Compiègne, and a trusted adviser of the Empress. During the siege of Paris the artist became an engineer, and took an active part in the organisation of the auxiliary corps of engineers which under the command of himself and M. Alphand rendered great services to the defence. Soon afterwards, renouncing his former political creed, he passed into the ranks of the advanced Republican party, and was elected by them a municipal councillor for the quarter of Faubourg-Montmartre. Among his works are:—'Dictionnaire raisonné de l'Architecture Française,' 10 vols. 1853-69; 'Essai sur l'Architecture Militaire au Moyen-Age,' 1854; 'Dictionnaire du Mobilier Français, de l'époque Carlovingienne à la Renaissance,' 6 vols. 1854-75; 'Lettres sur la Sicile,' 'Entretiens sur l'Architecture,' 2 vols. 1858-72; 'Cités et Ruines Américaines' (conjointly with MM. Denis and Charnay), 1862; 'Chapelles de Notre-Dame de Paris' (conjointly with his son-in-law M. Ouradou), 20 parts, 1867-9; 'Mémoire sur la Défense de Paris,' 1871; 'Habitations Modernes' (also in collaboration with M. Ouradou), 2 vols. 1874-7; 'Histoire d'une Maison,' 1873; 'Monographie de l'Église abbatiale de Vézelay,' 1873; 'Histoire d'une Forteresse,' 1874; 'Histore de l'Habitation Humaine depuis les temps préhistoriques,' 1875; 'Le Massif de Mont Blanc,' 1876; 'L'Art Russe,' 1877; 'Histoire d'un Hôtel de Ville et d'une Cathédrale,' 1878; 'De la Décoration appliquée aux Edifices,' 1879; and 'Histoire d'un Dessinateur.' He obtained a medal of the third class in 1834, one of the second in 1838, and of the first in 1855. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1849, promoted Grand Officer, 30 July, 1858, and was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of London, 15 Dec., 1869. M. Viollet-le-Duc died suddenly at his country house near Lausanne, Switzerland, 17 Sept., 1872, and was interred without any religious rites.

W.

WALCOTT, Mackenzie Edward Charle
B.D., F.S.A., only son of Admiral John Edwa
Walcott, of Winkton, Hampshire, some tim
M.P. for Christchurch, was born at Bath, 18
and educated at Winchester and Exeter Colleg
Oxford (B.A. 1844). He was for some years cura
of St. Margaret's, and evening lecturer at S
James's, Westminister; was appointed Precent
and Prebendary of chichester cathedral in 186
and was minister of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfa
from 1867 to 1870. Mr. Walcott was the author
a large number of antiquarian and ecclesiolog
cal works, among which are, 'The History
St. Margaret's Church, Westminster,' 'Memoria
of Westminster,' 'Handbook for St. James
Westminster,' 'William of Wykeham and h
Colleges,' 'Cathedrals of the United Kingdom
'Minsters and Abbey Ruins of the United Kin
dom,' 'History of Battle Abbey,' 'Memorials
Stamford,' 'Cathedralia: a Constitutional Histo
of the Cathedrals of the Western Church,' 'T
Cathedral Cities of England and Wales,' 'Sacr
Archæology: a Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Ar
and 'The Ancient Church of Scotland.' Seven
volumes of MS. materials collected by him for
history of cathedrals and conventual foundatio
in England are preserved in the British Museum
Mr. Walcott married in 1852 Rose Ann, daught
of Major Frederick Brownlow, of the 73rd Hig
landers, and niece of Charles, first Lord Lurga
Died at his residence in Belgrave Road, Londo
22 Dec., 1880.

WALKER, Frederick, A.R.A., born in Maryl
bone, 1840, commenced his artistic studies in th
British Museum, where he drew for some tim
from the antique statues, and afterwards entere
the evening class of Mr. Leigh's school of art
Newman Street. At the age of 17 he was admitte
a student of the Royal Academy. Already he ha
begun to draw on wood, and in order to improv
in this direction he placed himself with Mr. J. W
Whymper, the engraver. Having been introduce
to Mr. Thackeray, when that gentleman was edit
of the *Cornhill*, the artist began to work regular
for the magazine, producing charming design
some of which were rendered still more effecti
in their reproduction by the artist in water colou
He also drew much for *Once a Week*. With t
illustrations to Miss Thackeray's novels he term
nated his work for the wood-engraver. Whi
with Mr. Whymper he had begun to paint
water colours; and in 1864 he was elected
Associate of the old Water Colour Society, h
election to full membership following only tw
years later. Among his water-colour drawin
were 'Philip in Church,' 'The Ferry,' 'The Hous
wife,' 'The Fishmonger's Shop,' and 'The Harbo
of Refuge.'' The first work in oil that he e
hibited at the Academy was 'The Lost Pat
1863, a pathetic picture of a poor woman wande
ing in the snow. This was succeeded by tho
well-known pictures, 'The Bathers,' 'The V
grants,' 'The Old Gate,' 'The Plough,' 'T
Harbour of Refuge,' 1873, and 'The Right
Way,' 1874. In 1871 Mr. Walker was elected
Associate of the Royal Academy. Died at
Fillan's, Perthshire, 4 June, 1875.

WALLIS, ROBERT, landscape engraver, was born in London 7 Nov., 1794, but spent the earlier years of his life in the country, returning to the metropolis about 1818, when he soon won a high position in his profession. Many of the best specimens of his talent will be found in the engravings after Turner's drawings for the 'Southern Coast,' the 'England and Wales,' and 'Rogers's Poems,' and in the gems so freely scattered over the expensively illustrated 'Keepsakes,' and other 'Annuals' of that time. Among his larger single works, probably the highest place may be claimed for the 'Lake Nemi, after Turner,' and 'The Approach to Venice,' after the same artist. Died at Brighton 23 Nov., 1878.

WALTON, ELIJAH, an English artist, was born 1846 in Manchester, but his childhood was spent at Birmingham and Bromsgrove Lickey. An art student at 8 years of age, he won a prize medal for a work in oil at 10; at 14 he exhibited his first work at the Royal Academy and sold it; and at 18 he had finished his studies in the Life School with abundant credit. Mr. Walton then went abroad, to the East, and afterwards to the Alps, and repeated his tours through these regions frequently during his subsequent artistic career, the results being presented to the public in the well-known annual exhibitions of his works, which for nearly 20 years formed a feature of the London season. In later years he also visited Norway, our English lakes, Wales, the Isle of Wight, and other parts of the coast, making in each case a collection of drawings and paintings of the scenery of the district. In perfection of rock painting, in the representation of snow-powdered pines, in the rendering of cloudy sky, flushed with the glow of sunrise or sunset, or cold and grey in threat of coming showers; or in the mist lying heavy in Alpine valley, or drifting and curling along the mountain pass, Mr. Walton was almost unrivalled. He died at his residence in Bromsgrove Lickey 25 Aug., 1880.

WAPPERS, ÉGIDE CHARLES GUSTAVE, BARON, Historical Painter to the King of the Belgians, born at Antwerp 22 Aug., 1803, first learned his art as a pupil of Van Bree and Heyrens, at the Academy of his native city. He afterwards went to Paris, when he adopted the style of the romantic school, which he subsequently endeavoured to unite with the national traditions of Rubens. In 1830 he exhibited his 'Devotion of the Burgomasters of Leyden,' a work which established his reputation as an historical painter, and placed him at the head of a school of his own. He successively painted 'Christ at the Sepulchre,' 'Charles I. taking leave of his Children,' 'Charles IX. on the night of St. Bartholomew,' 'Peter the Great at Zaardam,' 'Execution of Anne Boleyn,' and many other well-known works. Louis Philippe ordered him to paint the 'Defence of Rhodes by the Knights of St. John,' for the gallery of Versailles; and by command of Queen Victoria he painted the 'Great Fishery of Antwerp.' In 1846 he was appointed Director of the Academy of Arts at Antwerp, and Historical Painter to the King of the Belgians, and in 1847 he received the title of Baron. In 1853 he resigned his functions and went to reside in Paris, where he died 9 Dec., 1874.

WARD, EDWARD MATTHEW, R.A., historical painter, was born in Pimlico 1816, and Horace Smith and his brother, the authors of the 'Rejected Addresses,' were his maternal uncles. From a child he showed a great aptitude for drawing, in which he was encouraged by Sir Francis Chantrey and Sir David Wilkie, by the latter of whom he was introduced as a student to the schools of the Royal Academy. He exhibited at the Academy when only in his 19th year, the subject being a portrait of the late Mr. 'O. Smith' in the character of Don Quixote. From 1836 to 1838 he studied art at its headquarters in Rome, where he obtained a silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke for an historical drawing. On his return northwards he spent a few months at Munich, where he had the advantage of studying under the great Cornelius. On reaching England in 1839 he exhibited his 'Cimabue and Giotto,' which he had painted in Rome. The first picture after this date which brought his name into notice was 'Napoleon at the Prison at Nice,' which was purchased by the Duke of Wellington. In 1843 he sent in his composition of 'Boadicea' for the competition of the cartoons in Westminster Hall. He established his reputation by two paintings from subjects taken from the life of Oliver Goldsmith —'Dr. Johnson reading Goldsmith's Manuscript of "The Vicar of Wakefield,"' and 'Goldsmith as a wandering Musician.' These were subsequently engraved. They were followed by his still better known painting of 'Dr. Johnson in Lord Chesterfield's Antechamber,' which was bought by Mr. Vernon, and forms part of the Vernon collection at South Kensington. In 1848 he exhibited his picture of 'Highgate Fields during the Fire of London,' and 'An Interview between Charles II. and Nell Gwynne;' in 1849, his 'De Foe and the Manuscript of "Robinson Crusoe,"' and 'Benjamin West drawing the Baby in the Cradle;' in 1850, 'James II. receiving the News of the Landing of the Prince of Orange;' in 1851, 'The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple.' In 1852 he was invited to assist in the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, and two of the frescoes in the corridor of the House of Commons, 'The Last Sleep of Argyll' and 'The Execution of Montrose,' will long serve to connect his memory with the palace at Westminster. Mr. Ward was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1846, and admitted to the full honours of that body in 1855. The most attractive specimens of his painting in his maturer years are 'Queen Victoria visiting the Tomb of Napoleon in the Hospital of Les Invalides at Paris,' 'The Emperor Louis Napoleon receiving the Order of the Garter from Her Majesty at Windsor,' 'Marie Antoinette listening to the reading of the Warrant for her Execution,' 'The Antechamber at Whitehall at the Death of Charles II.,' 'Foundling Hospital Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth,' 'Charlotte Corday contemplating her Portrait before her Execution,' 'The Night of Rizzio's Murder,' 'Jeannie Deans,' 'The Duke of Argyll,' 'Dr. Johnson and John Wilkes,' 'The Earl of Leicester and Amy Robsart,' 'Caught on Both Sides,' and 'The Orphan of the Temple—Maria Thérèse, Daughter of Louis XVI., sketching the Tower of her Prison from the Garden.' Mr. Ward, while in a state of great mental depression and exhaustion, died by his own hand at Windsor 15 Jan., 1879. Mr. James Dafforne published an interesting account of his 'Life and Works,' 1879.

WARD, WILLIAM GEORGE, Ph.D., philosopher and controversialist, born in London 21 March,

1812, was son of Mr. William Ward, a director of the Bank, and for many years M.P. for the City. He was educated at Winchester School, where he was contemporary with Roundell Palmer (Lord Selborne) and Robert Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke). Proceeding to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1831, he there took a prominent part in the debates of the Union. He graduated B.A. in 1834, obtaining a "double second" in the classical and mathematical schools respectively. Shortly afterwards he was elected a Fellow of Balliol, and for some years he held the mathematical tutorship of his college. Falling under the potent influence of Mr. (afterwards Cardinal) Newman he became a zealous upholder of the Tractarian doctrines. In 1844 he published 'The Ideal of a Christian Church, considered in comparison with its existing practice,' an elaborate work which expressed fully the opinions of the writer—already indicated to a considerable extent in his contributions to the *British Critic*—as to the shortcomings of the Anglican system, and the admirable nature of the provisions made by the Church of Rome for the spiritual and moral training of her subjects. This book (which gained for him the *sobriquet* of 'Ideal Ward,') and Mr. Newman's Tract XC. it was proposed that Convocation should censure. On 13 Feb., 1845, the vote of censure was carried, and Mr. Ward was deprived of his M.A. degree, though many eminent persons, among them Mr. Gladstone, voted in his favour. Soon after his condemnation Mr. Ward married Miss F. M. Wingfield, a daughter of the Rev. John Wingfield, Prebendary of Worcester. He and Mrs. Ward shortly afterwards became Catholics, and lived in very straitened circumstances at Old Hall, close to St. Edmund's College, near Ware. In 1849, however, the death of his uncle left him in possession of the Ward estates in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire. Cardinal Wiseman soon afterwards asked Mr. Ward to undertake the task of teaching dogmatic theology to the "divines" at Old Hall, and Mr. Ward held this post for seven years. Pius IX. conferred the honorary degree of Ph.D. upon him in recognition of his services at St. Edmund's. In 1863, at the request of Mgr. (afterwards Cardinal) Manning, Dr. Ward undertook the editorship of the *Dublin Review*. During the first years of his work in connection with it theological controversy ran high. The *Home and Foreign Review* was advocating Liberal opinions, and Dr. Ward held that his first duty was to fight against what he called 'minimising views' of the Church's teaching. On the suppression of the *Home and Foreign Review* by the Holy See, Dr. Ward's thoughts were turned in the direction of philosophy, and he devoted the remaining years of his editorship to a series of philosophical essays against John Stuart Mill and Professor Bain, in support of the 'Intuitionist' metaphysics, as opposed to the 'Experience' school. Dr. Ward's philosophy was a development of the principles indicated in his work 'On Nature and Grace,' published in 1860. On his retirement from the *Dublin Review* in 1878 he devoted the last years of his life to the task of re-editing his essays on theology, while he still continued his philosophical course. The essays which he republished were contained in two volumes—'Essays Devotional and Scriptural,' and 'Essays on the Church's Doctrinal Authority.' He had already published, some years earlier, another volume of essays, called 'The Authority of Doctrinal Decisions,' as well as smaller collections on Pope Honorius, Science, Prayer, Free Will, and Miracles. In 1880 Leo XIII conferred upon him the *commenda* of St. Gregory the Great, in recognition, especially, of his service to philosophy. Dr. Ward lived latterly at Westo Manor, Isle of Wight, occasionally coming t Netherall House, Hampstead, where he die 6 July 1882.

WARREN, SAMUEL, D.C.L., novelist, poet, an legal writer, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Warre born in Denbighshire 1807, was educated at th University of Edinburgh, and intended to follo the profession of medicine, but changed his view and devoted himself to the law. He was called t the bar at the Inner Temple in 1837, and wa made Q.C. in 1851, and Recorder of Hull in 185 Whilst studying for the bar he contributed series of sketches to *Blackwood's Magazine* unde the title of 'The Diary of a late Physician.' was reprinted in a separate form, was translate into several continental languages, and was fo lowed by 'Ten Thousand a Year,' in 1841; 'No and Then,' a novel, in 1847; a curious unrhyme poem, 'The Lily and the Bee,' 1851; and 'Mis cellanies, Critical, Imaginative,' and 'Moral an Intellectual Development of the Age,' 1854. H contributed extensively to *Blackwood's Magazin* and a collected edition of his works appeared i 1854–5. Mr. Warren wrote several works i connection with his profession; such as 'Intro duction to Law Studies,' 1834; 'Duties of Atto neys and Solicitors,' 1848; 'Letter to the Quee on a late Court-martial,' 1850; 'The Law an Practice of Election Committees' and 'Blackston systematically Abridged,' 1857. He was mad Honorary D.C.L., at Oxford, on Lord Derby installation in 1853. In Feb., 1856, he was re turned for Midhurst in the Conservative interes and again at the general election in March, 185 He vacated his seat in February, 1859, havin been appointed by Lord Chelmsford one of th two Masters in Lunacy. Mr. Warren resigned th Recordership of Hull in 1874. Died in Mancheste square, London 29 July, 1877.

WATSON, Sir THOMAS, BART., M.D., F.R.S eldest son of Mr. Joseph Watson, of Thorpe-le Soken, Essex, was born at Kentisbeare, Devon shire, 1792, and educated at St. John's College Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow (B.A 10th Wrangler, 1815; M.A., 1818; M.D., 1825 He was appointed physician to the Middlesex an afterwards to King's College Hospital, and it w at King's College that he delivered the famou 'Lectures on the Principles and Practice Physic' (5th edit., 2 vols., 1871), which caused h name to form part of the history of medic literature. His skill in the application of h knowledge was as remarkable as the depth an extent of the knowledge itself; and his practic which soon became very considerable, had i origin almost entirely in the value which h professional brethren attached to his opinion in any case of difficulty or doubt. He was co spicuous for the scrupulous manner in which h upheld the highest and best traditions of h calling, and was not more admired for his abili than he was honoured for his integrity. F many years he filled the post of President of t College of Physicians. He was created a baron in 1866, and in 1870 was appointed one of h physicians-in-ordinary to the Queen. He lat

published work was a treatise on 'The Abolition of Zymotic Diseases,' 1879. Died at Reigate Lodge, Surrey, 11 Dec. 1882.

WAY, ALBERT, M.A., F.S.A., archæologist, born at Bath 23 June, 1805. His father, Mr. Lewis Way, of Stanstead Park, Sussex, originally a barrister, but subsequently a clergyman, by a curious freak of fortune forming an interesting chapter of family romance, acquired a very considerable property, a great part of which he devoted to the conversion of the Jews and various works of philanthropy. Albert was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and soon after taking his degree joined the Society of Antiquaries, of which he became Director (1843-46). In 1845 he founded the 'Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,' to the interests of which nearly all his subsequent labours were devoted. His contributions to the 'Journal' of the Institute were exceedingly numerous and varied; and for many years he was the acting editor of the work. He also wrote papers for the 'Archæologia,' *Notes and Queries*, and the 'Proceedings' of provincial archæological societies; and for upwards of thirty years he was known throughout the United Kingdom and very extensively on the Continent as one of the most accomplished of correspondents and indefatigable of antiquaries. He edited Sir Samuel Meyrick's book on Ancient Armour; and the 'Promptorium Parvulorum, sive Clericorum' for the Camden Society. Mr. Way married, in 1844, his cousin Emmeline, daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley; and soon afterwards he acquired an estate at Wonham, Surrey, where he formed a collection of objects of art and *virtù*. Died at Cannes 22 March, 1874.

WEBSTER, BENJAMIN NOTTINGHAM, comedian, born at Bath 3 Sept., 1800, was educated for the navy. The termination of the war in 1815 caused a change in his intentions, and he studied for the musical profession, which he exchanged for that of an actor. He made his first appearance on the stage at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the shortest notice, the part of Pompey for Mr. Harley, in 'Measure for Measure,' first gave the public an opportunity of estimating his histrionic powers, and firmly established his claim to rank among the leading actors of the day. He assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, and his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent— Bulwer-Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold, and Bayle-Bernard having written original dramas for his theatre, at which Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farren, Mathews, Miss Faucit, Mrs. Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. Mr. Webster paid annually about £2,000 for the copyrights of British plays; and on one occasion gave £500 for a prize comedy. Though this experiment was unsuccessful, it showed his desire to elevate the English stage. Many of the most eminent actors of the day were closely associated with the fortunes of Mr. Webster and the theatre during this memorable period. He afterwards built the new Adelphi, his management of which furnishes another story of enterprise and success; while still later fresh laurels were won at the Olympic, the Princess's, and the St. James's, which came under his control. In 1874 he retired from the management of the Adelphi theatre; and the dramatic profession recognised his many and varied services by giving him a complimentary benefit at Drury Lane, which produced a total of more than £2,000. His name is associated with a long list of characters, his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations being those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belphegor, and Triplet, and Pierre Lereux, in 'The Poor Strollers.' Mr. Webster was for some time President of the new Dramatic College. Died at Kennington, Surrey, 8 July, 1882.

WEEKES, HENRY, R.A., a sculptor, born at Canterbury 1807, in early life became a pupil of Mr. W. Behnes, and studied under Chantry, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. In 1837 he executed a bust of Her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. Among his works are the statues for the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford; of the Marquis of Wellesley for the India House; of Lord Bacon for Trinity College, Cambridge; and of Lord Auckland for Calcutta. He also executed one of the groups for the Albert Memorial, and a statue of Charles II. for the House of Lords. Died at Buckingham Palace road, London, 28 May, 1877.

WESTBURY, SIR RICHARD BETHELL, LORD, one of the most distinguished of modern lawyers, was the son of a physician at Bristol. He was born 30 June, 1800, and having received his early education at a school in Bristol, he showed such precocity in learning that at the age of a little more than 14 he matriculated at Wadham College, Oxford, where in the Easter term of 1818, when he had not yet completed his 18th year, he graduated B.A., taking a first class in classics and a second class in mathematics. He obtained a fellowship in his college, and in 1813 he was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. Selecting the Equity bar, he obtained a lucrative practice, and in 1840 he was made a Q.C. For upwards of 20 years there was hardly a Chancery suit of importance in which he was not engaged. Among the most interesting and important of such cases were the Bridgewater Will case, the Montrose Peerage case, and the great Shrewsbury case. Mr. Bethell represented Aylesbury in the advanced Liberal interest from 1851 to 1859, and he sat in the House of Commons as M.P. for Wolverhampton from the latter date till his elevation to the peerage. Almost immediately upon being elected for Aylesbury he was nominated Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In Dec., 1852, he became Solicitor-General under the Coalition Government of Lord Aberdeen, when he received the honour of knighthood. Sir Richard Bethell took an active part in carrying the Bills for reforming the University of Oxford and for abolishing the Ecclesiastical Courts. He became Attorney-General in succession to Sir Alexander Cockburn in 1856. While holding this office he took the principal share in carrying through the Lower House the Probate and Administration Act, the Divorce Act, and the Fraudulent Trustees Act. The judgeship of the Probate and Divorce Court was offered to and declined by him. He held the Attorney-Generalship till Feb., 1858, and again in Lord Palmerston's second administration from June, 1861. In 1861 he passed the Bankruptcy Bill through the House. On the death of Lord Campbell in June, 1861, Sir Richard Bethell was appointed Lord Chancellor, and a few days afterwards he took his seat upon the woolsack as Lord Westbury of Westbury, in the county of Wilts. On the woolsack and in the Equity courts, during

his tenure of the Great Seal, Lord Westbury made his mark, and there are few Lord Chancellors of the present century whose judgments can be said to stand higher. His retirement from the woolsack (5 July, 1865) was occasioned by a parliamentary censure of the exercise of his patronage by appointing a near relative to be Registrar of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court. After that time Lord Westbury chiefly attended to the judicial business of the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He also acted as arbitrator in many delicate and important questions which arose out of the European Life Assurance Company. His lordship died at his residence, Lancaster gate, Hyde park, London, 20 July, 1873.

WESTERGAARD, Niels Ludvig, a Danish orientalist, born at Copenhagen 27 Dec., 1815, studied in the university of that city, and proceeded to Bonn to learn Sanscrit in 1838. He visited Paris, London, and Oxford in 1839, and set out for India in 1841, the King of Denmark and the University of Copenhagen defraying the expenses of his voyage. On his return in 1844 he visited Tiflis, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. On his arrival in his native country in 1845 he was made Professor of Oriental Philology and Literature at Copenhagen, a post which he held till his death. His contributions to literature were numerous and important. Among them were 'Radices Sanscritæ,' 1841, and a critical edition of the 'Zendavesta,' 1852-3. Died at Copenhagen 9 Sept., 1878.

WEYER, Sylvain van de, a Belgian diplomatist and statesman, born at Louvain 1802, was the son of a lawyer who held a government office under the French Republic and Empire. In his youth he studied law at Louvain, and subsequently practised as an advocate at Brussels. He was for some time editor of the *Courrier des Pays-Bas*. The kingdom of the Netherlands, founded on the fall of Napoleon, and including both Holland and Belgium, was by no means acceptable to Belgian patriotism, and it was overthrown by the revolution of 1830. Van de Weyer was one of five delegates who represented the grievances of Belgium to the Dutch king. The dispute came to an armed struggle, in which the Belgians were aided by France; and the British government consented to the Belgians forming an independent kingdom. Van de Weyer was the first Foreign Minister of the new kingdom, and shared with King Leopold I. the honour which belongs to its successful consolidation. He took an active part in securing the king's election, and was immediately after his Majesty's coronation appointed Belgian Minister to the Court of St. James's. From 1835 to 1846 he exercised the functions of Belgian Home Minister. In 1856 he returned to his old post of ambassador in London, which he resigned in 1867. M. van de Weyer married an English lady, and filled a prominent part in English society for a quarter of a century. He was a great scholar and book collector. His works are 'Lettres sur les Anglais qui ont écrit en français,' in the Miscellanies of the Philobiblon Society, 1854; and 'Choix d'Opuscules philosophiques, historiques, politiques, et littéraires,' 4 series, 1863-76. Died in London 23 May, 1874.

WHEATSTONE, Sir Charles, F.R.S., the scientific inventor of the electric telegraph, was born at Gloucester, 1802. He was educated for the trade of a maker of musical instruments, and his experiments led him to study carefully the laws of sound when scarcely 21 years of age. The... he followed by optical investigations, and in 183... he communicated to the Royal Society, throu... Professor Faraday, his 'Account of some Exper... ments to measure the Velocity of Electricity and th... Duration of Electric Light.' In 1834 he was adde... to the staff of King's College, London, as Profess... of Experimental Philosophy. In 1838 he invente... the stereoscope. In 1837 Mr. (afterwards Si... William Fothergill Cooke was introduced t... Professor Wheatstone, and they resolved to uni... their efforts in endeavouring to bring about th... use of telegraphs on a large scale in Englan... They accordingly took out patents on a footing ... equality. In 1837 the earliest patent was grante... for the electric telegraph, which was first laid o... the London and Blackwall Railway in 1838. M... Cooke was the inventor who practically introduce... and carried out the electric telegraph as a usefu... undertaking. Wheatstone was the scientific ma... whose profound and successful researches ha... already prepared the public to receive it as ... project capable of practical application. It ough... to be observed, however, that in the United State... Professor Morse is regarded as the first discover... of the electric telegraph. In 1868 Wheatston... received the honour of knighthood in recognitio... of his scientific services, and in the same year th... Royal Society bestowed upon him its Copl... Medal for his researches in acoustics, optics, an... magnetism. He was one of the jurors of the Pari... International Exhibition in 1855. In 1873 he wa... elected Foreign Associate of the French Academ... of Sciences to fill the vacancy occasioned by th... death of Baron Liebig. He had previously... received from the French Society for the En... couragement of National Industry the great Medi... of Ampère, which is awarded every six years fo... what is considered the most important applicatio... of science to industry. Died at Paris 19 Oct., 187...

WHITESIDE, James, Lord Chief Justice ... Ireland, born at Delgany, co. Wicklow, 1806, w... son of the Rev. William Whiteside, head mast... of Rathmines collegiate school. After graduatin... in honours at Trinity College, Dublin, he w... called to the bar in 1830, and soon became distin... guished. The country was agitated by a series ... important political trials, and in the majority ... these Mr. Whiteside was retained. His advocac... at the same time increased his reputation at th... bar and with the people. In 1843 he defende... O'Connell; in 1848 Smith O'Brien and his c... conspirators; and in 1862 he was the advocate ... Teresa Longworth, in the trial to establish th... validity of her marriage with Major Yelverton. ... 1851 Mr. Whiteside entered parliament as th... representative of the borough of Enniskillen, whic... he continued to represent until he was elect... one of the members for the University of Dubl... in 1859. During Lord Derby's first administratio... he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, an... subsequently, in 1858 and 1865, he was appoint... Attorney-General for Ireland. In 1866 he w... made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen... Bench in Ireland in succession to the Right Ho... Thomas Lefroy. He wrote 'Ancient Rome ... 'Italy in the Nineteenth Century;' 'Vicissitudes ... the Eternal City,' 1849; 'Life and Death of t... Irish Parliament,' 1863; and 'Church in Ireland ... two lectures, 1865. Died 25 Nov., 1876.

WIGAN, Alfred, actor, born at Blackheat... Kent, 24 March, 1818. He began life as a teach...

of music, but soon became an actor by profession. In 1837, after playing small characters under the management of Mrs. Nisbet, he appeared at the St. James's Theatre in the name of Sydney. His success was so pronounced that he dropped the *nom de théâtre*, and in the course of the next fifteen years he played at Covent Garden, Drury Lane, the Lyceum, the Haymarket, the Princess's and other theatres. In 1853 he undertook the management of the Olympic theatre; but four years afterwards he was compelled by illness to retire. His health having been restored by a long rest, he reappeared at the St. James's theatre, and in 1867 opened the Queen's theatre in Long Acre. At this period he frequently gave readings from the poets. In 1874, with his wife, he formally withdrew from the stage; but early in 1877 took part in a sort of private performance at the Gaiety theatre. The plays in which he appeared to the greatest advantage were the 'First Night,' 'Still Waters run Deep,' and 'Plot and Passion.' Died at Folkestone 29 Nov., 1878.

WILBERFORCE, HENRY WILLIAM, youngest son of the eminent philanthropist, William Wilberforce, and brother of the Bishop of Winchester, was born in 1807, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours, 1830. Having taken orders, he married the second surviving daughter of the Rev. John Sargent, of Lavington, and became incumbent of Bransgrove, in the New Forest. He was appointed incumbent of Walmer, Kent, in 1841, and became, in 1843, vicar of East Farleigh in that county. In 1850 he resigned his benefice and was received into the Roman Catholic Church. For some years he was proprietor and editor of the *Catholic Standard*, which was subsequently called the *Weekly Register*. He was also a magistrate for the county of Galway. Died at Woodchester, 23 April, 1873.

WILBERFORCE, SAMUEL, D.D., Bishop successively of Oxford and Winchester, third son of William Wilberforce, the celebrated philanthropist, by his wife Barbara Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Spooner, of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire, was born at Broomefield House, Clapham Common, Surrey, 7 Sept., 1805. He received his early education under Archdeacon Hodson at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, and was then entered as a Commoner at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a second class in classics and a first in mathematics. During his undergraduate career he was a constant and very fluent speaker at the Union Debating Society. He was ordained in 1828, having a short time previously married Emily, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. John Sargent, of Lavington, Sussex. After holding for some time the curacy of Checkendon, Oxfordshire, he was presented in 1830, by his friend Bishop Sumner of Winchester, to the rectory of Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, and in 1841 he was promoted to the rectory of Alverstoke, near Gosport. He had already been nominated by Bishop Sumner to the archdeaconry of Surrey, attached to which was a canonry in Winchester cathedral; and in 1841 he was chosen by the authorities at Oxford to deliver the Bampton Lectures, but the delivery of these was prevented by the death of his wife. In 1843 he was nominated one of the chaplains to the Prince Consort; in 1844 he was appointed sub-almoner to the Queen; and in 1845 he was promoted to the Deanery of Westminster, which had become vacant by the death of Dr. Ireland. Before the close of the year 1845 he was appointed by the Crown to the bishopric of Oxford, and was consecrated on St. Andrew's day in Lambeth chapel by Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, the consecration sermon being preached by his elder brother, Robert Isaac Wilberforce, then Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, who died in Italy in 1857, not long after having resigned his preferments and joined the Roman Catholic Church. As Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce became also Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; and he was specially appointed Lord High Almoner. Joined with the see of Oxford at that time was the rectory of Cuddesdon, where the Bishop established a training college for clergymen. As a bishop he showed himself earnest, zealous, and indefatigable, confirming not only in the larger towns, but in the village churches, mixing personally with his clergy, and stirring up their dormant energies by taking part in "special services" in Lent, Advent, and other sacred seasons. He was active also in preaching on behalf of new and old religious societies, and in promoting all well considered measures of school improvement and church extension, and of church restoration. In the House of Lords and in the Upper House of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury he was a frequent and an eloquent speaker on subjects in which the Anglican Church was more or less interested. In Oct., 1869, Dr. Wilberforce was translated to the see of Winchester on the resignation of Dr. Sumner. His death occurred through the effects of a fall from his horse under the following circumstances. Accompanied by Lord Granville, the Bishop, on 19 July, 1873, left London by the South Western Railway, with the intention of paying a short visit to the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson-Gower, of Holmbury, near Dorking, where Mr. Gladstone had arrived to meet them. At Leatherhead they were met by a groom with horses. The Bishop mounted one, which, on account of its quietness, was a special favourite with Lord Granville. After passing Burford Bridge Hotel, they went off the high road, and leaving Dorking in the valley, made their way over Ranmove Common. From this point they pursued the bridle-road towards Leith Hill. Beyond Ackhurst Downs, Lord Granville, being very familiar with this part of the country, led the way down the hill towards Abinger, and arrived on a piece of moorland locally known as "Evershed's Rough." The waggon road here being full of ruts, they left it for the turf, which was light and springy, but not good galloping ground. The Bishop and Lord Granville were in conversation when the Bishop's horse stumbled, and threw its rider forward. Death appeared to have been instantaneous, as the Bishop fell on his head, and, turning completely over, dislocated his neck. His remains were buried on the 25th at Woolavington, near Petworth, Sussex, of which manor he was lord, in virtue of his wife, Miss Sargent. The great work by which, more than any other, Bishop Wilberforce imprinted his own character on the Established Church, was the course of mingled teaching, example, and administration by which he formed a body of clergy of a new type which well-nigh supplanted the Evangelical clergy, not only in the dioceses over which he presided, but throughout England. During the contests occasioned by the 'Tracts for

the Times,' he gave himself out as a High Church Evangelical; and to combine the ecclesiasticism of the one class with the popular methods of the other was the study of his life. He always held aloof from the extremes of the Ritualist party, and the last words he uttered in his place in Parliament were: "I hate and abhor the attempt to Romanise the Church of England." Apart from his eminence as a bishop, a Church leader, and a parliamentary orator, Dr. Wilberforce possessed personal and social qualities which were sufficient to secure for him a distinguished place in his generation. He was the life and soul of every society which he entered, his store of knowledge, his habitual cheerfulness, and his good humour being as remarkable as his quick penetration, his fine sense of the ludicrous, and the promptitude of his repartee. Besides single sermons, addresses, and charges to his clergy, Dr. Wilberforce published the Life and Correspondence of his father, William Wilberforce (in conjunction with Archdeacon Robert Isaac Wilberforce); 'Eucharistica,' 1839; 'Sermons at Oxford,' 1839; 'Rocky Island, and other Parables,' 1840; 'Agathos, and other Sunday Stories,' 1840; 'History of the Episcopal Church in America,' 1844; 'Times of Secession, Times of Revival,' 1863; and a volume of University Sermons, 1871. Two volumes of his 'Life and Correspondence,' have appeared. The first, edited by Canon Ashwell, was published in 1880. His 'Essays contributed to the *Quarterly Review*,' appeared in 2 vols. 1874.

WILKINSON, Sir John Gardner, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the Rev. John Wilkinson, of Haxendale, Westmoreland, born in 1797, was educated at Harrow and at Exeter College, Oxford. During a prolonged residence in Egypt, he devoted himself to the study of the ancient history and the architectural remains of that country. He wrote several works on Egyptian antiquities, and was knighted in 1839 in reward of his valuable contributions to archæological literature. Amongst his works are 'Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, derived from a Comparison of the Painting, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing, with the accounts of Ancient Authors,' 1837-41; 'History of Modern Egypt and Thebes,' 1844; 'Dalmatia and Montenegro, with a Journey to Mostar, in Herzegovina, and Remarks on the Slavonic Nations,' 1848; 'Egyptians in the Time of the Pharaohs,' 1857; and 'On Colour and on the Necessity for a General Diffusion of Taste among all classes, with Remarks on laying out Dressed or Geometrical Gardens: Examples of Good and Bad Taste,' 1858. He assisted the Rev. G. Rawlinson in his new edition of 'Herodotus.' In 1874 he presented to the governors of Harrow School his collection of coins, in number about 1000. He had previously given to the same body (for the purpose of founding a museum at the school) his collection of Egyptian, Greek, and other antiquities. Died at Llandover 29 Oct., 1875.

WILLEMENT, Thomas, F.S.A., an eminent heraldic writer, died 10 March, 1871, aged 85. His 'Regal Heraldry' 1821, is well known to all heraldic students. He also published 'Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral,' 1827; 'Index to Roll of Arms, temp. Henry VIII.,' 1849; a similar 'Index to Roll of Arms, temp. Richard II.,' 1834; and 'An Account of the Restoration of the Chapel of St. George, Windsor,' 1844.

WILLIAMS, Sir Edward Vaughan, an English judge, son of Mr. Serjeant John Williams, was born 1798, and educated at Westminster and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1820; M.A. 1824). He was called to the bar in 1823, and in 1846 was raised to the bench as one of the puisne judges of the Court of Common Pleas, receiving the honour of knighthood. In 1865, on his retirement from the judicial position, he was made a Privy Councillor. He was the author of several learned legal treatises. Died at Westminster 2 Nov., 1875.

WILLIAMS, George, B.D., an English clergyman, born in 1814, was educated on the foundation at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1836 (B.A. 1837; M.A. 1840). Having been ordained he went to Jerusalem as chaplain to Bishop Alexander in 1841, and held the appointment till 1843. He published in 1845 a 'History of the Holy City: Notices of Jerusalem.' A second and enlarged edition appeared in 1849, including a valuable *excursus* by Professor Willis on the architecture of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. For this work Mr. Williams received from the King of Prussia a medal for literary merit. He was nominated to the wardenship of St. Columba's College in 1850, retired in 1855, and was chosen Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, in 1854, 1855, and 1856. In 1859-60 he devoted himself to a scheme which proved unsuccessful, for founding a hostel for members of the Eastern Church who might be sent to study at Cambridge. In 1868 he published 'The Orthodox Church of the East in the Eighteenth Century,' a collection of correspondence between the Nonjuring Bishops and the Eastern Patriarchs, with the observations of Archbishop Wake upon it, and other interesting matter. In 1869 he accepted the college living of Ringwood with Harbridge, Hampshire, which he held till his death. Mr. Williams, who was a great admirer of the schismatical Greek Church, was deputed in 1870 by the Archbishop of Canterbury to attend the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos during his stay in England. In 1874 he was appointed an honorary Canon of Winchester. He edited for the Master of the Rolls' series 'The Official Correspondence of Thomas Bettynton, Secretary to Henry VI. and Bishop of Bath and Wells.' Died at Harbridge 26 Jan., 1878.

WILLIAMS, Rowland, D.D., theological writer and Biblical critic, the son of a Welsh clergyman, was born at Halkyn, Flintshire, 16 Aug., 1817. He was educated as scholar at Eton, where he was Newcastle medalist, proceeded from thence to King's College, Cambridge, and obtained in his first year Battie's University scholarship. As a Fellow of King's he graduated in 1841, was for eight years classical tutor of his college, became Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St David's College, Lampeter, and chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff 1850. In 1863 he defended himself before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against a charge of heresy connected with his article on Bunsen in 'Essays and Reviews,' and obtained in Feb., 1864, a reversal of such parts of the judgment of the Court of Arches as had been unfavourable to him. He was the author of 'Rational Godliness after the Mind of Christ,' 1855. Having been involved by this volume in controversies which affected his position at Lampeter, he accepted in 1859, from King's College, the vicarage of Broad-Chalke Wilts, where he resided from 1862 until his death

which took place 18 Jan., 1870. His other works are 'Christianity and Hinduism compared,' 1856; 'Christian Freedom in the Council of Jerusalem,' 1858; 'Persecution for the Word of God,' 1862; a critical preface to Desprez's 'Daniel,' 1865, in which the positions of Dr. Pusey were keenly controverted on philological grounds; the 'Hebrew Prophets, translated afresh,' 2 vols, 1868-71; 'Owen Glendower: a Dramatic Biography, and other Poems,' 1870; and 'Psalms and Litanies,' 1872, edited by his widow, who also published his 'Life and Letters,' 2 vols, 1874.

WILLIS, ROBERT, F.R.S., born in London in Feb., 1800, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1826. He was chosen Fellow of his college, and entered into holy orders. He was appointed Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, 1837, and was one of the chief supporters of the Archæological Institute from its establishment in 1843. For its annual meetings his 'Architectural Histories' of Canterbury, Winchester, York, and other cathedrals were prepared. He compiled 'Apparatus for Use of Lectures in Mechanical Philosophy,' 1831; 'Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy,' one of the first books which introduced English archæologists to a correct knowledge of Italian Gothic, 1835; 'Principles of Mechanism for Use of Students,' 1841, second edit. 1870; 'Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral,' and 'Architectural History of Winchester Cathedral,' 1845; 'Architectural History of the Holy Sepulchre,' 'Architectural History of York Cathedral,' 'Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages,' 'Description of the Sextry Barn at Ely,' 1849, and 'Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey,' 1866. Died at Cambridge 28 Feb., 1875.

WILLIS, ROBERT, M.D., biographer, was born 1799. He received his professional education at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1819, soon after which he came to London and passed his examination, and commenced the practice of his profession at Storey's gate, Westminster, but not succeeding so well as he expected, he threw himself with great zeal into the paths of literature. He became a valuable contributor to various journals, and especially to the London *Medical Gazette*, of which he subsequently became the editor. This journal afterwards merged into the *Medical Times and Gazette*. In 1828 Dr. Willis was appointed librarian of the College of Surgeons. In June, 1845, he resigned this post, in order to devote himself actively to the practice of his profession. He therefore took a house in Dover street, Piccadilly, and ultimately removed to Barnes, where he died 21 Sept., 1878. He published a translation of Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,' 1868; 'Benedict de Spinoza: his Life, Correspondence, and Ethics,' 1870; 'Servetus and Calvin: a study of an important epoch in the early history of the Reformation,' 1877; and 'William Harvey: a history of the discovery of the circulation of the blood,' 1878.

WILLS, WILLIAM HENRY, essayist, born at Plymouth 13 Jan., 1810. At an early age he devoted himself to literary pursuits, was one of the originators of *Punch*, and was afterwards connected with Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original editorial staff of the *Daily News*. In 1850 he published all the papers in the *Spectator* relating to Sir Roger de Coverley in a handsome and successful gift-book, illustrated with engravings and copious notes. In the same year he joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing *Household Words*, of which he was the working editor and part proprietor; as well as of its successor *All the Year Round*. Mr. Wills collected some of his contributions in a separate volume, entitled 'Old Leaves gathered from *Household Words*.' He retired from the sub-editorship of *All the Year Round* on the death of Mr. Dickens. Mr. Wills was placed in the commission of the peace for Hertfordshire, soon after settling in that county on his retirement from literary work. He died at his residence, Sherrards, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, 2 Sept., 1880.

WILSON, ANDREW, traveller and author, eldest son of Dr. John Wilson, F.R.S., missionary and Orientalist, was born 1831 and educated at the universities of Edinburgh and Tübingen. After spending some time in Italy, he made his first essay in journalism by writing in the *Bombay Times* in the absence of Dr. Buist, and afterwards travelled in the savage mountains of Baloochistan. Returning to England, he contributed a paper to the 'Edinburgh Essays,' 1857, entitled 'Infante Perduti,' which at the time attracted some attention, he having shortly before commenced a connection with *Blackwood's Magazine*, by the contribution of an article entitled 'Wayside Songs'—a literary connection which was maintained during the remainder of his life. Soon afterwards Mr. Wilson returned to the East, edited the *China Mail* for three years, accompanied the Pekin Expedition to Tientsien, visited Japan on its opening, and travelled much in the south of China. After visiting America at the commencement of its Civil war, Mr. Wilson spent some years in England, contributing to newspapers and magazines. After publishing his 'Ever Victorious Army,' a history of the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion, Mr. Wilson again returned to the East, edited the *Star of India*, and the *Bombay Gazette*, visited Kathia-war, many other parts of India, and made a long journey through the upper valleys of the Himalayas, of which he gave an account in his 'Abode of Snow,' 1875. He afterwards settled at Howtown, Ullswater, where he died 8 June, 1881.

WILSON, SIR ARCHDALE, the conqueror of Delhi, was born 1803. He was the son of a clergyman in Norfolk, and entered the East India Company's service in 1819 in the Bengal Artillery. He was commanding a brigade at Meerut when the mutiny of 1857 broke out there. After some important actions performed by him, the command of the Delhi field force devolved upon him. With not more than 7000 effective troops, and no adequate siege artillery, he attacked the great fortified city garrisoned by 30,000 fighting men. On 14 Sept. Delhi was assaulted, and was captured after six days' hard fighting. The successful general was raised to the baronetcy as Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi, with the Grand Cross of the Bath and a pension. He also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1858 he commanded the artillery under Lord Clyde at the siege of Lucknow. Died in London 9 May, 1874.

WILSON, CHARLES HEATH, writer on art, was born in London, 1809, and made his first journey to Italy with his father, Andrew Wilson, R.S.A., in 1826. Returning after a seven years' residence abroad, he studied architecture in Scotland, whence he again started for the Continent in 1840 to make

a report to the Government on fresco-painting. In the same year, after accomplishing this journey, he was appointed Director of the Schools of Art at Somerset House, and in 1849 to the same post in Glasgow. In the meantime he had also been intrusted with the general inspection of all the schools of design in England. While in Glasgow he was occupied, under special authority from the Board of Works, for not less than ten years, in the supervision of the designs and execution of the well-known Biblical series of painted windows in that cathedral, which is one of the most complete works of its kind in the world. In 1863 he retired from Government service with a pension, but he continued to reside in Glasgow for some years, during which he particularly devoted his attention to architecture and ornamental design. The monument to the late Duke of Hamilton and the plan for the grounds of his palace were among Mr. Wilson's chief works. In 1869, finally leaving Scotland, he took up his abode in Florence, where he occupied his time in writing on Italian art. He was encouraged by the Italian Government to publish a Life of Michelangelo, and as a mark of appreciation of this work and his other writings, Victor Emmanuel bestowed on him the Cross of the Corona d'Italia. Died at Florence 3 July, 1882.

WILSON JOHN, D.D., F.R.S., missionary and orientalist, was born in the Berwickshire burgh of Lauder, 11 Dec., 1804, being the son of Andrew Wilson, a councillor of that borough. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, and was ordained a missionary of the Kirk in 1828. He landed in Bombay in Feb., 1829, shortly before his distinguished colleague Dr. Duff arrived in Calcutta, and at once devoted himself to the study of Guzarati and Hindustani. From the first he attached great importance to the educational side of missionary efforts, and in 1832 started the first high school in India, independent of Government. His controversies with the Parsis led him to the study of Zand and Pahlivi; and he became so convinced of the practical advantages which must result from a systematic study of the ancient beliefs and sacred books of India that he was chiefly instrumental in the foundation of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he was elected president in 1845. He had previously been able to render much assistance to Prof. Westergaard, who was in Bombay in 1842; and in 1843 he summed up his attacks on the Parsi religion in his book published at the American Mission Press, Bombay, under the title 'The Parsi Religion, as contained in the Zand-Avasta, and propounded and defended by the Zoroastrians of India and Persia, unfolded, refuted, and contrasted with Christianity.' He had previously published 'An Exposure of the Hindu Religion,' 1832, and 'A Second Exposure of the Hindu Religion,' 1834. At the period of the disruption of the Scottish Kirk, 1843, Dr. Wilson paid a visit to this country, and joined the ranks of the Free Church, with which religious society he ever afterwards remained in connection. In 1850 and 1853 he evinced his interest in archæological research by two essays contributed to the Journal of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, pointing out in great detail the objects at which the Archæological Commission ought to aim, and giving a list, very complete up to date, of the ruined temples, caves, tanks, forts, &c., then known to exist near Bombay. Dr. Wilson was one of the original Fellows named in the Act of Incorporation of the Bombay University, of which body he was Vice-Chancellor in 1868. On his leaving India for a time in 1843, at which period, as we have already observed, he joined the Free Church, Dr. Wilson travelled through the Holy Land, and published at Edinburgh in 1847 two elaborate volumes on the topography and ethnography of Palestine and the adjacent countries, under the title of 'The Lands of the Bible, visited and described in an extensive journey undertaken with special reference to the promotion of Biblical research and the advancement of the cause of philanthrophy.' He died at Bombay 1 Dec., 1875. His work on 'Indian Caste' was published there in 1877; and in 1878 there appeared at London 'The Life of John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., for fifty years philanthropist and scholar in the East, by George Smith, LL.D., C.I.E.' (2nd edit., abridged) 1879.

WINDHAM, SIR CHARLES ASHE, K.C.B., a British general, was born in 1810, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, and became Colonel in 1854. On the breaking out of the Crimean war he was appointed Quartermaster-General to the Fourth Division, and was soon afterwards placed in command of a brigade of the Second Division. He distinguished himself at the battle of Inkermann, as well as at the taking of the Redan. For gallantry on that occasion he was promoted to the rank of Major-General and made Chief of Staff. In 1857 he was elected M.P. for East Norfolk, in the Liberal interest, and in the same year was sent to aid in the suppression of the mutiny in India, where he took an active part in the campaign under Lord Clyde. In Oct., 1867, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Canada. He died at Jacksonville, Florida, 2 Feb., 1870. At the time of his death he was lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the 46th regiment.

WINSLOW, FORBES BENIGNUS, M.D., born in London in Aug., 1810, was educated in Scotland and at a private school near Manchester. He commenced his professional studies in New York and continued them at the University of London. For some time he was a parliamentary reporter for the *Times* newspaper. After passing the College of Surgeons of London in 1835 he graduated M.D. at Aberdeen; and afterwards he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Dr. Winslow became the proprietor of two large private lunatic asylums near the metropolis, and had a considerable consultation practice in cases of insanity, diseases of the brain and nervous system. He was examined as an expert in the courts of law in many celebrated medico-legal trials. Dr. Winslow originated and edited the *Journal of Psychological Medicine*; was a frequent contributor to professional periodicals; and published among other works 'Physic and Physicians;' 'Anatomy of Suicide;' 'On obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind,' 1860; 'Light, its influence on Life and Health;' and 'Uncontrollable Drunkenness considered as a form of Mental Disorder.' Died at Brighton 3 March, 1874.

WINTERHALTER, FRANZ XAVIER, a German portrait painter, born at Baden 1806, studied painting chiefly at Munich and Rome; in the latter city he resided several years. He attracted the notice of various European courts, and acquired a large share of royal and imperial patronage. About

1846 he came to England, and was much employed by the Queen and Prince Consort. His group of the Royal Family of England, exhibited by special command to the public in 1848, was made very popular through S. Cousins's fine engraving. Several of his portraits in the collections of the Queen were engraved in the *Art Journal*. Occasionally he painted a few *genre* pictures. One of these, 'Roderick the Goth seeing Florinda for the first time, as she and her companions are about to bathe in the Tagus,' was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852; it is now in the Royal Collection. Died at Frankfort 8 July, 1873.

WINTHER, RASMUS WILLADS CHRISTIAN FERDINAND, Danish poet, born 29 July, 1796, at Fensmark in Zealand. The son of a clergyman, he lost his father at the age of twelve, and was brought up with quite paternal care by Bishop Rasmus Möller, his mother's second husband. He passed the theological examination in 1824, and became a private tutor. A bequest that was made to him enabled him to complete his education by foreign travel, especially in Italy. After his return he led a retired life until 1841, when he was appointed to teach Danish to the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg, the intended bride of the heir to the throne of Denmark. He died in Paris 30 Dec., 1876. His collected poems ('Samlede Digtninger') were published at Copenhagen in 11 vols., 1860-72.

WORNUM, RALPH NICHOLSON, son of a London pianoforte-maker, born at Thornton, in the county of Northumberland, 29 Dec., 1812, was educated at University College, London. After a preliminary study of art, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the continental galleries, and after his return, in 1839, contributed largely to the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' the 'Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,' and the *Art Journal*, and wrote the article on 'Painting' in Dr. William Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,' in 1841. In 1845 he was appointed to prepare the official catalogue of the National Gallery; was selected Lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design in 1848; was appointed Librarian and Keeper of the Casts to the Schools of Design, then placed under the control of the Board of Trade, in 1852; and Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery in 1855. Mr. Wornum compiled a 'Sketch of the History of Painting,' published in 1847 and in 1859; 'Analysis of Ornament, Characteristics of Styles,' 1856 and 1860; a 'Biographical Catalogue of the Principal Italian Painters,' 1855; 'Epochs in Painting,' 1864; and 'A Life of Holbein,' 1867. He edited 'Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England,' and (for 'Bohn's Scientific Library') the 'Lectures on Painting by Royal Academicians—Barry, Opie, and Fuseli.' Mr. Wornum was also the author of an essay on the Great Exhibition of 1851, and various catalogues and 'Reports' on art collections, at home and abroad; and the 'Life of Turner' for the 'Turner Gallery.' Died at Hampstead 15 Dec., 1877.

WRANGEL, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ERNST, COUNT VON, Field-Marshal in the German army, was born at Stettin 13 April, 1784. He entered the army as lieutenant in the heavy dragoons before he had attained his fourteenth year. He was in the prime of life when his country rose to repel the attacks of Napoleon I., and as a daring and intelligent cavalry leader he won laurels on many a hard-fought battle-field between Paris and the Russian frontier. After the re-establishment of peace he did excellent service as a commander of various brigades, divisions, and corps. The first campaign which terminated the long peace that followed the Napoleonic wars—the Schleswig-Holstein affair in 1848—raised him to the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the united forces of the German Confederacy. In the like capacity he invaded Schleswig in 1864, and after a long and well-matured preparation distinguished himself by the capture of the Düppel forts. This feat occurring in the 78th year of his age, his strength failed him before the end of the campaign, which had to be terminated under the command of the "Red Prince," then first rising into prominence. Two years later, when the Austrian war broke out, the octogenarian field-marshal, finding his services no longer required at the head of the troops, in anger and dismay, proclaimed his intention to enter the ranks as a private. However, he eventually contented himself with an honourable place in his sovereign's suite, and shared the dangers and deprivations of the camp from the Prusso-Bohemian frontier to the very suburbs of Vienna. Died at Berlin 1 Nov., 1877.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., historical and miscellaneous writer, descended from a Yorkshire family, born on the Welsh borders about 1810, was educated at Ludlow grammar school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1834; M.A. 1837). While an undergraduate he became a regular contributor, on historical and antiquarian subjects, to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the British Archæological Association, which afterwards separated into two distinct bodies; was a member of many learned socities, both in England and on the Continent, and in 1842 was elected Corresponding Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, when it was stated that he was the youngest person who had received that honour. Mr. Wright edited a large number of the literary reliques of the Middle Ages, in English, Anglo-Norman, French and Latin; among which may be enumerated editions of the 'Canterbury Tales,' of Chaucer, and the 'Vision of Piers Plowman.' He wrote various works on political and literary history, and on the antiquities of the country. The best known were 'The Celt, the Roman and the Saxon,' 1852; 'Archæological Album,' 'The Wanderings of an Antiquary,' 'Essays on Archæological Subjects,' and 'Domestic Manners, etc., in England during the Middle Ages,' in 1861; and 'History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art,' 1865. He made some remarkable discoveries on the site of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, and the Emperor Napoleon III. selected him to translate his 'Vie de Jules César,' into English. In 1869 he published 'Womankind in Western Europe, from the Earliest Ages to the Seventeenth Century;' and in 1872 'Uriconium: an Historical Account of the Ancient Roman City.' Died at Chelsea 23 Dec., 1877.

WYATT, SIR MATTHEW DIGBY, F.S.A., architect and writer on decorative art, the youngest son of Matthew Wyatt, police magistrate, Lambeth, was born 1820, near Devizes, where he was educated; entered the office of his brother, Thomas H. Wyatt, architect; and gained a prize for an essay from the Architectural Society in 1836. He started for the

Continent in 1844, in order to study the principal monuments of art and antiquity in France, Germany, and Italy, and returned to England in 1846, bringing with him, amongst other drawings, a series of studies from churches, which were published in fac-simile in 1848. He arranged and decorated the new Adelphi theatre in that year, and made to the Society of Arts an able report on the Exposition of Industry at Paris, in 1849. In the same year he acted as secretary to the members of the Society of Arts who had set on foot the project of the Great Exhibition, and his appointment was confirmed by the Royal Commission of 1850. In conjunction with Mr. Owen Jones, Sir W. Cubitt, Sir Joseph Paxton, and Sir C. Fox, Mr. Wyatt assisted in the settlement of the general plan and details of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park, and the management of its erection devolved upon him. This employment led to his association with Mr. Brunel in designing the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, and other works. Towards the close of his connection with the Royal Commissioners he received a present of £1000 from that body (in addition to his salary), and a gold medal from Prince Albert. Between 1852 and 1854 he superintended the Fine Arts Department and decorations of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, ransacking Europe, with his colleague, Mr. Owen Jones, to collect the works of art which adorn that structure; and published 'Views of the Crystal Palace and Park,' and (with J. B. Waring) the 'Guide to the Courts of Christian Art,' which were designed and arranged by him. In 1854 he restored the fine chancel of North Marston church, Bucks, for Her Majesty, as a memorial to Mr. Neeld, from whom she had received a considerable bequest. Mr. Wyatt, who was one of the jurors and reporter to the British Government, for furniture and decoration, at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, was created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was employed by the East India Company to direct, with Dr. F. Royle, the arrangement of their contributions to that Exhibition. On the death of their surveyor at Christmas, 1855, Sir Digby Wyatt was appointed to fill his place, and with his brother, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, took part in the competition invited by Government for model barracks. They were fortunate enough to be placed first on the list for cavalry barracks. For the East India Company and for the Council of India, Sir Digby's Wyatt's duties in this country were numerous and important, especially in the management of the removal and the disposal of all the great properties owned by the Company at the date of the transfer of its possessions to the Crown, as well as in acting as architect for, amongst other buildings, the great Indian military store establishment at Lambeth, the Royal Indian Lunatic Asylum at Ealing, the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, extensive barrack buildings, military chapel, hospital, etc., at Warley, Essex. He designed several great works for execution in India, and was appointed joint architect with Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., for the new India Office. Among his numerous works for private clients may be mentioned the restoration of the old English mansion of Compton Wynnyotts, in Warwickshire, the Italian Gardens and other works at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, the mausoleum for the Baroness de Rothschild, a noble manor-house at Possingworth, in Sussex, for Mr. Louis Huth, the Garrison

Chapel at Woolwich (in conjunction with b[illegible] brother), Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, th[illegible] "Ham," a fine mansion in Glamorganshire, Newells, Oldlands, and other mansions in Sussex, Alford House, London, for Lady Marian Alford, and the memorial arch at Chatham, erected by the corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea. In 1855 he accepted the office of Honorary Secretary to the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he retained until May, 1859, when his professional engagements compelled him to relinquish it. In 1861 he was sent by the Society of Arts to Florence, to report upon the Italian Exhibition of Industry, and he was an exhibitor, and obtained medals for his various designs for manufactures, etc., at the Great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862; was a Telford medalist of the Institution of Civil Engineers; in 1865 was made an honorary member of several foreign academies; in 1866 received the gold medal given by Her Majesty—the highest honour in the power of his professional brethren to obtain for him. In 1865 he was created an officer of the Order of San Maurizio and Lazzaro by the King of Italy; on 14 Jan., 1869, he was knighted by Her Majesty; on 7 Dec., the same year was chosen as Slade Professor of Fine Arts at the University of Cambridge for a period of three years; and in 1870 was made an M.A. He was elected President of the Graphic Society in the place of Mr. Foley, in Oct., 1874. Among his publications are 'Specimens of Geometrical Mosaics of the Middle Ages,' 1848; 'Metal Work, and its Artistic Design,' 1852; 'Industrial Arts of the Nineteenth Century,' 1853; 'Notices of Sculpture on Ivory,' 1856; 'Art Treasures of the United Kingdom,' 1857: and 'What Illuminating was' and 'What Illuminating should be,' 1861; 'Fine Art,' a series of discourses delivered at Cambridge in 1870; and 'An Architect's Note-Book in Spain, principally illustrating the Domestic Architecture of that Country,' 1872. Died at Cowbridge 21 May, 1877.

Y.

YOUNG, Brigham, the leader, prophet, and ruler of the Mormons, born at Whittingham, Vermont, 1 June, 1801, was the son of a farmer and acquired education enough to give him a plausible address. He at first connected himself with the Baptists, and for a time preached in that connection, though he was never ordained. In 1831 or 1832 he removed to Ohio, and joined the Mormons at Kirtland, then under the leadership of Joseph Smith. His shrewdness and energy soon gave him influence with them, and he was chosen one of the twelve apostles in 1835, was soon afterwards made their president, and was sent out to make converts to the faith. He was with the Mormons in all their early troubles, and became their leader when Smith was killed. He abandoned Nauvoo with most of the Mormons in the spring of 1846; persuaded his followers that the Salt Lake Valley was the Promised Land, and after enduring severe hardships in the passage over the plains in the winter of 1846–7, arrived at the site of Great Salt Lake City in July, 1847, and founded a settlement there. Of this colony, and the subseque[illegible]

additions to it by immigration, Young became the absolute ruler. In the spring of 1849, the colonists organised themselves into a State, with the title of 'The State of Deseret,' and applied to Congress for admission into the Union; this was refused, but the territory of Utah was organised, and Brigham Young appointed governor. He remained in authority from 1850 to 1854. At that time, from the considerable immigration and their isolated position, Young felt strong enough to defy the United States Government. In 1857 a governor who was not a Mormon having been appointed, and his life being threatened, President Buchanan

sent a large body of troops there to enforce his authority; a compromise followed, and the Mormons remained peaceable. Polygamy was openly proclaimed in Utah in 1852, and Brigham Young had several wives, besides many others "sealed to him" as "spiritual wives." One of his wives, the fifteenth in order, left him in 1874, and soon afterwards petitioned for a divorce from the United States courts. Pending the suit, the judge decided that Young should pay her 3000 dollars for counsel fees, and make her an allowance of 900 dollars a month. Died at Salt Lake City 29 Aug., 1877.

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